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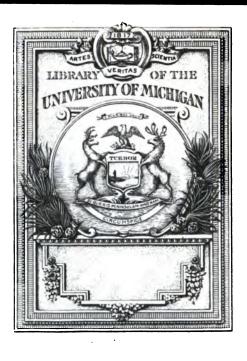
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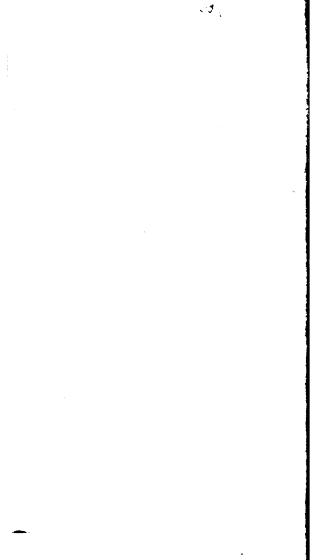
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HYMEN'S PRÆLUDIA:

OR.

1860.

Love's Master-Piece:

Being that So-MUCH-ADMIR'B

ROMANCE,

CLEOPATRA.

In TWELVE PARTS.

Written Originally in French, and now Elegantly render'd into English,

By ROBERT LOVEDAY.

EVAND.

Quid magis optaret CLEOPATRA Parentibus orta Conspicuis, Comiti quam placuisse Ibori?

VOL. VII.

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Hymen's Præludia:

OR,

Love's Master-Piece.

PART X. BOOK I.



O more of that, I befeech you,
fays Candace, interrupting
her, I do not expect any acknowledgments from you,
fof an affection, which, being
but too much your due, the

cexpressions I make you thereof cannot be excessive; nay I question not but
your merit will force as much from all the
World besides. But since it is lawful for me
to rejoyce with you, now that all occasions of
your weeping are taken away, do you not expect I should reproach you with a Felony you
are guilty of towards me, for having stolen
from me a Man, whose first inclinations, if I am
not much mistaken, were directed to me. An d
A 2

conse-

consequently, you will give me leave to charge you with the trick you put upon me in that, when you related to me the great Actions of Artaban, you would not let me know that it was Britomarus, and that, when I gave you an account of the first actions of Britomarus, you would not tell me it was your Artaban.

. 'You charge me with two things, replied the · Princess, whereof I shall find it no great difficulty to clear my self. For the former, which 's is, that I have robbed you of the Heart of Ar-' taban, I am to tell you, that the Age and Condition he was of when he was with you, confidered, there is little probability he should lift up his Eyes so high as you; and that further, fuppoling that might happen, the treatment he received from you, continued she smiling, might haply displace you out of his Heart, so that there might not possibly be any necessity he ! should meet with Elifa, the more to alienate his inclinations from you. And for the latter, which is, that I had not discovered to you that Artaban was the same Person with Britomarus, I can assure you, that I have ever been ignorant of it as well as your felf; that Artaban never acquainted me with any thing that bad happened unto him before I knew him, and that, being satisfied that his greatest glory confifted in the memorable actions he had done. whereof those of most consequence we had the knowledge of, I was never guilty of a curiofity to know any more of his Fortune than he was pleased of himself to communicate to me, out of a fear of engaging him in a Discourse, which he thould take no great delight in.

'I am very much troubled, added the Queen' of Æthiopia, that I have acquainted you with that

' made

that particularity of the first beginnings of his Life, though it discover as much of the greatness of his Courage, as the gallant Actions he hath done fince; and could I have thought that Britomarus was sometime to be Artaban, I fhould not have let you known how he had bived with me, in a condition not proportionable to the rank which he now deserves to be in ' among Men. Assure your self, replied Elisa coldly, that you have not done him any ill 'Office by that discourse, and that Artaban, ' having only told us that he was of noble Birth,' hath not been with you in any employment, which might derogate aught from the Nobility of his Blood. On the other fide, added she, with an action more free and chearful, I shall not blush when I tell you, that you put me into no small joy, when you let me know, that Britomarus had had some inclinations for you; and if I thould think it any misfortune orimalice of my deftiny to have complied with the affection' of a Man, whose Birth is disproportionable to my own, I should have this comfort withal, that I were not the first of my Rank and 'Quality to whom he had addressed himself, and thence fall into this confideration, that he ' might very well lift up his Eyes to me, when he ' had had the confidence to do it to you.

This were but a very flight Comfort, replied the Queen, but indeed you stand not in any need of it, since the virtue of Artaban is such, as may both raise him to Crowns, and without doubt is to be preferred before them. But, my fairest Princess, continued she presently after, will you promise me that he shall be no longer at any distance with Cesario, if I may be so happy as to meet with him again? He hath

A 3

made you that promise himself, faid the Princess to ber, and not to mention the respect he
hath for you, and the consideration he may have
of the desire I made to him to that purpose,
there is so much advantage in the Friendship of
Cessario, as that he will not only desire it, but
endeavour by all ways to purchase it; nay, I
date further promise you, upon the experience
I have of the generosity of Artaban, that, if
ever any occasion offer it self, he shall with
the hazard of his Life consirm the truth of what

Elifa having spoken to this effect, Candace

he hath already affured you of.

fpent a few Minutes as it were in a deep recollection, not making her any Answer at all. last, awaking as it were out of it, and lifting up her Head, the spoke to the Princess with much more earnestness than she had done before. ' But, Madam, faid she to ber, if I am not mistaken, vou related a while since, before Agrippa and · Cornelius, how that when Tygranes would have carried you away, you had been relieved by a certain Man that laid him groveling on the Ground, and killed two of his Men. very right, Madam, replied the Princess, I have been relieved by a very miraculous Perfon: One that must certainly be Cesario, since it was not Artaban. The distraction and trouble I was in, hindered me from taking better notice of him, only thus much I can re-" member of him, that he was somewhat pale in the Face, by reason of some Wound or Sicke neffes, that he seemed to be much about the Age of Artaban, and though I cannot haply speak of Artaban, without partiality, yet methinks, measuring all things by the little notice I could

take of him in to short a time, that either in

point of Beauty or Valour, this Person was not inferior to him. According to the description you make of him, added the Queen, I should be almost perswaded, that it can be of no other than Cefario that you received that assistance, as being satisfied, that unless it be Cafario, no Man can come so near, as you express it, the valour and handsomeness of Britomarus. Might it please the Gods, my most amiable Princess 1 to afford me a comfort so great as that of being certainly assured that it was really he and no other, who had done us that service. And this I the rather wish, not only out of a reflection that you had received it from a Prince 1 infinitely love, and could not do me the like more to my fatisfaction in my own Person than he hath in yours, but also, out of a confideration, that this Action might in some part take away the aversion which Artaban hath for him, and might prove a likely means of a reconciliation, and as it were a short introduction to that Friendship which we would establish between them, as by fortune and the sympathy of our dispositions it is effected between us. Do not I besech you make the least doubt, replied the Princess, but that Artaban will acknowledge this Action with as much resentment as I do my felf, and assure your self, that if I have received this relief from Cafario, his endeavours to gain his Friendship will be greater than the dif-inclination he sometimes had towards him.

The two Princesses would have continued their Discourse for some time upon this Subject, when Clitia, who not long before was gone out along with Cephisa to take a little fresh Air upon the Terrace, comes into the Chamber, and presenting

her self before the Queen, with a countenance wherein might be seen that the owner of it was in no small disturbance and astonishment. Candace having looked upon her, knew by her demeanour that she had fomething to say to her: Whereupon, causing her to come nearer, she commanded her to discover before the Princess the cause of that disturbance which was so apparent in her countenance. Clitic having looked about her, and perceiving there was none in the Chamber but only Urinoe, whom they were confident of, takes the Queen by the Hand, with a certain unusual eagerness: " Madam, faid she to ber," the news I am to acquaint you with, is, no doubt, the best I could ever bring you; but indeed it is so great, that you may well pardon the disturbance it hath put me into, and which you took notice of. Cefario is in this Palace, nay is come up upon the Terrace, and stays at your Chamber-door. O ye Heavenly Powers! Clitia, says the Queen, (in a manner out of her self) what dost thou tell me? Is Cafario at my Chamber-door? He is, replies Clitia, in the little Gallery which a butts upon the Terrace; where he expects my return and your commands to wait on you. Taking advantage of the 'Night, and the confused number of Persons that are in the Palace, he hath made a shift to eget in; and being acquainted with all the pasfages of the Palace, as having not only been born here, but spent his Youth in it, he hath without any difficulty got to your Lodgings, and hath walked upon the Terrace, till such time as he saw me appear, and by the discourse I had with Cephifa, knew my Voice. Whereupon, having called me foftly by my Name, he acquainted me with his own, and not long 'after with his Person, whereof I had an impression so well graven in my memory, that it would not have been very hard for me to have discerned him in the greatest darkness.

While Clitia gave this account of Cafario, the beautiful Queen was in a manner overwhelmed with an excels of joy, which, by a pleasant Authority, got the dominion of her Soul; and though fear and disquiet endeavoured to disturb it, yet was there a necessity they should give place to the first sallies of that Passion, and suspend their effect, till the first violences of the other were spent. The Queen, casting one Arm about Clitia's Neck: Ab! Clitia, faid she to ber, is it certainly decreed, that it is from you I must expect all the ' most happy tidings? and it was you, that heretofore brought me word into the Garden at " Meroe, of the Life and Return of Cefario, at a time when I bewailed his Death, and that I had renounced all the enjoyments of Life.

After she had said these words, she would have put a hundred questions to Clitia, and that all of a sudden, upon that accident: But she told her, that the time she had was to be otherwise spent, and that the must resolve either to see Cafario at, the place where he expected her rerurn, or permit him to come into the Chamber. Now was it that fear began to disturb her joy; and if, on the one side, she were satisfied to see her self so near the Prince the dearly loved, the trembled, on the other, when the confidered, that he was in a Palace whereof Augustus's Lieutenant had the Command, and that at a place where he must expect no less than to lay down his Life, if he were discovered: This feat made her to thake again, and put her to such a loss, that the knew, not what resolution to take, looking sometimes

Elifa.

on Elisa, somerimes on Clitia, as if it had been to ask their Advice what the were best to do. The fair Princess of the Parthians, who had reecived so great Consolations from the Queen, together with such remarkable demonstrations of Friendship, conceived her self extreamly concerned not only in the joy, but also in the fear which the now strugled with, and would have been as glad as the other, to find out a way to see Cafario with as little danger as might be. But, after they had continued for some time in uncertainty. and at a loss what course thould be taken, they at last thought it the safest way, that he should be brought into the Chamber, it being then such a time of the Night, that it was not likely they should be troubled with any more Visits, especially there being conveniencies enough to hide him in case it were necessary; and that Clitias proffered, as soon as the had brought him into the Chamber, to go out upon the Terrace along with Cephifa, and to walk there a while, to fee if any Body came, by whom they might be sur-prized. Besides all which, it made something for the security of the Prince, that he was not only not known in Alexandria, but also his Death was more firmly believed there, than in any other part of the World. Upon all these grounds summed up together, yet not without a great deal of doubt and terror, the Queen commanded Clitics to go ferch him in; whereupon Elifa thinking her self obliged in discretion and civility to go into her own Chamber, that they might be at a greater freedom in that interview, would have done it, but Candace embracing her would not permit it, and intreased her to be present at her felicity, as she had been at the happy meeting between her and her Artaban.

Elifa, at the enrreaty of Candace, stays in the Room, and presently after Clitia returns, bringing along with her the Son of Cafar into the Chamber. At that first sight, these two excellent Souls felt in a moment all that a passion, fuch as theirs, could produce in a longer space of Time, and their first looks communicated one to another, of an instant, what their Hearts meant of greatness, tenderness and passion. As soon as ever the Prince appeared at the Door, the Queen ran towards him, with an action, whence he might easily infer, how welcome his presence was to her; and the Son of Cleopatra killed her Hands, and embraced her Knees with such transportations of joy, as might well convince her that his Love had not admitted of the least diminution or remission. Candace, after the had embraced him very earnestly with both her Arms. while he was yet in that submissive Posture, raised him up, and entertained him with all those Careffes which were suitable to her Dignity and Modelty, confidering withal the violence of her Affection. During the first expressions of their mutual satisfaction and joy, their discourse wa's accordingly confused, and incoherent; but when the violence of those were over, Candace, 1etreating some few paces back, as it were to take the better notice of the Prince; 'What Cleomedon, faid the to bim, the Gods it feens have hought fit to restore you to me, after so many Dangers as I had run through my felf, and so many others wherein I had left you? But, Madam, replies the Prince, it was then decreed I should find you, after I had so unfortunately lost you; and what is more, I do not only find you living, and full of Goodness for me, but I - meet with you in Alexandria, in the Palace of עות, י

my Fathers; and in that very Chamber, wherein I drew the first mouthful of Air, and saw
the first beams of Light. 'Tis an accident, I
must confess, replies Candace, that speaks
fomething extraordinary, and if you are surprized at it, I must needs be not a little moved
thereat. O how does this second Life which I here
receive, added the Prince, make the Palace of
Ptolomies much more dear and precious in my
apprehension than the former which I ow'd it;
and how easily can I bear with the loss of the command of it, when I find therein what is a thou-

fand times more dear to me than thousands of Empires, and thousands of Lives?

To this Discourse he would have added much more to the same Effect, and the beautiful Queen, whose affection was not inferior to his, though, out of the civility and refervedness suitable to her Sex, the moderated her felf the more, looked on him with a certain delight, and had pleafantly seconded with her self in the expressions of his Love, had she not thought it unhandsome to fuffer any more before the Princefs of the Parthians, till Celario had taken notice of her and faluted her. Upon that account, mildly interrupting bim, the obliged him to turn towards Elifa, and prepared him to falute her as the greatest Princess upon Earth, and the best Friend The had in the World. Cefario, however he might be transported at the Sight of Candace, was astonished, and in a manner dazzled at that of Elisa. and coming near her with a respect, which her admirable Beauty, and these Words of Candace eafily forced him into, saluted her with such submission, as the most inconsiderable of Mankind might do the Heiress of the Throne of the Arfaciaes, and received from her all the civility the cculd

could have done him, had he been possessor of the Empire. He was not at all surprized to meet with Elifa, whom he knew before to be in Alexandria, and with Candace; but looking more earnestly in her Face, he thought he had feen her that very Day once before, and the fair Elifa taking more particular notice of him, difcovered in his, that he was the same Man whom the was talking of some few Minutes before; and who had that Day relieved her against the violence of the King of Media. She no sooner perceived it, but her gratitude and acknowledgment working their effect upon her, the turned towards Candace, with a Countenance which partly expressed the sense she had of that Obligation. Madam, faid (be to ber, our withes are accom-' plithed, and if you find in this Prince a Person infinitely dear to you, I find in him, that of 'my valiant Defender, and look on him accordingly as one whom I owe, not only my Liberty, but also the happiness I have to be here with you.

These Words put the Prince into a modest blush, and receiving them with abundance of submission; 'Madam, faid be so her, I have done no more for you than you might have received from any Man whatever upon the same occa-

fion; but indeed it proved to favourable and for

glorious a one to me, that I ought to have
 hoped no less in Consequence thereto, than
 the great Happiness which I enjoy this form-

nate Day.

Having thus expressed himself, he thought himself obliged to observe a greater reservedness in the presence of Elisa, as conceiving it not fit he should disburthen himself before her of all that lay upon his Heart. But Candace, taking notice of it, would

would not suffer him to entertain any such thought, and after the had looked on the Princess with a fmile; ' Cefario, faid she to the Prince, fince I have had sufficient experience of your respect, even so far, as not to feat any incivility from ' you even in Desarts, and that the Princess bath a greater Goodness and Friendship for me than to deny us that Liberry, I must tell you, that her presence obliges you not to any reservedness, but what may be expected only upon account of the respect due to her, and not upon the Score of any Circumspection otherwise. And this you may be confident of, in that before her I call you Cesario, in Alexandria, and you will haply be the more affured of it, when I shall have told you, that she is not only acquainted with all our Adventures, but also, that she is not ignorant of my most secret Thoughts.

"Upon that affurance, and the freedom you are pleafed to afford me, replied the Prince, I fhall prefume, my fairest Queen, to ask you what posture my Life and Fortunes are in, and to conjure you to let me know, whether it be possible, that distance, distractions, and the dangers whereto you have been exposed, have wrought any change in that fortunate condition in which you had out of your own goodness rasked me? May I hope fairest Queen, continued be (setting one Knee to the Ground; instead of sitting in a Chair which Urinoe had brought to the Bed-side, where the Princesses were already sat) ought I, and may I hope that that precious affection, whereby you have made me the most glorious Person in the World------

'Tis enough, faid the Queen, interrupting bim and forcing bim to rife, it is enough, I

doubt not but you could answer that Question ' sufficiently to your own Satisfaction, were you 6 so pleased, and I am in a manuer confident, that you make not the least doubt of the Conflancy of an Affection, which I have inviolably preserved for you, amidst Traverses of Fortune as great haply as those that may have happened to yourself fance our Separation. Nor but I must confess, that I have been in more than ordinary Extremities, and my Life and Affairs in such a Posture, that I stood very much in need of your Affistance. Ah! Madam, reply'd the Prince. I have understood no less from Eteocles, whom it hath pleased the Gods to preserve for my · Comfort; he had indeed given me an Account of that dreadful Danger, whereto you were reduced, when you fell into the Hands of the Pi-* rate Zenodorus, and that admirable Resolution which your Virtue inspired you with, rather to facrifice your Life to Flames and Waves, than to suffer any Violence. It is possible, indeed, added the Queen, that that Action might proceed purely from my Virtue; but I must withal intreat you to conceive yourfelf a little obliged to me in it, and accordingly believe, that the Design I had to preserve myself absolutely yours to the last Gasp, extreamly fortified me in that Resolution.

Cafario was so strangely transported with Joy at these obliging Expressions, that he was at some Joss how to signify the Resentments he conceived thereof; and yet at last he made a shifter do it, but with such a Disorder and Consusion, as more truly discovered the Greatness of his Passion, than the best couched Discourse could have done. And when the Queen had suffered him to recollect himself in that Posture, wherein the beheld him with Abun-

Abundance of Pleasure; ' But is it just, said she to him, I should be any longer ignorant, how, and by what Adventure I come to see you again, what good Genius hath brought you to Alexandria, and what Fortunes have you run throughfince our Separation ? It is just, reply'd the Prince, I should give you an Account of what you were pleased to entrust me with, and acquaint you with the State of a Kingdom which you thoughtfit to leave to my Management. That is not it, reply'd the Queen, which I am so destrous to press you to, and though I should be content to understand whatever you shall think worthy our ' Knowledge, yet this fair Princess can satisfy you, that, in the Discourses we have had together, the hath observed, that the Loss of my Kingdom was not the thing I was most troubled at.

Your Generosity is to be admired, reply'd the Prince, that is suitable to your admirable Perfon, and I cannot express the Experiences I have found of it, but by my Silence and Consusion. I shall therefore acquaint you, as well with what past at Merce, as what hath been done in Æthiopia, since your Departure thence, whereof the Relation cannot be long, because it can amount to no more than a diary of some sew Days Actions, and afterwards, what hath happened to myself, since it hath been my Business to find your

Now it comes into my Mind, added Candaçe, when I entertained this fair Princess with a Relation of our Adventures, I forgot, to give her an Account after what manner you got off from that bloody Battle, which with a handful of Men you gave the great and numerous Army of Tiribasus, and where you were left for dead, and passed for such in my Appreheusion, as you

did in the general Opinion of all the World, till the Day that I saw you again in the Garden at Merce. And though you since told me something of it, yet was it so confusedly, that as well for that Reason, as that I thought not fit to confound that Discourse with the perfect Relation " I had to entertain the Princess with of other things, I made not the least Mention thereof. So that it shall be your Business to acquaint her with that Particularity, which is all the wants of your Adventures till your Return to Merce, and then we thall be glad to know what hath happened to you, fince my Departure thence. The Difcourse you have to make, you will, I know, contract what you can, by Reason of the Disturbance I shall be in, if you make any long abode in this Place, where I cannot look on you " without Fear, as knowing what Danger you ex-

pole yourlelf to.

With these Words the Princesses having called. Urince, who only remained in the Chamber, entreated her to take such order as that there should not come near them any of the Slaves that had been appointed to wait on them, and to have a care with Clitia, that they might not be surprized. After this Precaution given, the Prince having seated himself between them, as the Queen had commanded him, after a Recollection of tome few Minutes, to recal into his Mind the things whereof his Discourse was to consist, began it ar length in these Terms.

The Continuation of the History of Casario.

Must needs confess that in the Battle, wherein, with fixteen thousand Men the greatest Part wounded and unfit for Service, I engaged with

an Army of an hundred thousand, I did not do like an experienced General, or a Man that had before commanded Armies and gained Victories. But it is also to be acknowledged, that it was not our of any Hope of Victory, that I came into the Field, but meerly out of a Defire to dye, proceeding from the Despair whereto the Missortunes of my great Queen had reduced me, and to endeavour even at my Death to shake, if not overthrow, the perfidious Usurper of her Crown and Liberty. Besides, having considered all things, I found myself not in a Condition to make my Party good by retreating before the Army of Tyribasus, which was come of a sudden upon us into that very Field, where not many Days before I had defeated thirty five thousand Men, and killed Antenor, the Brother of Tyribafus, by whom they were commanded. I thall not therefore spend any further Time to justify that Action, which will be thought more pardonable, among Persons prepoffessed by a violent Passion, such as was that of mine, than among Persons experienced in the Business of War; and consequently shall only tell you, that I was not fortunate enough to effect what I had undertaken, though I had the Happiness to see Tyribasus fall in the midst of his Men with two or three Wounds about him, and had this Comfort in my Misfortune, that, with the loss of my own, I saw the Field covered with a Number of Carkaffes three times greater than that which I could make when I first came into it.

At last it was my Lot to fall, loaden with Wounds, amongst those that covered the Ground with their Carkasses; and, as my good Fortune would have it, my faithful Governour Eteocles. who still kept as near me as he could, having fought it out a little longer, fell also not far from me, with fuch Wounds about him, as had de-

prived him of all Sense and Apprehension. The Enemy spent the remainder of the Day in stripping the Dead, and in burying or burning their Friends, but in regard that about that Place where we were, the Air was grown a little infectious by Reason of the precedent Banle, the Generals thought not fit to make a longer stay there, and thereupon marching all away in the Night, they encamped at a good Distance thence upon the Way to Meree, infomuch that there were none left in the Fields but the Dead, or at least were thought such

by those that left them.

Now the Wounds of Eteocles proving not very great, and that his Weakness proceeded not so much from their Danger, as the great loss of Blood he had undergone, he made a Shift to recover himfelf as soon as it was Night, and I am in this extreamly obliged to him, that ere he had bestowed' many Minutes to reflect on the Condition he was! in himself, he came to see what was become of He fought me out, and with much ado found me, notwithstanding the Darkness, because I was not far from him, and crawling along as he could to get a little nearer me, he came and felt me all over, trying by all the ways he could, whether there were any Life in me. The cold air of the Night stayed the bleeding of my Wounds, infomuch, that Eteocles finding me cold as Ice all over, his first Apprehensions concluded me absolutely departed this World; but at last laying his Hand on my Breast, he found by the Palpitarion of my Heart, that there were some small Remainders of Life in me. The weak Hope which this unexpected Discovery raised in him, filled him with all the Joy he could, in that Condition, be capable of, and though he took Abundance of **Pains**

Pains about me, to recover me to some Degree of Sensibility, yet all his Endeavours proved ineffectual, insomuch that the whole Night, which at that time of the Year, was of the shortest, was over, ere he could do any good with me. He many times endeavoured to get upon his Feet, and to go seek out some Help, but his Weakness was such, that he was not able, and ere he could half get up, he sell down again by me. I shall not trouble you either with the Complaints that sell from him, or the Grief it was to him, that he could not effect what he desired, and it were but to make my Relation the more tedious to insist

upon such frivolous particulars.

The Sun was gotten into his Chariot when I first began to open my Eyes, and to breath in such manner that Eteocles petceived it. He immediarely creeps nearer my Face, almost our of himfelf for Joy, gave me so many Kisses, and spoke to me with so much Earnestness, that at last he absolutely recovered me to life again. I began to feel and to see, but had not the Power to stir; and though I saw Eteocles, yet did I not perfectly know him, but as it were by some broken Remainders of an Idea half forced out of my Memory. In the mean time, he perceived it was impossible for him any way to relieve me, and though he saw I was come to my self, yet did he in a manner put it out of all Question, that I would die for want of Assistance, and our of the Fear he was in, it might so come to pass, he importuned Heaven with Cries and Exclamations, and did all that lay in his Power to call in some Body to our Relief. Yet were they not his Cries that wrought that Effect; but, it happened by an Adventure very firange and unexpected, whereof, for many Reafons, I thought fit to give the Queen but a flender and and imperfect Account, but ihall now relate at large, lince it hath been your Pleasure to command it from me.

I had already made a shift to open my Eyes fully, though all I could do was only to stir them a little, when Eteocles hears the Neighing of certain Horses, and the noise of their going, which made him imagine, that there were some People' coming towards us. He thereupon looks about him, and perceives a Chariot coming into the Field, among the dead Bodies wherewith it was' covered, and a Man riding on Horse-back before the Chariot, as if he had been a Guide to those' Persons that were within it. Those were only two Women, one whereof filled the Air with the Dolefulness of her Lamentations, and there followed the Chariot only three Slaves, all a-foot: At last, when they were come quite into the Field... the Heaps of dead Bodies hindering the Pallago of the Charlot, the Women that were within it, were forced to alight, and the Man that was on Horse-' back having done the like, took the more conflderable of the two by the Arm, and led her towards the Place where we were. Eteocles, whom this Accident pur into a great Hopes of Relief, took very much Notice of all that passed, and distinctly heard the mournful Cries and Expostulations of that disconsolate Lady, which certainly were such ' as might have been heard many Stadias. Her' Hair was loofe and dishevelled, as if she had been ' fallen into some Extravagance, her Eyes showred. down Tears, her Breast almost rent with the Violence of her Sighs; in a Word, her Deportment was no other than that of a Person distracted and . ready to fall into Despair...! Terrible Death, ' cry'd she, implacable Devourer of Mankind, which appearest to me here in so many Forms!

Is it possible, that in this Place, where thou hast exercised thy Power with so much Cruelty, thou shouldst forbear to dispatch one miserable. Creature, that defies thee, or that thou canst deny her thy Assistance, after thou hast deprived her of all that could oblige her to thun thy Face? Insatiable Goddess, to whom my malicious Fortune hath sacrificed all that the Earth had that was amiable in my Sight! Is it possible thou shouldst avoid an unfortunate Woman as I am, while thou cuttest off such noble Lives? And that more inhuman in thy Compassion than thy Cruelty, thou must needs strike a thousand times at a Heart which there needs but one Blow to deliver from thy Tyranny.

Here Sighs and Sobs made a parenthesis in her

Here Sighs and Sobs made a parenthesis in her Discourse for some Minutes; but soon after, reasfurning it with an Accent much more doleful: Teramenes, continued she, my dear Teramenes, where art thou? Why doft thou conceal thyc felf from me? O thou Body that I have loved beyond all things; why doft thou hide thyfelf from her Eyes that was sometimes so dear to chee! Art thou afraid, thy Countenance covered with the Horrours of Death may frighten me, or that it will be a less delightful Object to me in that Figure, than it was in that wherein I was fo much taken with it? No. so, my dear · Teramenes, even under that dreadful Livery, under that irremissible Ice of Death, I shall think thee amiable, and it may not haply be impossible, I should by my Kisses restore to thee some opart of that which thou hast loft, and reinfuse into thy cold Body that Soul which thou hadft enflamed with a Fire that Death it felf is not able to put out.

At this Passage she made a little truce with her Lamentations, but it lasting not above a Minute or two, she turns her self to the Man that conducted her: ' But Pelorus, said she to him, where is then the Body of Teramenes? ' You shewed me in this Place, with a confidence it was that where I should infallibly find it, and yet, among this vast number of Carkasses, 1 see not that of my Teramenes. Fear nor, . Madam, replied the Man to whom he fpake, it will not be long ere we find it, for now we are come to the Place where I saw him fall ' Yesterday by the Hands of Cleomedon. No doubt, but he came by his own Death out of the over earnestness he had to revenge that of your Brother's, who died by the same Hand in the former Baule, as also out of an excessive desire to have the honour of dispatching with his own Hands a Prince of so great a fame. Cleomedon falling at his Feet drew him upon him, and with that little remainder of Strength he was ' yet master of, ran him into the Throat with a Dagger which he had still in his Hand. Tee ramenes, though mortally wounded with that Thrust, made a shift to get off the Body of the expiring Cleomedon, but after he had staggered a little, he fell down within some ten Paces of him, and by reason of the Blood, which coming our abundantly hindered his respiration,

Ah! cruel Man, cries out the Lady, ah! inhuman Stranger, whom I had never any ways injured, and that leavest thy native Soil, to bring Death after so many several ways into

died immediately.

the Breast of the Innocent Eurines! May it please the Gods, since I have no other Revenge

either to take or desire upon thee, that thy Body

may

may be the prey of Vulturs, and that thy shade may eternally wander amongst the most unfortunate ones, without ever obtaining of the infernal Gods any other rest than what thou leavest this miserable Woman. Thou hadst opened the slucies of my Tears by the Death of a Brother I infinitely loved, which thy unmerciful Arms had deprived me of not many Days before; but thou thoughtest it not sufficient to assault my self only upon the account of Blood, and Friendship, without sacrificing to thy Cruelty, whatever there is in Love that it most passionate and most violent, in the Death of my Teramenes.

While the disburthened her Grief by such expostulations, he who conducted her, shewed her the Body she looked after, which lay not above fifteen or twenty Paces from us, and it was upon the cruel Spectacle, that the desperate Woman casting her self on the cold Body with a great cry, fell into a Swoon, which for some time interrupted her lamentations, and found those Persons that were about her work enough to relieve her. For my Part, I had not the least apprehension of any thing that passed, though I had my Eyes open, wherewith, all I could do, was to look on the dejected Eteocles. But he had not missed one of these Words, and was infinitely troubled to find himself so far from the relief he had expected upon that accident, as not doubting but that I should be discovered and known by those exasperated Persons, if they saw me, and that, in the rage which then possessed them, they would take away those small remainders of Life there were in me, rather than any way relieve me. On the other fide, he saw me drawing towards my end, and was fenfible he should die himself, if he were not affifted, and in that Perplexity, not knowing what Resolution to take, he listed up his Eyes to Heaven, and defired that of the Gods, which he thought it vain to expect from Men.

In this Interim, the Woman comes to herself again, and immediately discovered it by her mournful Groans and Lamentations: She embraced the frozen Carkass, and bestowed thousands of Kisses on the Face all covered with Blood, and that with such Transportation, as from whose Violence Eteocles could infer no less than that of her Love had been extraordinary. Dearest Teramenes, said the, sometime the enlivening Light of my Days, of our now a Luminary eclipsed by the Interposition of the transportation of the same areas and steril the same areas and same areas areas and same areas areas areas and same areas areas and same areas areas areas and same areas areas areas areas and same areas areas areas and same areas areas areas areas and same areas areas

tials that were prepared for our Loves? and after the faithful Telt of 60 many traverses of Missortunes, is it in this fatal Field that I was to en-

iones, is it in this satar ried that I was to en-

Thrust hast quitted this Body, the Object of my truest Affections, and wandrest thou yet about

these Shores in Expectation of Sepulture! Infinitely beloved shade, dost thou for lake me for ever?

And is possible thou shoulds feek rest while

thou leavest me in Disturbances a thousand times
 more insupportable than that Death which snat-

ches thee from the Embraces of thy faithful Eu-

* rince?

Many other Exclamations to the same Effect fell from her, such as were the sad Effects of her Despair, and which Bteocles would have hearkned to with more Patience; but the Danger wherein we were, or rather the desperate Condition of our Lives, took up his Thoughts so much, that he could not afford her any longer Attention. But indeed it was not long ere he had another Motive to discover us, when the Man that waited on Vol. VII.

shat afflicted Lady, being come nearer me, and having presently known me, out of a Confidence he was of that I had fallen in that Place, and knew me very well by fight, perceived withal that my Eyes were open, and that I was not quite dead. They had not stripped me naked, because of the Abundance of Blood that was about my Cloaths, but they had taken away the excellent Armour wherein I had fought, and whereby I was so remarkable in the Bartel. Eteoples had wiped the Blood off my Face, so that the Man could with less Difficulty know me again, and thereupon returning immediately to his Lady: ' Madam, faid be to her, if Revenge may abase any thing of your Grief, lay hold on the Opportunity which the Gods favour you with, to offer a noble Sascriffice to the Manes of Teramenes. Here, behold not only his Murderer, but the Murderer s also of your Brother, is yet alive, and the just 5. Gods feem to have referred those little Remainders of Life which he bath yet left, purposely that they might in some Measure satisfy your · Revenge.

Never did any Tiggels fly out with so much Fury at those that had carried away her young Ones, as that exasperated and desperate Woman did upon those cruel Words. She lays Hands on a Dagger, which she spy'd lying on the Ground among other Arms, and running to the Place where the Man pointed, she was immediately with me, looking on me with Eyes spatkling with Indignation, yet so as through which the Satisfaction she conceived at her intended Revenge, did in certain Intervals shew it self. Teramenes, cry'd she, I am now going to sacrifice to thee, all that is remaining of thy Executioner, and shall meet

with thee again with greater Joy, when I shall have appealed thy Mones with his Victim.

With these Words she somes up close to me, (who was lying on my Back with my Face directed to Heaven, and my Eyes open, which I weakly fastned on the Objects, yet so, as that I was not able to discern what past) and lifting up her Arm to thrust the Weapon into my Breast, it was coming downwards upon me, when Escocks listing himself half up, put sorth his Hand, and laying hold of hers with greater Force, than in all Probability he seemed to have had in him; 'Hold thy Hands, axuel Woman, said be to her, space the Blood of the Gods, and do not by thy Gru-

delty thorsen for some few Minuses, the noblest Life in the World.

Buringe was so surprized both at the Action and the Words of Bteocks, that the Dagger sell out of her Hands, and she was at such a Loss as to all Resolution, that she could only look on the Man whom the Gods seemed to have purposely raised up to prevent the Effect of her Resolution. Bur. at last her Passion being still the mest predominant in her Mind, her Rage grew more vident than it had been before, and running to another. Weapon which she saw, not far from her, to be not hope, faid she to Etgocles, thou shalt divers "not from the Sacrifics which I owe my Terame" see, and be content with this Comfort, that his Executioner hash but those weak Remnants of Life, whereas I should wish him a hundred

with these Words the somes to me on the sales side, and as a Place where the Ashitance of Respaces would have stood me in no stead, deficous to execute her Revenge with a greater Satisfaction,

Lives, that I might take a nobler hevenge of

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the would needs look upon me, and so as the lifted up her Arms, fixed her Eyes on my Counternance. Eteocles hath told me fince, that even in that languishing Posture, wherein I then appeared to the Sight of Eurines, there was something in me more beautiful than ordinary: My Eyes looked more gentle, because I looked more dejectedly than I should have done otherwise, and my Hair stained with Blood in some Places, playing with my Cheeks, by Reason of a little Wind that then blew, heightned the little Beauty which still remained in my Face, whereof the Paleness must needs be thought an extraordinary Whiteness, in a Country where ordinary Degrees of Whitenels are thought rate and admired. I find for my part, I know not with what Advantage I appeared in the fight of that incensed Woman; but the Arm the had lifted up remained in that Posture, and at the same time having gently turned my Eyes upon her, with a feeble groan, her Indignation was difarmed at that Object, and the Weapon fell out of her Hand the second Time.

The Man that waited upon her, thinking he did her a very acceptable Service, in egging her on to take the intended Revenge, put the Weapon into her Hand the third time, and encouraging her to the Action she would have done, was ready to help her to put it in Execution, when the Woman looking very passionately upon him, 'Hold thy Hands, faid she to him, it is not the Pleasure of the Gods that I should put Cleome-don to Death.' The Man who was on the other side, as ready to obey her, was quiet, and Urinoe having sat her down some sew Paces from me, began to look very earnestly upon me, and ever and anon disburthened herself of certain Sighs which her Breast was not strong enough to keep

in. She looked still more and more earnestly, and the more she looked on me, the more she seemed to struggle with her Passion, and by all her Deportment it was eafily visible to those that took Notice of it, that there passed strange things in her Sout, and that there was an Engagement of Passions there, whereof she was not over consident which should have the Victory. Sometimes she would take her Sight off my Countenance with fome Signs of reassuming her Resolution; but prefen:ly after the would fasten her Eyes on me again, with greater Earnestness than before, and during shole uncertain and impetuous Motions which railed such a Tempest in her Soul, she with much ado made a Passage for certain Sighs. Which when the had disburrhened herfelf of, ' Cruel " Man, faid she, loud enough to be heard by Eteoe cles, who was the next Man to her fatal Enemy, of our House; must thou needs after thou hast, " triumphed over the Life of my Brother and my Lover, profecute thy victorious Arms even into

Eteocles might have over-heard them.

I here entertain you with a Discourse not much consistent with the Modesty which is natural to me, and which Eseocles might better have undertaken than myself; but it was your Pleasure to command it, and I know not any Reason whereby I may be dispensed from the Obedience I owe

"my Heart?" With these Words she held her peace, and observed not without Consuston, that

you.

While the Woman was still strugling with the uncertainties she was in, and that by several Discoveries it was visible, that she was guided by a Passion contrary to that which a little before had put the Weapons into her Hand to dispatch me; Escocles, who notwithstanding the Extremity

whereto he was reduced himself by Reason of his Wounds, was satisfied of the Truth of his Observariou. Being accordingly desirous to make what Advantage he could of the Adventure, wherein he could not but imagine something miraculous and extraordinary, and looking on Eurines in a very submissive manner: ' Fair Lady, faid be to her; fince your Indignation hath submitted to your Pity, be not generous by halves, and confider with yourfelf, that to thrust a Dagger into the Breast of Cleamedon, and to leave him without Relief, in the Condition whereto you now fee him reduced, is, no Question, one and the same thing. Let your Virtue have an absolute Conquelt, in Favour of a Prince who hath offended you only through his Misfortune, and will ferve you by his Acknowledgments, if the Gods · shall through your Assistance prolong his Life.

Eurinee needed no more prevalent Sollicitation to oblige her to do a thing which she was earnessly bent to do; and thereupon giving Bteaeles an immediate Answer: 'I shall satisfy your Desires; 'faid she to him, I shall relieve Cleomedon, thought he be the Murderer of both my Brother and 'my Love; and the Gods who were not pleased he should receive his Death at my Hands, commanded me to preserve his Life, if it be possible;

With these Words, turning to the Man that accompanied her: 'Pelorus, faid she to him, the 'Hazard I run in this Action is very great, and 'besides the Report I am to sear by doing this good Office to him that that the sheet the Blood that 'was so dear to me, you know I have yet one Brother less about Tirihesus, exasperated to the Revenge of his own Relations, and without

doubt an irreconcileable Enemy of Gleemedon's.
But I have so great a Contidence of your Fidelity,

the

Lity, that all my Hope is in it, and I am accordingly inclined to believe, that you will not

berray this Scorer, and will afford me your Al-

is filtance upon an occasion of so great Consequence. The Man, who was become absolutely her Creature by the Death of his Master, complied with her in all things, and promised her to be as secret as she expected.

But why should I importune you any longer with the Relation of Particulars of little Confequence ? By the Command of Eurinoe and the Care of those that were about her, a Horse-liner was prepared and brought to the Place where we were, into which I was put, and Etsocles by me, and we were conveyed as gently as could be possible, to a Castle which was but one Hour's riding from that Place, where we were at first disposed into several Beds, but in the same Chamber; Etsocles it seems being very unwilling to be in any other Place than where I was.

But now give me leave to beg your Attention, O ye great Princesses ! and withal your Astonithment, as what I have to tell you, or at least be pleased to infer thence the Constancy of those Affections which seem to be the most violent. You have heard the Account I have given you of the Affliction Eurinoe was in, for the Lofs of her Teramenes, as also of her Lamentations, and her Deportment full of Despair and Exravagance, which in all Probability were the Expressions of the most violent Love that a Soul could be capable of: And now you are to know that when she left the Place, whence she caused us to be conveyed away, the hardly fo much as thought on him; or at least bestowing all her Pains on the living, who might stand in need of her Assistance, she thought it enough to give Pelorus Order to cause

the Body of Teramenes to be carried away, and to see it buried.

They presently sent into the next Town for Surgeons, by whom we were dreffed with much fecrecy, taking great Care they should not come to the Knowledge of my Name, who knew me not by Sight. And these being excellent Men in their Profession, their Endeavours proved so successful on me, that, ere that Day was passed, they brought me absolutely to myself again, and within a few Days after, undertook to Eurinoe and Eteocles, that I should not die of my Wounds. I have understood fince, that Eurinoe entertained that Assurance with as much Joy, as if her Life were concerned in the Preservation of mine; but for my ownpart, I can truly affirm, that I received it without any, and that after I had recovered my Memory, and began to make my first Resections on the wretched Condition I was in, I had almost cast myself, through my own Despair, into that Danger out of which they took so much Pains to deliver me. Whereof this certainly must be the Reas son, that the violent Desire of Death, which forced me to engage in the fight, being not yet gotten out of my Mind, 1-should in all likelihood have followed what that inspired me with, and had rendred the Endeavours of those that took so much Trouble upon them about my Recovery, absolutely ineffectual, had it not been for the continual Sollicitations and Importunity of Eteocles, for whom I have ever had a very great Esteem, and a most affectionate Friendship.

I shall not trouble you with a Repetition of all those Reasons whereby he endeavoured to make me apprehend, that I did not only betray a great want of Prudence, but that I was guilty of a capital Crime against my Love, by courting my own Death, at a Time, that my Life might be necessary for the Queen's Service; and that fince I had not received any Tidings that she was neither dead, nor married to Tiribafus, there was no Reason I should rush into Extremities, which I might overtake Time enough, when those Misfortunes were come to pass. To be short, he pressed these Things to me with so much Reason and Conviction, that I began to acknowledge the Truth of them, and to submit to his Judgment, that it was not well done of me, to hazard upon such light Grounds a Life which I had bestowed, and consequently could not dispose of myself, while the that was the Miltress of it, might expect any Service out of it. Upon this Consideration I was content they should endeavour my Recovery, and entertained with great Acknowledgments the Care-

they took of me.

As foon as I had arrived to fuch a Degree of Recovery, as that I was able to endure Discourse. Eteocles came and told me what Place I was in, and by what Adventure I was brought hither, and at the same time acquainted me, what Aversion-Eurinee had had for me, upon Account of the Death of her Brother and her Love, and what Affection the had conceived for me of a fudden. Now his Health being in a much better Posture than mine, as having given over keeping his Bed, while I was yet in great Danger, he had had more Leiasure to inform himself of all that he was defirous to know, and had understood that Eurinoe was a Widow of very great Quality, that her-Friends and her Husband had always kept her at a Distance from the Court; that she had had two Brothers, very deeply involved in the Interests of Tiribasus, whereof the younger was flain in the late Battle, and the elder had stayed at Meroe by Bs

the Orders of Tiribafus, who affected him very much, and reposed great Trust in him; that the had been very earnestly courted since her Widowhood, by that Teramenes, on whom the had beflowed to many Tears, a Person it seems of very great worth, and very amiable as to his Person; that the had loved him very deatly, and that after many great Traverses and Revolutions, she was upon the point of marrying him with the Consent of her Friends, when Death deprived her of him. Eteocles acquainting me with all these Things, told me withal, how circumspectly I should carry myfelf, that I might not be discovered by any other, Persons, than those whom Eurinee was forced to trust with that Secret, not doubting but that, if fuch a Missortune should happen, my Life must needs be in manifest Danger, as well by Reason of the Rage of Eurinoe's Brother, as the near Relation he had to Tiribasur, who out of all Question would never suffer me to live, should he once find our where I were retired. But as things flood, the Security of that Secret confilted not altogether in our Circumspection, for Eurinee was so much concerned in it herfelf, not only out of the Defire the had to preserve a Person on whom the had bestowed her Affection; but also for Fear of her Brother's Indignation, whose savage Humour the was acquainted with, that the omitted nothing which in point of Care or Caurion might be expected from her.

I shall not presume, my great Princesses, before you, whose Beauties eclipse whatever is beautiful invall Nature, to say any thing of the Beauty
of Euranos; but certainly among the Beauties of
the Rank next inserior to the first and chiefest,
the might very well pass for a handsome Woman,
somewhat duskish, not absolutely black, the Lineaments

meaments of her Face very good, of a good Stature, and in a Word, one of the handsomest Persons that ever I met with in *Estiopia*. I should commend her farther, were it not that you would imagine, Fairest Queen, that in the Commendations of her Beauty, I should have no other De-

fign, than to celebrate my own Fidelity. As foon as I was grown any thing capable of Conversation, I had her perpetually at my Bed-fide, and I foon observed in all her deportment, what Escacles had told me before of her Affection. Her modely indeed was fuch, that she would not in words discover what her Heart was burthened with; but her Eyes betrayed some part of it, and all her Actions sufficiently confirmed the Observation which Eteocles had made of her. During some sew Days at first, while the success of my recovery was yet doubtful, and my Fever very violent, the faid little to me, and I faw her not, but at some certain times; but when I was a little recovered, and permitted to discourse, the was very liberal of her Company. She was one Day at my Bed-fide, where the seemed to be ex-treamly satisfied to see my health in so good a postures, when I venturing to speak more than I had done before, took occasion to give her thanks, and: to make all the acknowledgment I could of her care and tenderness towards me, and commended, the generosity she exercised towards a Man who had been of a Party contrary to that of her Friends, and withal fo unfortunate, as by the chance of War to do her a displeasure. She patiently bore with my discourse, and taking her advantage of my filence, ' My Lord, faid the to me, I have done no more for you than your virtue deserved; but shall entreat you not to attribute meetly to a confideration of generofity; all that I have done to serve you. After you had not only been the Death of my Brother, but also deprived me of a Person I infinitely loved, and one with whom I was upon the point of Marriage, there was no reflection of generosity strong enough to oblige me to do an Action, whereby I cannot but incur, if it be known, the reproaches of all the World, and the indignation of all my Kindred; you may therefore well judge, that it must proceed from ' some more powerful motive, that I conceived ' my self engaged to relieve you. I shall take it ' upon what ground you please, replied I, but ' you will give me leave to imagine, that it is " meetly to your goodness that I am to attribute the affiltances I have received from you, fince I had not any ways deserved them. If it be " meerly upon the account of Goodness, replied " she with a sigh, Alas! how fatal will that goodness prove to me? and if I am only good to you, how eruel am I to my felf! It would be an infinite trouble to me, replied I, to think that the good Offices you do me, should cause you any displeasure; and therefore when my Health shall be in another Posture than it is onow, I shall heartily spend this Life, which I have received from your Courtefy, to protect " you against whatsoever you may fear. You your self, said she, easting down her Eyes wish a bluft which covered all her Face, you are the most dreadful of my Enemies, the only-Person I can sear, and the only Man against whom you can offer me your assistance.

These Words, though I were not all surptized thereat, put me to fuch a lofs, that I knew not what answer to make her; and seeing me filent, as feeking what to fay, It plainly argues'

in you, added she, an excels of Cruelty to pre-tend your self ignorant of my condition, after what you have discovered your self, and what you might have understood from Eteocles. You cannot be yet to learn that miraculous afteration of my Heart and Sentiments, which by reason of the inexpressible suddenness of it, must needs proceed from some superior Power, or a strange fatality, ere it could pass out of one extremity.
into the other. It is impossible you should not take notice of its engagement in my Actions fince, and in fine, you but too too well per-ceive all the transactions of my Soul, for me to trouble my felf to acquaint you therewith by my discourses. I am not naturally very much inclined to make declarations of this kind, but I have not been able to contain my self in an Ade venture absolutely prodigious, and whereof all the consequences must needs be extraordinary. Here Eurione put a period to her discourse, nor without great discoveries of confusion, and I was in too much disorder my self, not to be astonished thereat, as perceiving my self reduced out of necessity, to act a part for which I had so much aversion. I thought it sit to make her some an-

in too much disorder my self, not to be astonished thereat, as perceiving my self reduced out of necessity, to act a part for which I had so much aversion. I thought it sit to make her some answer, and after I had studied some time to dress it with such obliging expressions, as that I might neither engage my self nor deceive her; 'Madam, 'faid I to ber, I now perceive I am much more happy than I thought my self, since I must in-

happy than I thought my felf, since I must infer from your discourse, (it being your pleasure I should) that I owe that to your Affection,

which I thought my felf obliged for only to your Pity. This happiness is too great not to

be eftermed and acknowledged by a Perfor that

hath the least presence to respect and gratitude; and I must therefore promise you, that you shall

• find

find my Heart as well furnished, as to that point, as you can defire your felf. This was all be faid to her for the first time, and I was not able to judge, whether the were satisfied or displeased at it, for that Pelorus, whose Fidelity, the began to mistrust, comes into the Chamber, which obliged her to fall upon some other discourse, and not long after to leave the Room.

The discoveries of this affection of Eurinoe. had made some further impressions upon me, if my Soul had not been then flrugling with otherafflictions, which I thought more insupportable, and if the knowledge I might have had of the extremities whereto my Queen had been reduced through the Tyranny of Tiribasus, had not tormented me with such a violence, as afforded. me but little leifure to think of any thing elfe. Woe is me! what cruel reflections was I persecu-. ted with at that time, and how often in the Day, did I represent to my self, that my fairest Queen was fallen into the power of Tiribasus, and it may be upon terms of yielding to his violence ? Then was it that I feriously repented me of my rathness in pursuing my own death, at a time that I should most have husbanded my Life to do her further service; and I thought that if I had minded my own safety, I might have been able alone, and by some other ways, to take away, Tiribalus's Life in the midst of all his Guards. That which aggravated my grief, was, that I. dutst neither enquite after any news from the Queen, nor give any Credit to what I heard related in that place, as being such as I could not but. suspect. On the other side, I could well remember, that just upon my engagement in the Battle, I had writ her a Letter, whereby I gave her to understand, that I was going to inevitable. death, and confequently made no doubt, but that the news of my departure was foon brought her, and spread all over Ethiopia. And this I saw must need prove prejudicial to me two ways, either by exposing her to a grief for my loss, proportionable to the first experiences I had received of her savours, or by exempting her by my death from the obligation the had to my Love, and the promise she had made me.

I was so cormened with shole cruel reflections. that I saw there was no remedy, but patiently to expect my recovery, and to haften it all that lay in my Power, it being not to be expected I should there meet with any express Messonger whom I durft traft with the secret of my Life, and Execcles being absolutely resolved not to leave me in the doubtful posture I was in, as to point of bealth, and withat in a place where I law fubject to a thougand dangers, if my abode these was discovered. I therefore resolved with much difficulty, to comply with the present necessity, mustering up all the Forces of my mind to my affiftance in that emergency; while in the mean time, my fairest Queen was still in my thoughts, and her Idea, as it was the cause of all my sufferings, was also the ground of all my consolations.

That part of the Castle into which we were disposed, was at some distance from all the rest, so that those Persons that were in the others, knew nothing of what was done where we were, Eurione having so ordered things, that all was carried on with the greatest caution and secresy imaginable. By this means had I all the accommodation and attendance I could desire; insomuch, that, having kept my Bed a Month, I at last began to sit up, and to walk a little about the Room. Now had I so much of Eurines's Company, that

the was in a manner never from me, making it her Business, by all her discourses, though ever cloathed with modesty enough, to convince me of the greatness of her Affection. I, on the other side, expressed my self with as much acknowledgment, as I could possibly, of the obligations. I ow'd her, as well because I thought it no more than civility to do so, as upon the advice of Bteocles, who would not have me by any means to exasperate her, and was afraid of the Dangers

than civility to do so, as upon the advice of Breocles, who would not have me by any means to exasperate her, and was afraid of the Dangers it was yet in her power to bring us into. But the in the mean time was not satisfied with my simple civilizes, and expected I should engage my Heart in a Love proportionable to hers towards me. I, on the contrary, avoided all the occafions of saying any thing to her which might difplease her, though I said not enough, that the might be mistaken in, or on which she might ground any thing of affection. But one Day, after the had preffed me very much to resolve on something, yet in a way full of sweetness and modesty, I thought fit to discover my thoughts more particularly than I had done any time before. Looking ou her therefore in the most obliging manner I could; ' Fairest Eurinoe, said I to ber, I have this unhappiness for one, among many others that are my perperual attendants, that I cannot convince you of the fincerity of my intentions, and the real acknowledgments I have for all the e great demonstrations you honour me with of your affection. This misfortune happens to me, for that I really have too great an esteem for you, to make protestations to you beyond what ' I am able to make good; but fince you will e needs oblige me to open my Heart to you, with that freedom which I owe a Person to whom 1 owe my Life, and of whom I have received · fuch

fuch extraordinary expressions of Affection, I must tell you, fairest Eurinoe, that since you are acquainted with my Name and Person, it is not to be doubted but you have had some account of my Life, and consequently know how far I am at Liberty to dispose of my Affections. There are few Persons in Ethiopia but know it, and therefore without obliging me to discover may self any farther, be pleased to restect on what I can, and what I ought to do, and assume your self that I shall be infinitely desire out to afford you all the expressions of my re-

fentments that I possibly can. Eurinee seemed to be a little dashed at this' discourse, and it was some time ere she could make any answer thereto; but at last, having sufficiently secollected her felf; 'I have indeed with all the Kingdom, faid she to me, heard of the Love you have for the Queen, the great actions you have done for her Service, the intentions which the ' late King had to bestow her on you, and the' hopes you may, upon just grounds, have conceived, that you may obtain her; and I am onot so far blinded by my passion, but that I am fufficiently sensible of the disparity there is, as' well in regard of Nature as Fortune, between " Candace and Eurinoe, upon the account both. of Quality and Beauty; not is my Extravagance come to that height, as that I would dif-' pute with the Queen Candace, the possession of' a Heart to which the hath any pretentions. But my Lord, you are withal not ignorant, how that on that side, all your hopes are blasted, that " Candace hath now lost both her Kingdom and" her Liberry, and that all the good intentions the may have for you, stand you in no stead. She hath haply bestowed her self on Tiribasus, who

who is mafter of her Person as well as her Dominions, and the inclinations she hath had for you, if they have not already, will no doubt give way to that cruel necessity, which allows her not the Liberry to make choice of a Husband.

These words, wherein I perceived there was abundance of probability and truth, came very near my Heart, and not being able to conceal it from Eurinoe; 'The news you tell me is very doleful, faid I to her, and yet you tell me nothing but what I knew before; I have been ace quainted with the Usurpation of Tiribafus and the Captivity of Candace, but: I know withal, that the Gods are just and omniposent, and that by a turning cast of their Power and Justices they may overiorn Tiribafus, and raile Candece into the Throne. There have been foem ' amongst Men revolutions as strange as that, and we must not quit hope till the utmost Extremities of Misfortune. Bur such a hope as that, replied Eurisse, cannot be well grounded, as it is not impossible but you might alone counter-balance, and haply overturn the Fortune of Tiribafus, if you had had fufficient forces to oppose him; for you are not ignorant that there is not any body left which he needs. fear, or that can with any probability prevent bis Establishmene in Ethiopia. I cannot do it yet my felf, fuid I to her, yet not able to difguise my thoughts, what necollety soever there were I should do in, I may yet haply thwart that Formen which you think fo well established, and put him to as great a hazard upon the usurped Throne he is in, as he was in, when ' he had the Command of a hundred thousand " Men. Ah! my Lord, replies Eurisco, trust " not too much to that unfortunate prefumption.

Your Courage is sufficiently known, but Fortune is not your Friend, and your Life is dearer to me than that I can, without trembling, refact on the Danger you must expose your self to. Your fear, faid I smiling, is haply for Tribesus, as knowing well that a miserable Person that is careless of his own Life, may endanger those of the most powerful and most fortunate. Cleamedon, said she to me, you do not, I hope, any way doubt, but that your Life is much dearer to me than that of Tiribafus, fince I value it above my own. I shall not take the pains to perswade you any further as to that point, but shall only add thus much, that how far foever my Brothers have been wedded to his interest, whether upon the account of Forume, or some Alliance that was between our Houses, and though Teramenes, (whom when living I loved beyond my felf, and whom dead as he is, I should have loved to the last Minute of my Life, had it not been for the faral fight of Cleomedon) was very much in his esteem, I could never, for my own part, approve his proceedings, nor conceive any respects for an unjust Man and an Usurper.

She would have said more, had it not been for Eteoelas coming into the Room, before whom the would not insist any longer on that Subject. In the mean time, my greatest ease was to hasten my recovery, being upon Thorns to fasten on some occasion to faccifice the remainders of my Life, with some advantage to the service of my fairest Queen. But the more I recovered my Health, the more did Urinoo's diminish, infomuch, that at last the was brought so low by that unfortunate Passion, that I could do no less than pity her, if I may use that term with modelity,

and was extreamly troubled that I could do no-

thing to comfort her.

I was at last grown so strong, that I durst venture out of my Chamber, and to go into a fair Garden where she would needs have me to walk with her. I did it, though with much Difficulty, she being forced to help me ever and anon by Reason of my Weakness, 'Twas in this Place, that the made all her Complaints to me with more Freedom than she could do in the Chamber, and where I was many times extreamly put to it, though I am obliged to give her this Character, that, in all the most violent Expressions of her Passion, I never observed any thing to fall from her that was unhandsome or prejudicial to Modesty. I urged to her, but to no purpose, the Fidelity I ow'd to the Queen, and one Day above all, having pressed it to her more earnestly than at other times: ' Cruel Man, faid she to me, you have but that only argument to clude me withal; and I am confident that it is without any ' Hope you make it a Cloak for your Cruehy. I have told you several times, that I would not dispute your Heart with Candace, could you but think of her with any Likelihood of obtaining her; but you know well enough, that the is loft as to you, and yet thrust a Dagger into the Breast of an unfortunate Woman who sees you but too well, and pretend Fidelity to a Petfonthat cannot think on you, and no doubt does not.

These Words, which I was extreamly moved at, surnished me also with an Answer thereto, wherewith I thought the should be in some measure satisfied; yet so, as that I should not stand engaged to any thing, and thereupon taking her by the Hand, and wringing it, with an Action that argued something of a passionate Affections

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gone,

more than ordinary: ' Madam, faid I to ber, it is no imall Affliction to me, to find you fo doubtful of the Sincerity of my Heart; but fince you are so incredulous, I must make you one Overture more, which shall absolutely convince you 6 of my Reality. Since therefore you have al-' ready declared, that you would not dispute my Heart with Candace, and that it is only upon the Supposal of her Loss that I must be yours, I protest to you, by all the Gods in whose Pre-· sence we now are, and make a solemn Vow to 'you, fuch as nothing shall ever oblige me to break, that if Canduce be loft as to me, and that I survive her Loss, I shall never love any thing but the fair Eurinee.' Though the could not derive any Advantage from these Words, if rightly understood, and that I hazarded nothing by promising not to love aught but her, in case I could love any thing after the Loss of Candace, yet I observed that this Discourse wrought that Effect which I expected it should, and that she was fo strangely appealed, that for many Days her Thoughts were in a more than ordinary Serenity, during which Time I grew stronger and stronger, insomuch that I thought myself able, within a few Days to get on Horse-back.

Now was it that my Disquiets persecuted me afresh, as having neither Armous nor Horses, and knowing no Means how to procure any, but only through the Assistance of Eurinee, whom I was very much assaid to make any Proposition to upon that Account, as being consident she would do all that lay in her Power to prevent my Departure, at least as long as she could. And certainly I was not mistaken in the Opinion I had conceived of her; and accordingly, as soon as she understood that I was upon some Resolutions to be

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gone, the was so extreamly troubled at it, that I thought it would have proved impedible to comfort her. This put me into a strange Disturbance, as well out of the Fear I was in, that her Despair might produce something that should prove prejudicial both to herself and to us, as the Improbability there was I should get out of her House, in the Condition I then was in, without her Confent, or indeed without her Assistance. My thoughts were continually employed in finding out some Expedient, and consulting with Executes, who was to seek in it, as much as myself, when our Disquiets were determined by an Adventure that happened, and at which you will not haply be a little associated.

During the time that Eurinee was troubled most with a Fear of my Departure, and that I found myself in such a Condition as that I might get on Horse-back within three or four Days, the took me along with her, as she had done divers times before to walk in the Garden. And in regard I had now fully recovered my strength, she carried me into the most solirary Walks, and most remote, having with her that Gentlewonian, whom the had entrusted with this secret from the beginning, as if the stood much upon the Decorum and. Civility the had always observed towards me. After we had taken some few turns, we fat down upon a Seat made of Turfs, at the end of a Walk, on both sides of which was a high and thick Hedge-row, and there, after the had fpent some time in the Remoultrances the ordinarily encertained me with: ' How, eruel Man, faid she to " me, can you possibly prevail with yourself to forfake me, and leave me in an Indignation that I have made no Impression upon your Heart by · lo many Demonstrations of a perfect Affection? ... It feems then, that neither what I have done in order to your Safety, nor what I have done against myself by exposing myself to the Indignation and Resentments of my Friends, nor the Violence I did for your Sake, to an ancient and earnest Passion, could never move that insensible Soul of yours, and you make it a light marter to forsake me for ever, and to kave me at a time, when you cannot doubt that the Loss of my Life depends on that of your Sight.

There fell Abundance of other things from her, with fuch a Terrent of Words, as I knew not how to stand against. But when that was spent, and that the had given over speaking: ' Eurinoe, faid ' I to ber, I shall not leave you, till such time as you give me the Liberty to do it, and shall be your felf satisfied, that I ought to be at a ' greater Distance from you, as well in regard of ' your Concernments as my own. By the Difcovery I have made to you of my Thoughts, ' you have understood that I am obliged to endeavour once more to do something for the Sere vice of an unfortunate Princess, to whom you know my Life bath been long fince devoted; and I were unworthy your Effect, if I should basely forsake her in the Missortunes whereto " the is reduced. This is it I am obliged to do, as to what concerns myself; and for your part Enginee, you must give me leave to tell you, that what may be thought lawful, and haply commendable in your Carriage, during the Extremities whereto my Wounds had brought me, would not be thought to after the Recovery of ' my Health, and that it would prove very unhandlome, and much prejudicial to your Reputacion, that a Person of my Age, and one to " whom you precend an Affection, should make

any longer abode in your House. What may have been kept secret hitherto, cannot be any Ionger, for time does at last discover things that are most concealed. You have Abundance of Virtue, Eurinee, though you have been over-4 come by some Passion, and it is your Virtue as " much as the Affistance I have received from you. that I conceive myself obliged to esteem you for. Since then your Virtue is really more than ordinary, suffer it not to be stained with those . Spots, which it will be hard for you to get out again, and endeavour to preserve your Reputa-* tion amongst Men, by Actions conformable to those of your Life past. You will pardon me 4 for being so free as to give you this Advice, which assure yourself, proceeds from a Heart ' full of grateful Apprehensions, as also if I prefume to beg no other Love from you, than such ' as you would afford a Brother, fince that you ' perceive by the Posture of my Affairs, that I ' cannot love you otherwise than as a Sister.

I had not till then spoken in such Terms to Eurinoe, whence it came that the was the more furprized thereat, infomuch, that for a long Time the was not able to make any Reply. And yet I think she had bethought herself of something to fay, when our Discourse was interrupted by a little Noise which we heard behind the Hedge-row. against which we were sat, and not long after, by the Appearance of a Man, who, being come into the Walk, made all the hafte he could towards the Place where we were. Eurinoe's Thoughts being employed at that time much more than mine, I took notice of the Man before the did, and faw that he was of a very goodly Presence, a noble and majestick Air, and had a very fair Countenance, for a Man of that Nation, though

he seemed to be weak and brought very low, and discovered in his Eyes some dreadful Resolution. Being for my part ignorant what occasion might bring him thither, I was very glad of a Sword I had by my fide, which Eurinue had given me the Day before. I had begun to wear it but that very Day, to make use of, if need were, in a Country where I was to suspect all Things; but Eurinee, who had thought before that it was either Eteocles or Pelorus, cast not her Eyes on him, till such time as he was come up almost to us. At the same time the Woman that was with her gave a shrick, which she hearing, and endeavouring to find the cause of it in the countenance of that Man, the immediately found it, when the knew him to be her unfortunate Teramenes, on whose Death the had bestowed so many Tears, and on whose Body she had made so much Lamentation, and done things that sufficiently argued her extravagance and despair. Ac this fight the gave a great thrick, and the brought forth the Name of Teramenes, and the terror the conceived thereat was so great, that she fell into a Swoon, upon the Scat where the was fat, Her action, that of the Woman that was with her, and the name of Teramenes, which they pronounced, put me into an imagination it might be his Ghost, or haply he himself preserved by some Miracle.

During that uncertainty, retreating back a little, when he was come up very near us, and putting my hand to the hik of my Sword: 'Stand there, 'faid I to bim, and if thou art only the Ghost of Teramenes, disturb not any further by thy 'approaches, those whom thy presence hath frightened. Were I only the Ghost of Teramenes, raplied the Man, it were to thee that I Vol. VII.

fhould address my felf, as having been my Murtherer; but fince I am Teramenes living, and recovered of the cruel Wound which I received from thee in the Battle, thou shalt not need * to fear in this deplorable Condition, him, whom thou couldft look upon without any dread in the head of an Army. I am Teramenes the over-faithful Lover of that faithless Woman. whose heart thou hast gotten from me, after thou hadst taken away my Life, not only in her opinion, but in that of all the World befides. I was thine Enemy upon the concernments of Tiribasus, who was my Friend; I became thy Enemy upon the Wound I received from thy Hands, which hath brought me to the extremities of Life and Death, and I have yet a more just ground to be thy Enemy, for the injury thou had done me in robbing me of the Affections of Eurinoe, which I was in possels fion of, and had well deserved. I must further acknowledge, that this last injury, though s thou haft done it innocently, had armed me against thee, and that I came abroad this Day, though the first of my stirring, with a Resolution which might have proved fatal to one of 4 us; but the words that have fallen from thee, and which I have over-heard, have wrought a s change in my thoughts, and I have found for much vertue, prudence, and goodness in them, that they have taken off all the indignation I had conceived against thee. I come therefore, ono longer as an Enemy, but as a Person that hath a veneration for thy Vertue, and as one * that is an humble suitor to that generosity, which thou discoverest as well in thy actions as thy words, to beg that Heart of thee, which thou hast taken away from me, without making

any Advantage thereof, and which thou keepeft from me, yet wouldst rather be without it.
Restore to me, Cleomedon, a thing which thou hast no mind to preserve, or if thou wouldst be surther revenged on the Friends of Tiribafut, behold the Sacrifice which I shall now offer at the Feet of an ungrateful Woman, of a Life, which must now be as detestable to her as my Death was grievous at the last Moments of her Affection.

While Teramenes disburthened himself after this manner, and that I hearkned to him with Attention and Aftonishment, Eurinee, by the Assistance of her Woman, and that of Eteocles and Pelorus, who came in at the same Time, was come to herselfagain, and might have heard some part of what Teramenes said, while Pelorus, who had cast himself at her Feet, assured her, that he was really living, and craved her Pardon for having put such a Trick upon her. The Woman was so strangely at a loss between Horrour, Astonishment, Shame, and possibly Grief into the bargain, for the return of a Man she had then no Affection for, that she knew not in a Manner where fhe was, was not able to speak, and had not the Confidence to look upon him. With this, the found it no finall Difficulty to be perswaded that Teramenes was living, though Pelorus had, by Protestations affured her of as much, as but too too well remembring the last Kisses she had given his cold and bloody Body, and the Orders the had given for his Interrment.

While she was in this Petplexity, Teramenes come towards her, though by her shrieks she sufficiently discovered the Fear she was in he should come near her, and thereupon stopping at the Distance of some sew Paces from her, because he

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would

would not disturb her any further, and looking on her with a Countenance wherein his Passion. was extreamly visible: ' Is it possible, Buringe, faid be to her, you should be so much affrighted at Teramenes living, when you could find in your Heart to give him Kisses when he was dead, and wash his Face with so many Tears 1. But can I think that Change any Miracle, crueland ungrateful Eurinee, when I am so well acquainted with that of your Soul, and that I ame not ignorant, how that, in the same Minute, . you were seen to pass from the Effects of the most violent Passion in the World, to a mortal 6 Oblivion of him that had adosed you with fo much Fidelity, and to new Inclinations for a dying Man, whom you had never seen before, and one that had been the Death of those Perfons whom you thought dearest to you: I re-4. men, Eurinee, I return, almost from Hell to re-4 proach you with your prodigious Inconstancy, 4 and the Gods have been pleafed to restore me to life, contrary both to your Expectation and my own, that I might come and represent to you the many Oaths and Protestations where-4 in you have called them to witness, to your promiles of an exernal Affection for me. Is it posfible that you can call them to Mind without Remorfe and Confusion? And can so many Demonstracions of my Love, which you sometime s valued at the highest Rate, come into your Momory, and not raise you to either a secret Grief or a secret Repentance? Your Hand was lifted up to thrust a Dagger into the Heart of my Murderer, and by an Extravagance of Passion, you were hurried into Extremities not ordinary to your Sex, when that fatal Sight gave a check to your Cruelty, and that new Love, possessing it · Celf

· felf of your Soul in an Instant, forced thence the unfortunate Teramenes in such manner, that · you hardly remembred he had once lived. the mean time, my Life was preferved to my greater Misfortune, and I wish it had pleased . the Gods to have put a period to it at that very 4 Minute when your Affection ceased, and that * their Assistance, and that of Men had not proved so effectual as to restore it me; to make me . fall into the greatest Unhappiness that ever Main e groaned under. Do you imagine, Eurinee, that Heaven hath not a Punishment for so strange an Infidelity, and that the Cries of a desperate and injured Lover, will not bring upon your Head those Missortunes which his Love per-

mits him to wish you.

To this Effect was the Discourse of Teramenes, which fell from him with a certain Action, that raised in me Abundance of Pity; and he would have faid more, had not the Excess of his Grief prevented him, when Eurinoe, having quite resovered herself, as convinced, both by the things which the heard, and by what Polorus had told her, would needs stop the Torrent of his Words. Whereupon, smothering that Consusson and Re-morfe which had tied up her Tongue so long, the looked on Teramenes, not without some Re-mainders of the Fright he had out her into; and not long after, venturing to speak, though with Difficulty enough: 'Whatever thou art, faid she * to bim, whether the Ghost of Teramones, or · Teramenes himself alive, thou hast killed my Soul with Terror, and Aftonishment. I cannot · look on thee in that Condition, after I had ho-· noured thy cold and bloody Body with the last

be disturbed at so strange an Adventure. 'Assure thy- C_{3}

PART X. thyself therefore, that what thou hast observed in my Countenance is meerly the Effect of that Trouble, and not of that confusion and remorse which thou dost reproach me with; and though it might haply have proved more advantageous to myself to have continued my Affections to thee even after thy Death, fince it was decreed thou shouldst come to life again, yet it is certain that thou hast lost them by a Misfortune which I have onot any way contributed to. With what Justice, · Teramenes, canst thou charge me with any Infidelity towards thee? Have I been any way backward in the Love I had promised thee to the very last Minute of thy Life; or did we e perswade one another that our Love should last beyond this Life? What Law is that which ene gages one to this Eternity of Affection towards the Dead, or by what symptoms, could I judge that thou shouldst return to life, after I had caufe ed thee to be brought out of the Field in Order to thy Burial? Those Demonstrations of Love which I gave thee, and what else thou mayest have understood from the unfaithful Pelorus, were they the Effects of an ordinary Passion? and was there not ground enough thou shouldest be satisfied with a Passion which engaged me to do things beyond the Bounds of Reason? To revenge thee, I became, contrary to my natural Inclinations, more cruel than a Lionels, and would have attempted the Life of an expiring Prince, at whose fight even Tigresses would have been moved to Compassion. If I 4 therefore were moved thereat, if the Will of the Gods, and Generosity obliged me to assist him; and if fince, as thou are too well informed to be denied any thing) his excellent Endowments, or some superior irrefestible Powers, have forced my

you

my Inclinations, and taken that Place in my Heart, which was not to be eternally kept empty for one that was dead, dost thou find in this Misfortune that horrid Infidelity which thou reproachest me with, or didst thou imagine that my Obligations were as great to thy Ghost, as they were, while living, to thyself? No, Tera-" menes, think not that thou canst accuse me with any Justice; and if thou hast been so unhappy to lose my Affections, by an Adventure so prodigious, quarrel with Heaven, whose Will it was it should be so, and not with my Will, which hath contributed nothing thereto. to the Misfortune which thou bewailest so much, 'my Condition is not a jot happier than thine; thou mayst elsewhere find a better Fortune than thou canst expect with the unfortunate Eurinos. while in the mean time it is destined the should be eternally miserable, and exposed to that Chastilement of Heaven, which thou fayest must fall

upon me, and which indeed I have already felt.

The Period of this Discourse of Eurinee's was a shower of Tears which it lay not in her Power to keep in any longer. Whereupon Teramenes whom it put to the Extremity of Grief, by Reafon there could not be a greater Confirmation of the Reality of his Unhappiness, casting a dreadful look upon her: 'No, no, Eurinee, said he to ber, I shall accuse you no longer, but acknowledge with you, and submit to that irressible Power which hath forced your Inclinations. But in regard my Life might do your Reputation force Prejudice in the World, though my Tongue were silent, and that it is not to be doubted but that I am now abominable, as ever I was amia-

ble in your fight, it is but just my Life should
 here determine, and that in such a manner, that

you may not be therein miftaken a second time. The greatest Regret I now have at my Deathis, that I leave you an unfortunate Woman,

and if the Virtue and Conftancy of Cleomedon could but give him leave to forget Candace to enjoy you, as you have, to gain him, forgot-

ten Teramenes, the last Imreaty I were to make " should be, that he would be less cruel to her,

and not aggravate any further a Revenge which

I defire not you should take.
With these Words he drew out a Dagger he had about him, and lifting up his Hand, would have thrust it into his Breast, if I had not fastned upon him, and stayed his Hand, though only with so much Force as to prevent him from executing his Resolution. Teramenes, perceiving his Design frustrated, looked on the very diffurbedly, and endeavouring to snatch the Dagger which I had taken out of his Hands, 'Cleomedon, faid be to me, content yourself, that the Experience I have of your Virtue hath prevailed to far upon me, that I would not have the Effects of my De-Ipair fall upon you; and fince I am willing to fpare those by whole Means I am become misef rable, purposely that I might execute all my Ree venge upon myfelf, hinder me not from freeing mylelf from those Miseries which I groan under upon your Account. I will hinder you to lay violent Hands on yourleff, faid I to bim, if it lye in my Power to do it, and it thall not be my fault, if you do not find out some Expedient besides that of Death, to get out of those Misfortunes whereof I am the innocent Caule,

Eurinee knows very well, that it is not upon
any Hopes that I have given her that the perfeveres in the Affection which fire hath for me, and I here give you a full Difcovery of my

'Thoughts,

'my Means.

Thoughts, when I tell you, that I should think myself a very wretched Person, and abominable in the sight of Heaven, if a Love so faithful asyours, should come to an unformate end by

Having with these Words taken away the Dagger from Teramenes, I turned towards Eurinee. in whom the Deportment and last Words of her Husband had raised some Compassion, I said to her all those Things which Pity could suggest to me on her behalf, and alledged to her all the Reafons which I thought might any way oblige her to dislodge me out of her Heart, and to re-admit her faithful Teramenes. For some time she was not able to make me any Answer, other than that of a Shower of Tears, which being at last over, the very earnestly re-assumed the Discourse, and charge ed me with the greatest Cruelty and Ingratitude imaginable. I heard all with Abundance of Patience, and not discovering the least Trouble thereat, I took Occasion to represent unto her, what anight be the Consequences of an obstinate Perseverance in a fruitless Passion, and that directed to a Man engaged in another Love, one that was ready to take his leave of her, and should not haply ever see her again; nay, which is more than all, one that though he were not called away by the Affection he had for the Queen, could not make any abode with her; but to the utter ruine of her Reputation, beliefes the little Probability there was the would be so extravagant, as to entertain in her House the Murderer of one of her Brothers. To this I added what the might fear from her other Brother, who was still with Firibafus, and that the must needs expect he would have some Designs, not only against her Life, but mine also, as being dear to her; but that on C «

the contrary, she could not be happy but with Teramenes; it being out of all doubt, that he had an extraordinary Affection for her, since the Demonstrations she had received thereof were very remarkable: That he was approved and recommended to her by her Friends, and in a Word, that it was the only Means to make a composure, not only in her own mind, but also in her House and Fortunes.

While I thus disburthened my Thoughts to Eurinoe, Teramenes having cast himself at her Feet, bathed them with his Tears, infomuch, that who ther it were upon that Spectacle, which stirred up in her the Embers of her former Affection, or that she was convinced of the Reason and Truth of the Things I represented to her, and withal lost all Hope of being loved by me, and haply imagined the might never see me again, after a doubtful Engagement wherein we spent the best part of the Day, she at last began to yield. Whereupon, looking on Teramenes with a milder Countenance than before, she turned towards me, and told me, she would do what I should advise her to, and that, being become mine through the Means of some unknown Power, the now submitted again to the same Power, which she was not able to refift. Teramenes almost out of himself for Joy, after he had given thoulands of Killes to her Fees, cast himself at mine, embracing me by the Knees, calling me the Author of his Safety, and his tutelary Angel, and making all the earnest Protestations he could to me, that he would heartly spend, to do me any Service, that Life which I had prevented him from destroying, and made him happy in. And knowing on the other fide, that Enrinue might be in some Fear he should afterwards remember the Change that had happened in her Affec-

Affections, and accordingly conceive some Discontented Thoughts of the Love she had some time had for me, he, to rid her of that fear, made thousands of Protestations to her, that it should never come into his mind again. He told her, that he abfolutely attributed that accident to the extraordinary merit of Cleomedon, which might produce no less miraculous an effect any where: But in fine, that however he might seem to quarrel with her, he was confident of her Vertue, not only upon the former expressions she had made thereof. but also upon that very demonstration of it, which when he least expected any such thing, he had heard from the Mouth of Cleomedon, that for my part, he should never conceive the least jealousy or ill thought of me, out of a Confidence I thould never prove unfaithful to Candace, either for Eurisoe, or any other Person in the World.

Here am I forced to contract my relation, for that should I make it my Business to repeat all the discourses which passed upon this occasion to satisfy and convince Eurinoe, it would take up more time than I have spent in the account of all I have given you already. At last I made an absolute reconciliation between Teramenes and Eurinoe, who endeavoured all that lay in her Power, to conceal before him, the violence she did her felf upon that occasion, and prevail'd with her fo far upon the earnest intreactes of that Lover, that I got her to promise that she would be married to him before my departure thence, as the might very well do, being as the was, altogether at her own disposal, and knowing withal that her marriage with Teramenes was approved of, and defired by all her Friends.

At last we would needs know of him, how he had recovered to Life, and had carried his Busi-

neis

me,

ness so secretly, that Eurinoe never so much as suspected any such thing. He, in a few Words, acquainted us, how that, after we had been brought into the Castle, Peterus returning to the Place where he had left him, with a Litter to tarry him away, found him recovered out of that mortal Swooning wherein he had continued all the Night, and some part of the Day; that this Man, being one that had been brought up in his Service, over-joyed at the Accident, had taken fuch pains about him, that at last he brought him so far to himself, that he was sensible of what was faid to him. To this Pelorus added, That Teramenes had commanded him to carry him to Eurinee's, as having no place where he might well-retire any nearer, and that thereupon he had been forced to acquaint him with the truth of all that had passed, as having far greater respect for his Master than he had for Eurinoe : That Teramenes had almost died in good earnest at that cruel news, and that nevertheless, out of a desire to see the consequences of that adventure, and to apply those remedies which time and his own resentments should suggest unto him, he was content to be carried to a House that belonged to a Sister of Pelorus's, not far from Eurinoe's Castle. where he might not only be privately looked after, in order to his perfect recovery, but also be in a place where he might every day understand by Pelorus, what was done at Eurinoe's: That all things came to pass as Teramenes had desired. and that he had been waited on, and dressed with fo much care as might be, by Persons concerned in his welfare, and fuch as had not any way betrayed the secret committed to their trust: That this had been done with the greater case, by rea-fon of Eurinoe's continual employment about

me, and the little curiofity the was then guilty of, to enquire what was done in her neighbourhood: That he brought Teramenes notice every Day, of what was done at the Castle, in regard he might go and come to his Sifter's House without the least suspicion. That Teramenes conceived fuch a grief and affliction thereat, that many times he was upon the point of discovering all, not doubting but that Tiribafus, and Eurinoe's Brother, and all of that Party would foon find out some means to dispatch me, when they were once acquainted with the place of abode; but that he half been perfusaded on the contrary, partly by his intreaties, who defired him to delay it, and partly by those remainders of Love which he still had left in him, for whose sake principally it was that he forbore putting that bloody design in execution; that at last, through the assistances of those that were employed about his recovery, he was come to the posture of health wherein we faw him, and that having notice given him, that Eurinoe and my felf walked every Day in the Garden, he would needs come thither, to overhear our Discourse, if it were possible, and to take this opportunity to be revenged of me in such a manner, as might least prejudice the Reputation of Eurinoes. That he had many times over-heard our Discourse, through the Hedge row, but that in those which I made to Earinge, he had found To much Prudence and Virtue, that he immediately changed his resolution, and that perceiving I had no Affection for Eurinee, he thought fit to make his advantage thereof, and had then discovered himself to us to implore my affistance upon the opinion he had of my generofity.

Thus did Teramenes give us an account of his advenume, and prevailed to far with Burinoe,

that she pardoned Pelorus, who in those transactions had expressed a greater Love to his ancient Master than to his new Mistress. But to what purpose should I spin our the particulars of this relation, all things were composed, quiet and ferenity of Thoughts began to chase away all former distarisfactions, only Eurinee discovered by certain fighs, that her Soul was not absolutely recovered, and three Days after, finding my felf in a condition to depart thence, I charged Eurinee with her promise, and in my presence obliged her to marry Teramenes. There happened some particulars in this Action which I carefully concealed from Teramenes, and the next Day I press'd them, to accommodate me with those things that were necessary for my Departure, that I might repair to those Places which I was obliged to go to, promising them, I should acknowledge, when it should please the Gods to enable me, the assistances and kindpess, I had received from the officious Eurinoe. Teramenes granted my request, and furnished us with Cloaths, Arms, and Horses, and would have gone along with me, had I accepted of his Company: But I gave him thanks for his kind proffers, and rold him, that I was fatisfied he should be no longer my Enemy, without engaging him to be any way ferviceable to me against Tiribafus, who was much his Friend, and so intreated him not to discover any thing he knew of me, and to promote the report which was already spread abroad of my Death. And this I was the more confident he would do. not only upon the promise he had made to do it. but also out of a consideration of his own interest. which would advise him not to publish a thing, that might exasperate Tiribasus against him. They also taught me an invention which proved very

very fortunate to me; for, perceiving I was somewhat troubled how to conceal my felf in the Places I was to pass through, by reason of the fairness of my Face, so different from the complexion of the Men of that Country, they gave me a certain Water, which is commonly used among the Æthiopians, by those that are desirous of a more shining Blackness in their Countenance, and having made experience of it first on my Hands, they afterwards therewith Painted my Face, as also that of *Eteocles*; so that after three Washings, we were grown as black as if we had really been Asthiopians. They gave me a little Glass-Bottle full of it, to carry along with me, and shewed me the way to take it off, when I had a mind to do it, which was, only with warm Water and certain Herbs put into it. In this posture, after some bemoanings from Eurinoe, which she was not able to forbear, and thoufands of Protestations which I made her, to ac-knowledge her extraordinary Favours, if ever Fortune proved kind to me, I departed from that House without any other Company than that of Eteocles, and one Servant on Horse back Teramenes bestowed on me, and of whose fidelity he gave me very great assurances.

The defign I then had was secretly to get to those whom I knew to be still my Friends, and were desirous to serve their Princess, and had a zeal for the Memory of their late King, hoping, that upon my Return they would be encouraged to attempt something for the Service of their Queen, whom I knew to be well beloved among the Æthiopians. Among those Telemachus and Oriftheness were the most considerable, and having understood in my way that they were retired from the Court to certain Houses they had in the Country was the still the still the service of the

Hymen's _

try, where they passed away their time in Grief and Solitude. I, without any Danger, got to Orist benes, passing through all Places, without the least Suspiciou, by reason of the blackness of my Countenance, which disguised me so well, that you yourself, Mai dam, were mistaken in me. I shall not take Occa-Son to prolong my discourse upon the astonishment of Orifibenes and Telemachus, when I had discoveted myself to them, and when they found me living after they had bewailed my Death. They gave me a thousand of expressions of their joy and friend-Thips, and continuing still as well affected and as zealous for the Service of their Queen, as ever they had been; they very chearfully entertained the Propolition I made to them, of attempting something against the Tyrant, and proffered of themselves to go, and seeredy sollicit all her faithful Servants and Subjects into some engagement, and to get together such a Body as might undertake some remarkable Enterprize. They acquainted me, Madam, how you had been fecured and guarded; and gave me an Account of your admirable Constancy in opposing the Sollicitations of Tiribafus, who was not yet come to the utmost Violences, but had gone so far as to put your most faithful Servants into some Fear, that he would not long continue in those Terms. I communicated to them the Defign I had to wait on you, and they were perswaded, that, considering how I had difguiled myself, I might come even into the Presence of Tiribasus without any danger. I came to Meroe, where I had not the Happinel's to fee you the first time; but the second, when I came into the Garden, I was more fortunate, and seeing you again, I laid as an offering at your Feet your Faithful Cleomedon, whom you had honoured with your Tears, and who, through the excels of your Goodness and Favours, still lives in your Memory.



Hymen's Præludia:

OR,

Love's Master-Piece.

PART X. BOOK II.

ARGUMENT.

Cleomedon prosecutes the Continuation of bis History. He draws to bis Party four thousand Men, with whom he forces the Palace at Merce, forcing Tiribasus into the City, and sending Queen Candace along the Nile to Basia. He maintains the Palace till the supplies raised by Oristhenes and others were come into the City, whereupon, sallying out to join with them, and jointly to engage Tiribasus, he meets with a Party commanded by Asanor, defeats it, and kills him. He relieves Oristhenes, hard set upon, and consummates the Vistory by killing Tiribasus. Having secured the Reduction of the City by a new Oath of Allegiance to Queen Candace, he goes after, thinking to such

ber at Bassa, but meets there with a probable Report, that she might be taken by the Pirate Zenodorus, whom thereupon he makes a fruitless Search after, till at last he was by a Tempest cast asbore near Alexandria. Renewing bis Search after ber upon Land, be meets acciden- " tally with Artaban, they fight, but are interrupted by Zenodorus paffing by, who is purfued by Artaban. They both fight against Zenodorus and bis Men, till that weakened by Wounds and much loss of Blood, he is relieved be Eteocles, and brought by Alexander to a House were be bath a sight of his Sister Cleopatra, but discovers not bimfelf to either. By the Mediation of Candace and Blifa, be is induced to an Inclination of Friendsbip with Artaban. Olympia and Arfinoe came to visit Candace and Elifa. Philadelph goes to visit Tigranes, to whom he presses his voin pursuit of Elisa, and reproaches him with his former Affections to Urania. Olympia and Arsinoe are made acquainted with Artaban, who knew bim so be the same Britomarus, who had some Inbarzanes out of the Hands of the Pirates. Ariobarzanes and Philadelph are made acquainted with Astaban, and acknowledge their great Obligations to bim under the Name of Britomarus. Agrippa entertains Ariobarzanes, Philadelph, and others, with the loss of Cleopatra, upon which the Princes that were prefent take Occasion to discover what they had every one contributed to that Adventure.



HE fair Princess of the Parthians and the Queen of Æthiopia, had hearkened hitherto with great Attention to the Relation of Cleomeralon, without offering to interrupt him; but when he was come to that Passage, Elisa looking on the

Queen with a smiling Countenance; 'You were very much to blame, Madam, faid she to ber, one to have discovered to me this Particular of " Cafario's Life, because, in my Judgment it is onone of the feast important. But I withal perceive that you purposely avoided all Occasion of giving me any Account of the Love of Eurinee, out of a Fear you were in, that I might observe in your Discourse, some Glimpses of the Jealousy you may have conceived at that Adventure. You force me to a Protestation, Madam, reply'd the Queen (with an Action wherein the feemed to be as indifferent and as little earnest as the other) which is, that the greatest e part of those things which he hath related, was not come into my Knowledge; and therefore whether it were for the Reasons you alledge, or for some other yet unknown to me, Cesario had given me but an imperfect Account of that Adventure, and had not discovered the Particulars thereof that were of most Consequence. You are very much in the right, Madam, replies Cafarie, for indeed I should gladly have avoided giving you an Account of it, could I well have done it; and the little Inclination I have to engage " myself in a Discourse of this Nature might have exempted me from doing it now, had you not alaid your absolute Commands upon me to that Purpole. I have therefore made a Shift to get through.

through the first and longest Part of my Narration, fince you have already acquainted this Great Princels with the Entertainments that passed between us in the Garden, as also all that happened, even to the Day on which, after I had brought in Four Thouland Men of those T had drawn into our Party by the means of Telemachus and Oriftbenes, I forced the Palace; and that Tiribafus having faved himself by gerting into the City, I led you through the Garden to a Vessel which I had provided to carry you along the Nile to the City of Baffa, a Place then at our Devotion. Of all these things, replied the Queen, I have given the Princess an exact Account; all you have yet to inform us of is, what hath happened to you fince our Separation. Though this, replied Casario, be the horsest part of my Relation, yet is it that of e greatest Consequence, and I cannot but extreamby wonder you should not be more impatient to-• know whether you have not still a Crown to dispose of.

After I had brought you to the Vessel, and there lest you, though not without much Violence to myself, to put the Design we had undertaken in Execution, which we had in some part effected, in as much as concerned your Liberty, but as to what was yet to be done, were in a very ill posture, by reason of the Escape of Trithasus, I returned to the Palace, where I found all my Menabsolutely resolved to make good what they had gotten, and to sight for your Interest to the last Gasp. I encouraged them in that Design by all the Words I thought might any way animate them, and put then into a Posture of maintaining the Palace, in the best Order I possibly could. I made no doubt, but that Trithssus, as being

much experienced in Matters of War, would come immediately, and fet upon us with all the Force he could of a sudden make, knowing that it concerned his Safety to recover presently what he had loft, before those Supplies came in to us which we expected. This he accordingly put in Execution, as I had imagined he would, and he was no sooner gotten into the City, but he forc'd all the Citizens to take up Arms, though the main Motive of their Obedience was their Fear, their Inclinations being absolutely for their Queen; and in the mean time having given Order, that all the Troops that were in the Suburbs, and about the City, should rally under the Command of Theogenes and Asanor, he got a considerable Body together, and came against the Palace with abundance of Fury. You know yourself, Madam, that all the Fortification there is about it, is a Ditch with a low Stone Wall flanked here and there with certain Towers. The Ditch may foon be filled, as being neither very broad nor very deep, yet not so easily, but that it would cost a great many Men to do it, the Palace being made good by a confiderable Number of Men, and those all resolved to sell their Lives at the dearest Rate.

Tiribajus having made his Affanks upon that Side of the Palace which lyes towards the City, fent at the same time to secure all the Boats that were upon the Nila, that he might not only have the Command of the River, to catry on the Siege against us, but also prevent us from making any Escape that way. Nay, I doubt not, but that, if he had had the least suspicion of your Departure, he would have sent some Boats after you; but you might have been so far, before he bethought him of that Course, that I was out of all Fear of your being

being taken, before your Arrival at the City of Bassa, where you were expected. Tiribasus made his Approaches, and carried on the Aslault, as a Man that very well knew what he had to do; and causing some part of his Soldiers to bring Turfs, Stones, Faggots, and all such other things as were fit to fill upthe Ditch, he began to do it with abundance of Earnestness; but there being within a confiderable Number of old Soldiers, and fuch as were well versed in Matters of War, and far greater than was necessary for the Desence of the Palace, while I gave Order that some should rest themselves, the rest were disposed upon the Battlements, and showering down Arrows upon the Stormers that were below; they filled the Ditch much more than all those other things did which the Enemy had brought thither to that Purpole. I had, as good Fortune would have it, found out in the Palace an infinite Number of Arrows and all other Arms, which it seems Tiribasus had brought in thither; and which was yet a further Happiness, going into that Chamber which he had appropriated to himself since his pretended Royalty, I there met with my Armour enrich'd with Eagles of Gold, the very same which I had been stript of after the Battle, and which had been brought to him, as well for their Sumptuousness, as to put him into a greater Assurance of my Death. I have been informed fince, that it was an Officer that had fought under my Command in the War of Nubia, and one that had some Respect for me, that hindered his Companions from cutting off my Head to present it to Tiribasus, as they were once resolved to do, and was content only to strip me of my Armour, and to pre-sent him with them. This Accident I looked ou as a good Omen, and thereupon putting them on

with much Joy, I imagined myself more hardly conquerable in them than I had been before. very diligently visited all those Places wherein my presence might be any way serviceable, and omitted nothing that contributed aught to our Defence, no more than Tiribasus did on the other side to carry on the Assault. I once perceived him, amidst a many of his Soldiers, issuing out his Orders with much Earnestness, and having discovered myself to him by a great Shout, I took a Bow and Arrows in my Hand, and shot twice at him, the latter Arrow coming so near his Head, that he durst not continue any longer iu the place where he was; and perceiving that at the same time, I caused him to be shot at several ways, after he had threatned me by Cries and Gestures, he retired to a place where he was more secure. From that Time I set upon him the best Archers I had, to shoot continually at him, assoon as ever he should appear, by which means it came to pass, that he was less confident in the Assault than he had shewn himself before.

The Number of Men that I had within the Palace was such, that I might have ventured to sally out, and have forced back the more daring of the Enemy's Side; but it was my greatest Contentment to gain Time, in Expectation of those Supplies which Oristones was to bring me, and which were raised with so much Privacy, in the Cities that were still under our Command, that Tiribasus had not the least Intelligence thereof, and in the mean Time, to keep Tiribasus so in Play, that directing all his Force against us, he might make the less Provision against other Enemies. Besides those I had about me in the Palace, I had Four Hundred Menlying dormant in the City, in certain Houses whereof we were confident

fident, and under the Command of Clinias a Nephew of Oristbenes; and these were ordered. asfoon as the supplies were come, to join with them at a Place appointed, and possels themselves of a Gate of the City to make way for the other Forces. I discovered some part of my Design to the principal Officers, encouraging them to play the Men that Day, and promising them they should be relieved, if not the Night following, at farthest the next Morning. There was no great need of this Sollicitation, for they all fought with such cagerness, that, though Tiribasus had in some Places filled up the Ditch, and had brought scaling Ladders to storm the Place, yet all came to no other Effect, than that those who were the most forward to get up, were tumbled down in the Ditch. as it were to abate the Confidence of those that were to come after them.

You would haply think my Relation very teditious and impertinent, should I give you a particular Account of all the Actions of that Day, and therefore, I shall think it sufficient to tell you. that the Gods (who, no doubt, had a Vengeauce in store for the Tyranny of Tiribasus,) took away the Light of his reason in that Emergency, and depriving him of some part of his ordinary Prudence were pleased, that, blinded by the Violence he was in to reduce us, he bent all his Forces to do it, in such a Manner, that he made not any provision for the Security of the City. Upon this account was it that he spent the whole Day in Assaults against us, but to no purpose, and having hardly taken one Hour's rest in the Night, he was at us again before Day, much more furiously than before.

In the mean time, Orifibenes having landed in the Island without any difficulty, was, with the advantage advantage of the Night, gotten to the very Gates of Meroe, and, at the break of Day, having given the Signal which we were agreed upon with Clinias, he was presently at the Gate, whither all his Men, coming to him from several Quarters, came about him, and before that those who were then upon the Guard could perceive whether they were Friends or Enemies, they fell upon them, cut off those that made any resistance, and having forced the rest to fly, set open the Gate for Oristbenes. Yet could not this be done with so little Noise, but that those who were upon the Walls, though but few, and those nor much minding what was done, did assoon as it was light, discover the Forces of Oristhenes, and accordingly gave the Alarm; but, before it could come to the Place where Tiribafus was, Oristbenes was gotten into the City, his Troops coming in still like Waves, and meeting with nothing that any way opposed them. He brought in along with him three thousand Horse, and about seven or eight thousand Foot, all choice Men, and such as were ready to sacrifice their Lives for the just cause wherein they were engaged. Oristbenes used all the expedition he could to get in his Forces, which he disposed into the more spacious Streets and other large Places that lie near that Gate; and when he faw that the greatest Part were come in, and that the rest would follow without any hindrance, he advanced towards the Palace, putting all to the Sword that he met with in Arms. He caused it to be cried wherever he came, that the Citizens should lay down their Arms, and that no violence should be done to those that would not fight for Tiribafus. It were impossible for me to represent to you what a distraction Tiribafus was in, when word was brought of that Vol. VII. misformisforume, and what imprecations he made against Heaven, when he perceived himself surprized by those very Enemies, whom not long before he had slighted for their weakness. And yet he withat saw that he had but little time to lose in consultation, and that instead of carrying on the assault against the Palace, he must make head against Oristhenes, and fight him.

He accordingly resolved to do it, and thereupon rallying all the Forces he had about him. and giving order that his Horse should mount, he mounted also himself, and leaving a small number before the Palace to keep us in play, he took all the rest along with him to engage with Oristhenes. I had understood by a Signal from Clinias that the supplies were come, and easily imagined what might have followed, infomuch, that finding that I might either freely fally out, or at the worst meet with such opposition as I might well overcome, I thought it not fit to fight any longer behind dead Walls; and so kaving twelve hundred Men to make good the Palace, though a less number might have served to do it, I commanded out all the rest, and getting up of a good Horse, whereof I found no small number about the Palace, and which I disposed among the most considerable of those that were about me, I caused the great. Gate of the Palace to be opened, and drew out into a spacious Place not far from it. Those that endeavoured to oppose our Passage were immediately cut in Pieces, and the rest, running away, made all the haste they could to Tiribasus.

I was no fooner got into the City, but I caused it to be proclaimed every where, as Oriftheness had done before, that the Queen pardoned the Citizens, provided that they laid down their Arms, and this, running from one to another, proved

To effectual, that the greatest part of the Inhabitants took occasion to go home to their own Houses, by which means Tiribasus's Parry became much weaker than it had been. However, the number he had about him was far greater than that of our Forces; but he could not make any advantage of their number in the Streets, where the Engagement was not the same as it would have been in an open Field. Tiribasus was already engaged with Orifthenes, and upon the first encounter there was abundance of Blood spilt on both fides. As I was matching towards the Place where I thought to have found them, I met with Asunor in my way, in the head of a Party which he was carrying to the relief of Tiribafus. immediately charged him, and it happening that we met in a spacious Place, the Engagement proved accordingly very hot and bloody. finees also for some time was very doubtful; but at last Victory declared her self for the juster cause, and Asanor being killed, with the most considerable that were about him, the rest ran away in disorder towards the Place where Tiridafus was fighting against Orifthenes, and certainly there it was, that Blood and Blows were not spared, and that we had by much the worst and of the Staff. Tiribafus fighting with his Men like one that had all at the Stake, had charged Orifibenes with fuch fury, that the bravest of his Men lay upon the Ground, and he himfelf, being unborfed, disputed the business on Foot with little hopes of Victory; nay, it would not have been long ere he had loft his Life, had not fome of the best affected and stoutest of his Men fer themfelves before him, and relieved bim with much eagernels. Tiribafus, making all the advantage he could of that overture of Victory, forced his D 1

Enemies to retreat, fighting them still even into the spacious Place of Meroe. There it was that he thought to give them an absolute descar, by reason of the advantage of the Place, and the distraction they were already in, when I, coming to their relief another way, which I found free, got up to that place with my Troop, and immediately crying out, Candace, Candace, and those that followed me, Cleomedon, we revived those that were ready to quit the Field, and abated their Confidence, who expected nothing less than Victory. The presence of the two chiefs added very much to the Bloodiness of the Engagement, which was upon my coming te assumed, and, having sent some of my Men to relieve Orifibenes, whose danger I had understood, I endeavoured to meet with Tiribasus, as knowing that in his Person consisted all the War. I took notice of the Place were he was, and he immediately knew me. I am eafily perswaded that it was not his defire to avoid Fighting, being, by the ac-knowledgment of all, a Man valiant enough, and no less concerned in my Death than I could be in his: But the most devoted to his Interests that were about him, fetting themselves before him, many were laid on the ground, that I was forced to dispatch to come up to his Person. At last we came together, notwithstanding the opposition of our Men, and running at him full of Fury; The Day is now come, Tyrant, faid I to him, that thou must render up the Crown with thy own Life into the Bargain. He made me some anfwer, which I could not hear by reason of the Noise, and the heat I was then in, and received with me a resolution not much different from what I brought. But, being ever and anon hindered by our Men, who came in between us, and that

especially by his, who sell upon me on all sides, I grew the more eager to determine the difference. and that was it had almost cost me my Life. I had made two blows at Tiribafus, with fuch: good Fortune, that they gave two Wounds, whereupon he began to look on me as one that fought with a certain confidence of Victory, when my Horse, by reason of many hurts he had received, fell down so of a sudden, that I had much adoto get my Feet out of the Stirrups, and to stand before Tiribasus, who taking me at that advan-tage, was upon the point of running over me. I could not avoid the thock of his Horse, insomuch that he had almost overthrown me, but in that posture leaning on my own Horse, that lay dead between my Legs, with my left Hand, I with my right thrust my Sword into the Belly of his; so that when he was coming at me, he felt himself falling down under him. In that interim I closed with him, to avoid the shock of his Men, and in that disorder finding a place unarmed, I run him with my Sword through the Body.

Tiribasus stretched forth his Arms as he was falling with his Horse; but in regard that I stood near him, he very suriously cast himself on me, and by his weight forcing me to the ground, he stell upon me, as he breathed out his last, and sast-ned on me in such a manner, that I found it no small disticulty to get from under him, all goared and covered with his Blood. The danger I was in by reason of that disadvantage, had been very great, had I not been relieved by divers stout. Men, who rescued me from the rage of Tiribasus's Friends, and, notwithstanding all they could do got me on Horse back again. This, Madam, was the sac of Tiribasus, the Usurper of your Dominions,

nions, and your precious Liberty, and you mayfee in it how that the just Gods decreed he shouldperish by his Hands, to whom, of all Men, that

revenge was most due.

Upon his Death, those that were of his Partywere so lost, as to courage and resolution, that the most eager in the cause could hardly be gotten to fight much longer. When I faw the re-fiftance they made was very weak, and that some were running away in the Streets, casting away their Arms, I considered, Madam, that they were your Subjects, and thereupon, out of a defire to spare their Blood, I cried, and caused it to be cried up and down, that if they laid down their Arms, the Queen would give them their Lives, and would forgive all that was past. Some particular Friends of Tiribafus would not accept of this proffer, but would needs be killed, and among the rest, Eurinoe's Brother, whose Life I would gladly have faved for his Sifter's fake; but all the rest perceiving that there was no safety but by that means, and having for the most part, sided with Tiribasus, purely out of fear, laid down their Arms, and cried up and down, God save Queen Candace. I immediately thereupon sent orders every where, that none should be put to the Sword; and it was fo religiously observed, that after some sew Minutes, there was no more Blood spile. All those of Tiribasus's Party went in among the Citizens, who had laid down their Arms as foon as I was gotten out of the Palace; and our Men, though in Arms, and Victorious, began to treat the others as their Country-men and Companions. Oriftbenes, who, having been fet on Horse-back again by the relief which I hadfent him, had joined with me, and behaved himfelf with abundance of Valour, rode all about the City

City by my order, and so appealed the remainders of the disorder, that when the dead Bodies were removed out of the Streets, it could hardly

be imagined there had been any fight.

All things being thus composed, I fent out orders, that the more considerable of those that had followed Tiribafus, as well Citizens as Soldiers. should come to me in one of the most spacious Places in the City, and after I had entertained them with a discourse (which it were not fit to trouble you with a recital of) wherein, having in the first Place, represented to them the greatness of their Crime, I made them in the next apprehenfive of that of your Goodness, who were graciously pleased, even at a time that they might be punished with severity, to pardon them for horrid an infidelity, and forget all that was past, provided that for the future they did those things which were expected from them. And that I exhorted them to do with a true remorfe, and to repair their crime, by a fidelity as remarkable as their defection had been. All the Inhabitants answered me with Cries and Tears, and prononneing your Name on their Knees, they called all the Gods to witness the sincerity of their intentions, and protested they had done nothing against you, but by force, and out of the fear they were in of the Power of Tiribasus. The Soldiery, for the most part, returned me the same answer; so that after I had taken a new Oath of Allegiance from them all in your Name, I difmiffed the Affembly, permitting all to follow their occasions, and such as had Friends dead, to I also gave way, that those that prebury them. tended a more particular affection to Tiribalus, should take away his Body in order to an honourable Interrment, as knowing, Madam, your D 4

generosity to be such, as permits not your resentments to go beyond Death. And thereupon, having my thoughts wholly taken up with you, and yet not thinking it safe to leave Merce that very Day, for sear of the accidents that might happen upon so sudden a Revolution; I sent Clinias express to you, to give you an account of all that had past, and to intreat you to remain at Bassa till the next Day, at which time I should have wated on you, bringing along with me your People of Merce, who were infinitely desirous of your return.

Having gone so far, I spent all the rest of the Day, and some part of the Night in pacifying and composing all things, and considering the shortness of the time, there was such order taken, that it was hardly perceiveable that there had been any revolt in Æthiopia. But what grief it was to me, what distraction I was in, the Gods only know, the next Day, when I found Clinias returned, telling me, that you had been expected. to no purpose at Bassa, whither you came not atall, and where there had not been any thing heard of you. Being extreamly troubled at this account of you, I immediately left Meree, having only stay'd so long as to leave order with Orifthenes to take care of all things till your return; and taking certain Boats, and such a number along with me, as I thought fit, of those I could best trust. I made all the haste I could to Bassa. There I soon mer with the confirmation of your loss, and understood from those that you had left to command there in your absence, that they had neither seen nor heard any thing of you. These unfortuna e tidings raising the greatest distraction imaginable in my thoughts, put me to such extremities, as I had never been acquainted with before; and the violence of my affliction taking - taking away for some time the use of the my Reafon, I had much ado to forbear revenging myself upon such as had contributed nothing to the Missortune. I did nothing the rest of that Day; and all the next Night, but wander up and down upon the Nile, while thousands of Persons were searching in other Places to the same purpose.

But all proving ineffectual, I thought it my best course to return to Meroe, out of a conceit, that, without all Question, you had been taken by some Persons that Tiribasus had sent after you, and that, by fecuring those that were yet there, of the Friends of Tiribafus, something might be discovered, when there comes to Bassa an Egyptian Merchant Ship, by which I understood, that as they failed up the Nile, they had met with the Pirate Zenodorus, with four Ships, and had escaped being taken by him, by making to Land, which they were not fat from, and that they had passed so close to him, by reason of the narrowness of the River in that Place above any other, that they could eafily perceive there were some Ladies Prisoners in his Vessel, whereof they had seen some upon the deck, and heard the Cries of others echoing all over the River, and that afterwards, coming farther into the Liver, after the Pirate was gone by, they mer with Abundance of Carkasses floating, and found all the Circumstances of a great and bloody Engagement. From this Discourse, which the Palsion I was then distracted by easily induced me to believe, I immediately inferred, all Circumstances considered, that it must needs be you, Madam, that was fallen into the Hands of the famous Pirate Zenodorus, whose Name was grown dreadful in all these Coasts, and who was the best acquainted of any therewith, by Reason of the perpetual Inroads that he made upon them. DS may

PART X.

may eafily imagine, Madam, that it were imposfible for me to make you sensible of the Grief it was so me to hear these fatal Tidings, and that all that I am able to fay, will come very fat short of what I then felt upon the first Entertainment of that cruel Account of our malicious Fortune. This was it that put me out of all Parience, and in a manner, took away the use of my Reason, infomuch, that the Gods may well pardon me, if during the Time that that Extravagance lasted, I did not always observe that Respect which a Man should never be guilty of any Breach of towards them. Nay, methought the Rage I was then possessed by, was in some fort excusable, and that Misfortune happening at a Time when I expected all the Kindness and Indulgence of Fortune, seemed to me so great, that I could not imagine it supportable by the greatest Constancy in the World. Nevertheless, thinking it too great a lownels of Spirit to lose Time in Lamentations and fruitles Complaints, I fent Clinias back again to Meroe, with Orders directed to Oristbenes, to hearken out every where after you, in case the Tidings I had received of you should prove false, and to secure the most intimate Friends of Tiribafus, to find out, by that Means, whether you had been taken by any Orders of his; and having given him that Charge, I took up three Vessels that lay in the Haven ready to fet Sail, accompanied by all those I had about me, that I thought able to fight, and made all the speed I could towards the Mouth of the Nile, into the Mediterranean Sca. I thought it no fuch Difficulty to make after Zenodorus, though with a Number of Vessels much inferior to his, and no doubt less serviceable as to matter of Engagement; all the Fear I was in, was, that I should not find him, so far

was I from any Thoughts of being worsted, if I were so fortunate as to meet with him.

We got out of the Nile, and were entred into the Sea, being absolutely to seek what Course we should take; but having understood that Zenodorus came often to Peleufia, and the Ports adjoining to Alexandria, to fell some Part of what he took upon those Coasts, I imagined I might there hear of him, and so thought fit to make towards Alexandria. I thall not, Madam, trouble you with the Complaints I made during the Time of this sad Course, nor the doleful Reflections which tormented my Thoughts without the least Intermission. I was fensible, as indeed I ought to have been, of a Misfortune that deprived me of the Happinels of your Presence; but this was not yet the greatest of my Afflictions; and when I imagined to myself, that my fairest Queen was in the Hands of a merciless Pirate, and represented to myself all the Dangers whereto the might be exposed, (and to which, as I have fince understood from Eteoeles, it was but indeed too too true that she was ! I was at a loss of all Patience, infomuch that I could hardly forbear casting myself into the Sea. At last, we were enterrained by the same Tempest which proved so favourable to you against the Infolencies of Zenodorus, and which hath been the Occasion of so many Accidents upon these Coasts at the same Time; and this also grew so implacable to us, that our Vessels were dispersed, in such manner, that I could never yet learn any Tidings of the other two, and know not but that they are long fince devoured by the Waves: And that wherein I was myself, after we had, for two whole Days strugled with the same Cruelty of Weather, that you had met with, was at length cast upon this Coast within a hundred Stadia of this City, fo

shattered, that it was absolutely unfix for the Sea. I left some part of my Men to get the Vessel repaired, as at Alexandria they might with all Freedom do, there being free Commerce between the Ethiopians and the Egyptians, leaving Orders with them, that they should expect to hear from me in the Port of Alexandria, and that they should make enquiry every where after the Pira e Zenodorus, And so, taking only twelve along with me, proportionably to the Number of Horses that we had in the Vessel, we all mounted, and having, for some time rode all together along the Shore, I thought it not amiss that we divided into Parties, it being the more likely way to find out what we fought; and thereupon shewing them a little Village which I knew, and whereof I gave them the Name, I entreated them, that after they had vifited all the Places about Alexandria, they would all meet there at Night.

This was done as it had been resolved, and for my part I would have no more in my Company but only one Esquire, by Reason of the Aversion. which, through Melancholy, I had for all Company. All that Day was spent in a fruitless Search, and at Night meeting at the Rendezvous appointed, we there passed it over, wanting nothing as to the Accommodation of the Body, if the mind could have taken any rest. The next Day, I named to them another small Town distant from this Place about two hundred Stadia, where was appointed the meeting for the Night following, and so dividing into several Parties, as the Day before, directing them to take other Courses than they had done, went myself as before, attended only by a fingle Person in the Quality of Esquire.

I had wandred up and down for some Part of the Day, when finding myself sweltred with

Heat,

Hear, and the Weight of my Armour, which I had not put off all this Time, I would needs take a Minute's rest, and refresh myself at a Spring that lay in my way in the midst of a very pleafant Valley. With this Resolution I alighted at a certain Distance from the Spring, and having given my Horse to the Esquire, I sat down by it, and putting up the Vizor of my Head-piece. I drunk of the Warer, and lay down on the Grass, where no doubt I had taken some little rest, had my Grief been so supportable as to afford me such an Interval. I had not been there many Minutes, when there comes to the Place where I was, a Man accounted much after the same rate that I was, and as I conceived, with the same Intention. His Arms were very sumptuous, and he was of a goodly Presence: But I thought him quite another Man, when he had put up the Vizor of his Helmet, as I had, and that, casting my Eyes on his Face. I found he had the best Countenance in the World. We saluted one another very respectfully, though that in his Face, as well as mine, were visible the Characters of a more than ordinary Sadness. After he had quenched his thirst, which it feems had forced him thither, he began to look more earnestly on me, and he had no sooner cast his Eye on my Face, but he thought he should know me. His behaviour obliging me to look on him with the like Earnestness, methought the Lineaments of his Face were not strange to me, and notwithstanding the Akeration which seven or eight Years might have wrought therein, I presently was perswaded I had seen him somewhere before.

We looked thus one upon the other, with some suspense on both sides, when he first discovering himself, and speaking to me with an Accent which

I was not unacquainted with: 'I know not, faid be to me, whether you would find Britomarus in my Countenance, as I would do Gleomedon in yours.' There needed no more than these Words to put me out of all doubt, that it was no other than the same audacious Britomarus, with whom, while we were yet both very young, I had had that great falling out in Ethiopia, and whose Valour and Generolity I had so much admired. And though I should have gladly concealed myself from any other Person, yet could I not imagine it pardonable in me to do it from Britomarus, after I had reflected on those Things that had passed between us; and thereupon making him an Answer witably to his manner of speakng to me: 'You are very much in the Right, faid I to bim, I am Cleomedon, and though it is with much ado that I called you to mind, yet now I am absolutely satisfied that you are Britomarus. 'Tis very true, I am Britomarus, reply'd be, and I must tell you moreover, that I am Artaban. Under this latter Name I am 4 much more known among Men than under the former; under that Name I have gained some Battels, conquered Kingdoms for ungrateful Kings, and have done those Actions, which have haply raised me to that Rank whereto I told you ar our last Parting, I was in Hopes to raise myself. I have measured my Sword with Kings, who have not thought it any Dishonour to themselves; I have raised some of them, I have pulled down others, and I have not met with any greater than myfelf, till the chance of War had decided the Controversy.

There needed no more than the Word Artaban, to satisfy me as to some part of those Things which he told me, the Reputation of Artaban being

being fo much spread over all the World, that few were ignorant of the great Actions he had done; on the other fide, by Reason of the Acquaintance there had been between me and Brisomerus, I was easily perswaded that he was Artuban, as finding in him all Things excreamly conformable to what I had known in the other. hearkned to his violent Discourse with much Patience, to see what would be the Issue of it, whenhe proceeding: ' I do not, faid be to bim, tell you these Things of myself, Cleomedon, to derive any vain Reputation thence, but to give you Occasion to remember that, when I was affronted by you, and forced to quit the Service of Candace for your sake, I told you as we parted, that a Day might haply come, wherein I should be in a Condition ouce more to measure a Weaopon with your. Not but that the eause of that Resemment of mine hath long since been taken away, and that the Addresses which were slighted by Candace, have been entertained by a Princels who is not inferior either to Candace or any other Princess in the World; not also but that I am satisfied that the Aversion which I have ever naturally had for you, is unreasonable, since your excellent Endowments ought in all Justice to gain you the Esteem of all the World. On the other fide, it is not unlikely, but there may be some Occasion, nay haply Necessity, that both of us should employ our Arms elsewhere, and upon that Consideration I shall onot oblige you to turn yours against me: But you will be pleased to remember, when we shall meer with a more favourable Opportunity, that Britomarus is arrived to that Condition which he said he should come to, and dares measure a Sword

Sword not only with Cleomedon, but with all

the Princes upon Earth.

This fiery Discourse of Artaban's, though it raised in me a certain Esteem for the Person, yet was I not a little incenfed at, and my Thoughts being easily put into Disorder by Reason of the Affliction I was in, there needed but a small matter to put me out of all Patience. Not but that I was extreamly troubled at this Adventure, as. fuch as obliged me to a fruitless Engagement, in a Time which I was to employ in finding out other Enemies; but there being no Grief so great as to smother the Love of Glory, I thought that the Discourse which Britomarus had made, well considered. I could not with Honour avoid tightingo though he had left it to my choice. Upon this Reflection looking on him with an Eye which easily discovered how much I was moved at what he had said: ' Arraban, said I to bim, I am very ready to believe of you all that you say of yourfelf, as also, all that Fame hath spred abroad concerning you, and am withal fatisfied, that the cause of your Resentments hath been taken away by change of your Affections; but it feems. though there be no Quarrel between us out of any Confideration of Jealousy, I am yet to be accountable for your Aversion, and though there want not haply other Occasions of far greaten Consequence than the Motives of our Differences that call me elsewhere, yet will I be obliged, for my Liberry to profecute them, to myfelf, and ' not to your Civility. Let us not remit to another Time and other Opportunities, what wo may determine in this. It is pollible we may not meet with another so favourable, and we were both equally blameable, if we should now part and avoid an Engagement that is now become necessary, and for which it seems you come

fo well prepared.

With these Words I rose up from the Place where I lay, and after I had put on and fastened my Head-piece, and taken my Buckler from my Esquire, I got up on Horse-back, and rid forth into the most delightful part of the Plain. Artaban was not a Person to be expected; he had his Foot in the Stirrup affoon as myself, and being immediately come up to me, he eafily discovered by all his Deportment, that he was the Person Fame published him to be. The first on-set proved very futions, and the Indignation I was in, to think that he should continue an unjust Aversion during so many Years for a Displeasure I had innocently done him, and for which I had made fuch Satiffaction, caused me to fight with no less Animosity against him, than I had done some few Days before against Tiribafus. The first Blows that were dealt on both sides were hearty and heavy enough; but being both very well skilled in the use of the Buckler, there were a many exchanged ere therewas any Wound received on either fide. At last, being more and more exasperated by this Tryal of our Strength, we engaged one another with. less Circumspection, insomuch that both his Armour and mine began to be dy'd with the Blood which our Swords drew out of our Bodies. That Spectacle heightning our Courage, added also to our Animosity, and no doubt that the End of the Combat would have proved fatal to one of us, nay it may be to both, by Reason of the great Equality of our Force, when a certain Man on Horse-back, riding at a small Distance from us, and making a sudden halt, stayed for some little Time to look on us. For my part, I could see nothing in the Man that might divert me from mind-

minding what I was then about: But Artaban had no sooner cast his Eye on him, but he gives a great shout, and at the same time, gave me such a Blow over the Head, that I was for some Minutes stunn'd with it. However, I made a Shift to recover, and that immediately, and was thinking to drive towards him, when looking about, I perceived him: at a great Distance from me, riding with all the speed his Horse could make after the Man wehad seen, and pursuing him so closely, that it was not long ere a turning that was in the Plain deprived me of the fight of him. This Accident. put me very much to a loss, as being too well? acquainted with the Valout of my Adversary, to imagine that it was out of any motive of Fear thathe avoided fighting. No, I was far from conceiving any such thing of him, as knowing himto be as gallant and as flour a Man as ever drew: Sword: But being already exasperated by the fight of my Blood stiding down along my Armour, I: would-needs run after him, either to decide our Quarrel, or know of him the Reason why he hadleft me in the mide of it.

Whereupon observing the way he had taken, I followed the track of his Horse, with all the speed. I could make, and within a small Time came into a Place where I found him engaged in a Combat with another Man that seemed to be no less valiant than himself. But, my greatest Queen, I shall say no more as to what past then, because you were yourself present and saw all, having Eteocles with you, and another valiant Person, who made it his Business to part us. There it was that I had the Happiness to see you like a slash of lightning, and just at the Minute that I began to seel the first Motions of Joy for that Adventure, I saw you carried away once more, by the Man whom.

Order.

whom Artaban had pursued, who was returned thinher with his Companions, and was the Pirate Zenodorus, as I have understood since by Eteocles.

The fair Queen, who had been present at that Action, and had observed all till the was carried away, was so well acquainted with all Passages, that he might well forbear all further Account thereof. Whereupon the Prince related to her, how that he had followed her fo long, till at last, through the great loss of Blood, and the Weakness he was reduced to, by Reason of his Wounds, he fell off his Horse; how he had been relieved by Eteocles, and not long after by his own Brother, Prince Alexander and the Princels Artemisa. He afterwards entertained her with an Account how they had brought him to the House where they had taken fanctuary themselves; how that some few Days after, when he had in some Measure recovered his Health, he had been acquainted with the History of their Loves, and yet, though he had not the least Mistruft of their Virtue and Friendship, that he thought it not fir at that time to discover himfelf to them, as not knowing whether the might take it well at his Hands.

He afterwards acquainted her with the Arrival of the Princes Cleopatra, and her being in that House, to whom also he had not discovered himself; and how that thenext Day she had been carried away again with Artemisa. Casario aggravated to the Oceen the Affiliction he conceived at that Missortune, as being not in Capacity to afford his Sister the Affiliances he ought, and to go along with Alexander affect those that had carried her away; yet told her withal, that it was his Resolution to have done it, and that he would have put on his Armour, if Alexander himself had not prevented him; and if Eteocles had not taken such

Order, that he could get neither Arms nor Horses for that Day: That the next Day towards the Evening, finding himself a little stronger, he got out of his Bed with an Intention at the same time, to feek out both Candace and Cleopatra, and was got, to one of the Windows, whence casting his Eye npon the adjoining Wood, he had feen a Chariot passing by, wherein he had perceived the Queen, with the fair Princels of the Parthians, whom he, knew not; that upon that happy Sight, Joy taking . its former Place in his Soul, Frieudship had submitted to Love, and the Lofs of Cleopatra troubled him the less, by Reason of the Recovery of Candace. That he would immediately have run after her, but not long after, Eteocles coming into the ; Room, and having communicated that good News: to him, had intreated him to have a little Patience, and to give him leave to run alone after the Chariot, to find out the truth of that Adventure: That accordingly Execeles got on Horse back, and . followed the track of the Chariot, and those thas . convey'd it, into Alexandria, whither having got in undiscovered, he had informed himself so well. of all Things, that he understood how the Queenwas in the Palace, with the Princess of the Parthians; that she had been rescued out of their Hands, that had carried her away, by the Prætor Cornelius, and that the was attended with all Manner of Respect, though the discovered herself only fo far, as that she was a Lady of great Quality, born in Athiopia; that these Tidings restoring, him, as it were, to a new Life, had also restored: him in some measure to his Health and Strength : . And that, having that very Day sent Execcles into the City to speak with her, if he possibly with any Convenience could, he returned some time. after with News, that he had feen her getting upinte

into a Chariot, wherein she went out of the City. to take the Air along the River fide, and would come within a small Distance of the House were he was: That, upon that News he was not able to keep in any longer, and that notwithstanding the Reasons alledged by Eteocles, who would by all Means have hindred him, he got on Horfe-back, and rid forth into the Wood, in hope of some opportunity to see her, out of a Considence he should not meet with any one that knew him. That it was, as he croffed the Wood up and down upon that Defign, that he first heard certain Out-cries. and afterwards faw the Princels Elifa in the Hattds of Tigranes. That, though he knew not who she was, he had done her that service which he ow'd her, and that he had not forfaken her, had he not feen Artaban, and a Company of Men on Horse-back coming beind him: That being unwilling to be discovered by them, he withdrew; but that he had taken particular Notice of Artaban, and that, looking on him as the most concerned in the Relief of the Princels, he was very glad that he had done him that good Office, as well out of a Consideration of the Satisfaction a Man takes in doing what he is in honour obliged to, as out of a remembrance, that, in the Engagement they had had together, against the Pirate Zenodorus, and his Men, Artaban had relieved him, and helped him on Horse-back, after his own had been killed under him: That afterwards he had wandered up and down the Wood, in hopes to fee the Queen, but that having observed some appearance of Agrippa and Cornelius, with their Troop, he would not by any means be met with by them, and thereupon retired till Night, at which time, through the help of the darkness, he made a thift to get into the City, and knowing what what part of the Palace the Queen was lodged in, he without difficulty found her out, having once gotten upon the Terrace, where he mer with Clitia.

Thus did Cefario put a period to his Relation, and when he had given over speaking, the Queen looking on him with a Countenance wherein her thoughts were in some measure legible, ' Cafario, faid she to bim, you have had your traverses and extremities, and we had ours, which I thall onot trouble you with any Relation of, because you have understood them already from Esee-If I have suffered much for you, I must yet confess you have endured more for me, befides that, by your attempts and valour, you have regained me a Kingdom, which I gave over for loft. It is but just it should be a prefent made to you, as it were in some sort, to e reward your Care and Conduct; and might it Please the Gods I had any thing to present you with, that were more considerable, and more precious, that I might requite, as I ought to do. those so many noble demonstrations of your affection. Madam, replies Cafario, it is beyoud the merits of my Blood, nay indeed, of my Life, to deserve the expressions I receive of ' your favours and goodness, and I am very much ashamed to expect so many great things from my noblest Queen, when I am able to offer her onothing but a miserable Wretch, discarded and despoiled of that which now makes up so many ' Monarchies and a --- ---

'Tis enough, says Candace, interrupting bins, let me hear no more of that Discourse, if you have not a ser purpose to displeaseme, and take it for granted, that your Person is of a value high enough to be preserted by the greatest

Princelles in the Universe, before that of the Universe, who is now possessed of your Father's Palace.

Having by these Wordsengaged him to Silence, the fell upon forme other Discourse, wherein the discovered to him what trouble the was in for the danger whereto he exposed himself, by coming into Alexandria, where he must expect no less than Death, if he were once known; as also her displeasure to see him so careless of his Health, as being not infliciently recovered, (as might be feen in his Countenance) to venture on Horfe-back, and take fuch pains as he did. The Prince, after he had thanked her for the affliction she was in for his sake, as being the pure effects of the tenderness the had for him: For the hazard wherero I expected my felf, faid be so ber, it is not for great as you imagine it, and besides the disference there is between the Face of a Child of fourteen years of Age, and that of a Man of four and ewency, the report that is scattered up and down the World of my Death, hath taken such root, and is particularly so much credited by " Augustus, that it were no small difficulty to ' periwade People to the contrary; and for my Health, I find, that the joy which the Gods ' have been pleased to afford me, by meeting with 'you again, I have recovered my Scrength in ' fuch a measure, that within three or four Days ' I thall be in as good plight and condition as ever I was, either to do any thing in point of Arms, or to wait on you by Sea into Ætbiopia. " Breocles hath within these two Days found out our Vessel, which the Æthiopians that had followed me have gotten, made fit for the Sea ' again, and rides at Anchor within a hundred ' Stadia of Alexandria. Your faithful Subjects' · that

that are aboard it, have understood, not without great transports of Joy, that you were in this City, and expect your orders with thar fecrefy which Eteocles hath engaged them to. I shall be content to remain either with them. if you think it good, or in the House where I already made some abode, and where, by the appointment of Alxander, I have hitherto been extreamly well entertained, and at such Hours s as these you will give me leave to wait on you for some small time, till the Day that you shall have resolved to depart hence. Alas! for matter of departure, fays Candace to bim, it shall ' be assoon as your recovery shall permit; besides, that there are some other reasons best known to my felf, which would force me to haften my departure hence, were it not that the company of this fair Princels, which I cannot without an infinite affliction ever quit, doth prevail with o me to wave all Resolutions of that Nature. was but just, faid Elisa to ber, that you gave me that little comfort, after the cruel discourse ' you have entertained me with, and I shall be very much troubled to consent to your departure, if you do not take me along with you. Smile, whereupon the Queen looking with a more ferious Countenance: Fairest Princels, ' faid she

ture, if you do not take me along with you. These last Words fell from her with a certain Smile, whereupon the Queen looking with a more serious Countenance: Fairest Princes, 'faid she' to ber, you speak that in Jest, which, with more 'Reason, you might do aster another Manner: And were it the Pleasure of the Gods, and that I might hope so much from your Friendship, as 'that, till such Time as you are reconciled to the 'King your Father, or have settled yourself by other ways, you would make your Residence in 'Æthiopia, you shall be there attended with so much Respect and Assection, that possibly it

would be long ere you returned among the Parthians. Two Hours fince I could not have made you this Proposition; but since that through the Assistances of the Gods, and the Valour and Conduct of Casario, we have recovered the Kingdom of our Fathers, I shall never derive any Advantage thence, that can be more acceptable to me, than that which I may receive by this

' Goodness of yours. This Discourse of Candage was accented with so much Affection, that Blife could not forbear embracing her, and killing her many times together, giving her withal many Thanks for this Demonstration of her Friendthip, in Terms wherein the fully expressed how extreamly sensible the was thereof. 'At length turning to Cesario, I should have feared, said she to bim, that the difference there is between you and Artaban, might have engaged you to employ the Interest you have with the Queen, to oppose the Sanctuary and Entertainment she is pleased to proffer me, as knowing the Inclinations he hath for me, and haply having understood the Marks of a more than ordinary Esteem which I have for him: But fince you have been so fortunately generous, as to have done her with Joy, the greatest Service · The could have expected from the best of her Friends, I cannot but hope, that, through the · Assistance of the Queen, who will make it yery. much her Business to perswade you thereto, your will not be so exasperated against him, as to deny him your Friendship, if he desires it of you, as he is obliged to do. Madam, replies, · Cafario, I can make an unfeigued Protestation. to you, that I never had any Hatred against Artaban, and from the Esteem I have ever made. of his admirable Endowments, it may easily be. Yor. VII. 14

that without engaging by this Action, the Queen,

or yourself, to a belief that it proceeds from the

Respect and Compliance I have for your Com-

mands, I shall gladly embrace his Friendship, and give him what Assurances of mine you shall

think fit.

Elisa seemed to be extreamly joy'd at this Discourse of Cesario's, whereupon the Queen, desirous to unite those two extraordinary Persons by a Friendship as great as that which was between herself and Elifa, knowing that Cefarie had had some impersect Account of the great Actions of Artaban, as also of the Affection he had for Elifa. acquainted him in few Words, with what of most Consequence he was yet ignorant of. Insomuch, that by that Relation the gave him such a Character of Artaban, that he looked upon him as the greatest and the most generous of Men, and representing to him the Difference there is between those elevated Souls, in whom noble Actions raise only an Impression of Esteem and Respect, and shole other reptile Ones, wherein they produce Envy and Enmity, to defire with Earnestness, the Acquisition of his Friendship.

It is not to be doubted, but that the Sight of Cafario was an infinite Satisfaction to Candace. and Cafario, on the other fide, could gladly have frent whole Ages in her Company, and yet not be sensible of their Length; but yet, besides the Pear which upon his Account Candace was perpethally in, the Night was in a manner spent, and Cafario thought it too great a Presumption to delay any longer the repole of those two great Prinstifles. So that he was obliged to recommend them their rest, having first obtained the Queen's ٠...

Leave to wait on her the next Night at the same Hour, and promised that he would entertain Artistan with all friendly Embraces, if it should prove his Fortune ever to meet him again. Associate was gone, the two Princeses went to their Beds, and by Reason of the Akeration that had happened that Day in their Fortunes, having dismitted those cruel Disturbances which interrupted their Repose, they fell into such a quiet Sleep, that is was very late the next Day crethey awoke.

Thus was this Night passed over by those many illustrious Persons who were then at Alexandria, and the next Day afform as Olympia and Arfinon shad Notice brought them, that Candace and Biffe . were awake, they left their own Lodgings with an Intention to give them a Visit, and to let Elife anderstand, how much they thought themselves concerned in what had happened to her the Day before. They would by no means give way that Ariebarzanes and Philadelph should follow them. though it was no small Torment to them to be our of their Mistresles Presence so much as one Minute: and indeed they were not over-earnest to do it at that Time, knowing well, that by Reason of the Difference of Sex, they had not the same Freedom with the others to visit Ladies before they were dreffed. Besides Philadelph was a little troubled by what he had understood of the Arrival of Tigranes, and the Attempt he had made to carry away Elifa. And being withal a Kiniman, and Friend to the King of the Medes, and that it was by his Assistance, and that of Archelaus King of Cappadoria, that Tigrames had recovered his Kingdom, he knew not well, how he should behave himself towards Ellis, for whom he had already conceived Abundance of Respect, and for whom Arfinee whole Commands he was wholly to be guided E a

guided by, had a very great Affection. At last he resolved not to do any Thing that Arsime might take amiss at his Hands, or prejudice the Respect he had for Elifa; but he thought he might safely go and see Tigranes, having understood that he was in Alexandria; and thereupon taking his leave of Ariobarzanes for some time, he went to give him a Visit. And yet before he had gotten out of Doors, he called to mind the ancient Enmity that was between the King of the Medes and the House of Armenia, though there had been a Peace concluded between those two Crowns by the Interest and Authority of Augustus. And accordingly, fearing that Ariobarzanes was still wedded to the quarrel wherein his House had been engaged, and consequently an Enemy to Tigranes, he entreated him, for his Sake, to moderate the Resentments there might be yet remaining in him as to that Affair, and to do that Prince no ill Office, if he did not by some Deportment of his, oblige him thereto. Ariobarzanes, who was a Person of an excellent good Nature, promised Philadelph to be guided in all Things by him, and seeing himself deprived of all the Company by his Departure, he went to see Agrippa whom he extreamly honoured for his Virtue, and whose Friendship he was very defirous to preferve, that he might make nse of it, either upon his own Account or Philadelpb's, against the implacable Humour of Arsames, whom he flood much in Fear of.

Tigranes had passed away the Night in such firs of Madness and Exasperation, as had hardly allowed him the rest of some few Minutes, and brought him into an Humour, which made him unfit Company for all in a manner, Philadelph only expected. But as soon as he east his Eyes on that Prince whom he had an infinite Love for, and

and whom he was obliged to for the Recovery of his Kingdom, all his melancholly and extravagant Refentments vanished to make way for that excels of Joy which filled him at a Sight so little expected. He found it some Difficulty to imagine to himself, that it was already Philadelph; but when the Prince, had, by his Words and Caresses, confirmed what his Eyes durst not easily decide, the Satisfaction it was to him proved an excellent Remedy to alleviate his Disconvents, and, suffering himself to be absolutely possessed thereby, his behaviour towards the Prince was such, as could not proceed burstom a violent and cordial Affection.

After the first Complements, ordinary upon the Occasion of such an Interview were past, Tigranes asked Philadelph what strange Adventure had brought him to Alexandria, and Philadelph, having made the same Demand to the other, they reciprocally fatisfied one the other, and entertained one another with an Account of their last Adventures, by means whereof they were come to Alexandria. Tigranes, seemed to be very glad at the fortunate success of Philadelph's Love, though he could not but much wonder, that the fair Delia, of whom he had heard such strange Things while they were in the Wars together, was the same Arfinoe, that was reported to be dead long before with her Brother Ariobarzanes, and Sifter to Arraxus their irreconcileable Enemy. delph told him, that he had been no lessastonished at it himself, and therefore doubted not, but that the Indeprecability of Artaxus and that of the King his own Father, might yet put a many Rubs in their way; but, all not with standing, he thought himself happy in having consecrated his Life to the most amiable and most virtuous Princess upon Earth, and that he expected no less from the Friend-E 2 ship

ship of Ariobarzanes, and the Authority of Cafar, than that all Things should be so carried, that both Parties should comply to contribute to their

good Fortune.

After they had had some Discourse of the Affairs of Philadelph they spoke of those of Tigranes, and after that, that violent King had with a great deal of Fury and Fierceness disburthened himself of past of that which lay so heavy on his Heart, and made thousands of Complaints against Elifa, and disgorged thousands of Menaces against Artaban, and all those that were of his Party, Philadelph took Occasion to reassume the Discourse with abundance of Mildness in these Terms: ' You do not doubt, faid be to Tigranes, but that I am your Friend, and as deeply engaged in your Interests as any Prince whatfoever, either of your Allies or Neighbours. The Expressions I have received thereof, are but too many, too great, and too important, reply'd Tigranes, not to raise in me a Confidence of your Friendship. Since you are of fo much of that belief, replies Philadelph, you will give me leave to tell you, that you yourfelf contribute most of any to your own Misfortunes, and that the same Elifa for whose Sake you have once already lost your Kingdom, may prove the Occasion of greater Inconveniences to you. must needs acknowledge the World affords me onot any Thing comparable to her Beauty, nor 4 any Thing greater than the Rauk the is in among the Princesses of the Earth; and that the Crown of the Parthians, whereof the is yet prefumed to be the lawful Heir, is, next to the Roman Empire, the greatest Monarchy in the World.
But on the other side, you are to consider, that
this Elifa shuns you, hates you, prefers before
you a Person whose Revenues consist in his

Sword, and defies the Indignation of her Father and her King, meerly to satisfy the Aversion she hath for you; so that you may well infer, that there is little likelikood to reduce that which neither Paternal Authority, nor the Hazards she hath hitherto been exposed to, have inestectually ly attempted: And therefore, if you will take my Advice, you will make this Advantage of the Disentertainment of your Addresses, to banish out of your Heart a Person that slights you, and one that, though she were within your Power, will never have any Assection for you while she lives, and consequently, must needs make you, by Reason of the continual Höstility which you must ever expect to struggle with in your own.

On the other fide, I have heard of some little
Engagement you were in towards Urania, during the Time you sook Sandtuary with the King Archolaus, her Brothes, who may with very much Reason be exasperated against you, if the Things I have heard be true, and you must needs expect the Reproaches of all the World, if by your irregular Proceedings you disoblige a Friend from whom you have received Services of so great Consequence.

While Philadelph held him with this Discourse. Tigranes hearkned to it with much Impatience, as desirous to interrupt him. But when he had given over speaking, 'I must needs acknowledge, said be to bim, that there is Abundance of Reason in some of those Things which you infist upon; but if you have had as much Love for Delia, as you have sometimes told me you had, I am to learn, how you can imagine it should be so easy for me to disengage myself from that which I have for Elifa, the Influences of

whose Beauty are not so weak, but that they ' may work their Effect upon a Man's Heart while he lives. Besides, though my Inclinations that way proceeded not out of any Engagement of Love, and the Interest of a Crown, such as is that of the Parthians, I am obliged to do that I do out of a Confideration of Honour; for I' have matried her by my Ambassadors, and the King her Father bestowed her himself upon those Ambassadors, that she might be brought into my Embraces. So that I am to take in any part of the Earth, wherever I meet with her, the Woman that is my lawful Wife, and by all " manner of ways revenge the Affront I have teceived; and I cannot imagine that Cafer, or any other Authority in the World, will oppose fo justifiable a Resolution. For Urania, you know the worst she can expect; it will be no Prejudice to her to give Place to Elifa, and though what you have heard should prove true; fhe is no worle dealt with by me, than she had been before by you. I hope you are not so far mistaken, replies ! Philadelph, as to imagine I ever promised Ura-" nia any Thing, and that if I had, the Love I

Philadelph, as to imagine I ever promified Uraina any Thing, and that if I had, the Love I
have for Arsinoe should not oblige me to deceive
her. As for the Reveuge you speak of, and
which you say you ought to endeavour, for the
Affront hath been done you, I know not our
whom you should execute it, and if you take
my Opinion, I think it is only of Elifa that
you have received that Affront. I shall not revenge myself on Elifa, reply'd the King of the

Medes, because, notwithstanding her Ingratitude and Insensibility towards me, she is yet

dearer to me than my own Life, and I could never attempt anyithing aganst her, but it must

inever attempt anyithing againt ner, our it muni

wound me to the Heart. But I will punish that audacious Fellow, whom she most shamefully prefers before me, and will chastise a Person who, risen out of the dust, would needs raise himself above Kings, and who, not able to list himself up into the Rank whereof he now is, but by the Favours that I have done him, and the Employments I have put him into in my Armies, hath so insolently abused the Fortune he crept into by my Lenity, and treats Kings as his Equals, if not as his Inseriors.

* I am not acquainted with Artaban, replies

* Philadelph, though his great Fame hath raifed

in me a great Defire to be; but if I may meafare him by the Things I have heard related of
him, I cannot look on him as a Person that

Kings should contemn. This you can testify
more than any other; and consequently when I

consider the Things he hash done as well for you,
as for the King of the Parthians, it cannot enter
into my Imagination that you will find it so
easy a matter to punish him as you conceive.

Philadelph would have said more to that Purpose, as being not able to forbear giving that Acknowledgment of Artaban's Virtue, which all the World confessed to be its due; but observing in the Countenance of Tigranes, that he was not well pleased with Discouries of that Nature, he thought fit no to continue it, and not long after falling into some other talk, for some Time, they went together to give a Visit to Agrippa. Tigranes made some Difficulty to go, by Reason of the hindrance he had done him in his Design the Day before; but considering withal, that by Reason of the Interest he had with Casar, the Success of his Affairs depended partly on him, he went along; Philadelph having before-hand made him Promise,

Madam,

that he would not discover any Satisfaction towards Ariobarzanes, who was no Enemy of his, and made the same Promise as to him.

Agrippa entertained all these Princes with much Civility, and being a Man that derived no pride from the Greatness of his Fortune, because it was indeed below his Virtue, he treated them with all the Honour due to their Dignity. And knowing that in Alexandria they had not all things suitably to their Rank and Attendance, they were wont to have, especially Ariebarzanes and Philadelph, who had not any retinue at all, he invited them to dine with him, excusing himself for being so free with them, out of a Respect of their present Condition in Alexandria, which was such, that they could not have those Accommodations at their own Lodgings, which they might with him. Ariobarzanes and Philadelph were perswaded to stay; but Tigranes would needs dine with Cornelius, who had fent him an Invitation to that purpose in the Morning. At this first Interview between Ariobarzanes and him, they faluted one another as Persons that were not acquainted, without any Expressions of Discontent or Animofity of either fide, which was all that Philadelph defired.

In the mean time, Arknoe and Olympia were gone to visit Elifa and Candace, whom they took just getting out of Bed, and as soon as Olympia was gotten near Elifa, putting on, yet with a chearful Look, the Countenance of a Slave: 'What, 'Madam, faid she to her, have you no Employment now for your Slave, and will you suffer 'yourself to be dressed, and receive the Services of those that are about you, and slight mine?' Elisa blushing at this Discourse, after she had kissed Arknoe and Olympia: 'I cannot blame you,

Madam, faid she to ber, for reproaching me with the Faults, which through my Ignorance,

I have committed against you; and to be inge-nuous, I must confess they are such, that if you

are not in some measure guilty of them your-

felf, I shall be ashamed of them as long as I

This discourse had been continued somewhat longer, if the fair Arfinoe had not interrupted it, to let Elife know, how much she thought her felf concerned in what had happened to her, as well upon her meeting with Artaban, as with Tigranes, assuring her, that she was no less troubled for any misfortune might come to her, than those Persons that had been of her acquaintance many Years together. The discourse of Olympia was much to the same effect, and that in terms full of affection; and when Elifa had returned them thanks, cloathed in the best expressions the could: 'For your part, Mudam, added she, feeking to Olympia, you have done nothing upon this occasion, but what I might justly have expected from the Friendthip we have mutually promised one another: But for yours, Madam, Said she, directing her Speech to Athnoc, I must needs acknowledge my self infinitely obliged to you, for adhering to my interests; against your own Friends; or, at least, if I may be pardoned that freedom, against these of • Philadelph. For I cannot imagine you are ig-norant, that Philadelph, is both a Kinfman and Friend to Tigranes, and that it was Philadelph himself that raised him into that Throne, out of which Artaban had pulled him down.

Since you oblige me to answer for Philadelph, e teplies Arsinoe, smiling, and blushing at the fame time, I thall tell you, that haply he did but his Duty, when he relieved his Friend and Kiniman against those that had dispossified himof his Dominions; but if he place any concern-. ment in the loss or enjoyment of my Person, Ithall accordingly hope, that those of our House will be as dear to him, as any related to that of Tigranes, who hath ever been an Enemy thereto. And for our own particular, I am to tell you, that there is such a constancy in the inclinations we both have to honour you, that I dare assure you, that we shall ever be of the fame Party. Besides, I am further to let you know, that both my Brother and he, though they never law Artaban, are so strangely fallen in Love with the noble fame he hath acquired, and the account hath been given them of his Person, that it will be a kind of a miracle that ever they should oppose him in any thing. Some confiderations of no small confequence have obliged them to forbeat visiting him this Morning; but they hope, that ere this Day be over, they thall find out some means or other to see him: And if you will pardon me the acknowledgment of my own curiosity, I must confess, that I desire it no less my self, and that I cannot make any representation of him to my felf, but as a very extraordinary Person. When you shall have seen him, added Candace; vour conviction will be much greater than your confidence is now; and you will find, that though Fame be extreamly liberal of her good Word and Character of him, all comes short of the Truth, and in this Discourse which I make of him, I am the more to be credited, the less I am obliged to be his Friend, and that, for fome little infidelity he hath been guilty of towards me, I were sufficiently dispensed from speaking so much to his advantage.

This last expression falling from her with a fmile, and that observed by Elisa, on whom the looked at the same time; I did not imagine, replied Elifa, that you had been acquainted with " Artaban, and much less that you could have charged him with any infidelity: But I have this only to say by way of excuse for him, that if he had been guilty of it towards any other Perfon than your self, whose attractions are so great, as to confine the most inconstant minds till death dissolve them, I think I should pardon fuch a defection, out of a confideration of the noble cause of his change, and that I should onot call that Man inconstant that should forget all things to facrifice himself to the fair Princess of the Parthians. You would take that for good satisfaction, says Candace to ber, if he had for laken you to lerve her? I know not what " I should do in that case, replied Arsinoe, " smiling, but am satisfied, that I ought to do it, if I were but any thing rational. I do not place fo much micity in revenge, replies the Queen of Æthiopia, as to wish that Philadelph should prove inconstant; but I would with all my Heart that Artaban, in whom you are not so much concerned, had seen you, had loved you, and had forfaken you, to court Elifa, and it would be no small happiness to me to have so fair a companion in this difgrace.

Arfinoe was going to make her some reply, when Olympia takes occasion to break off the discourse, out of a desire to be more particularly informed of the adventure that had happened the Day before, as having before had but an imperfect relation thereof. Elifa entertained them with

an account of it; but being unwilling to bring in any thing into those adventures relating to the History of Candace, which they had not been acquainted with, as they had with her own, she said nothing of the Discourses that had past between her and Artaban, and did not discover any thing whence they might imagine that Artaban was Britomarus. These two Princesses were by this relation, confirmed in the great opinion they had conceived of him, and acknowledged that such a Man, though without Crowns, was to be preferred before those that wore the richest in the World.

When the Princesses were quite dressed, word was brought them, that Dinner staid for them, and though Elisa doubted not but that she should see Artaban that Asternoon, as she had promised him, yet out of a conceit that she should not any time that Day, have the freedom to see him alone, she thought six to entreat the two Princesses to dine with them, which proposition they complied with, when they had understood by a messenger that came from Ariobastanes to the Princess his Sister, that Philadelps and himself were invited to Agrippa's.

Affoon as they had dined, they immediately returned into Elifa's Chamber, whither they were hardly all gotten; but Cepbifa came and acquainted the Princes, that Artaban was at the Door defirous to wait on her. She, with a certain agitation which she was not able to conceal, gave order he should come in; so that at the Name of Artaban, Arsinoe, and Olympia prepared themselves for a light which they had long been infinitely desirous to see. Artaban was immediately admitted, and came in with that attractive countenance, and majestick deportment, which raised in

in all those those that saw him, respect and admiration. Obympin was astonished at it, as finding somewhat beyond all she could have imagined of him, and would needs turn to Arfinoe, as it were to read her thoughts of him in her Countenance, when the observed in it, more of altonishment and surprize than the had thought to find there. Accordingly, Artaban having in the first place very submissively faluted Elifa and Candace, had no sooner turned himself rowards' Olympia and Arfinoe, to do them the same civility, but the Armenian Princess met with, in his Countenance, that of Britomarus, the same Brisomerus that had courted her with a very violent Affection, in the King her Father's Court; that Britomarus, whom for his over-confidence, she had flighted, though the infinitely effeemed him for his great worth, and who, not long before had, in Cyprus, protected her against the violences of Antigenes, and restored her into the Hands of Ariobarzanes, after he had delivered him out of the Chains of the Pirates, as she had related to Philadelph two Days before. These last obligations put upon them by Britomarus were of such consequence, that in a mind, such as was that of Arfinoe, they could have produced no less than an acknowledgment equal thereto; and when that in the Person of that great Artaban, whom she looked on as a Man, whose Sword decided the fates of Empires, the found that of Britomarus, whom the ought to honour, for her Brother's Liberty, she could not avoid being seized by a violent surprize, yet such, withal, as was delightful, and brought with it no less satisfaction than aftonishment. Nor indeed either could she, or would the diffemble it; and thereupon coming up to him with such a confidence as she might ther: 'What, Britomarus, faid she to bim, are, 'you then that great Artaban, whose same fills the Universe,' and who, under that Illustrious.' Name of Artaban, are pleased to conceal from us that of Britomarus, to whom I stand engaged for my own honour, and my Brother's

Life. The other three Princesses could not but wonder very much a: this Discourse of Arsinoe; but indeed Artaban could do no less himself, as confidering with himself, not without astonishment, how Formne, in so small a space of time, should bring together, out of several Kingdoms that lay at a great distance one from another, the only three Persons for whom he ever had conceived affection. The presence of Elifa, as things then stood, put him into some little disorder, and yet not willing to be thought insensible of the civility he had received from Arsinee, for whom he had infinite respects, after he had saluted her with as much submission as he could have done, even when his affections were most violent for her, ' Madam, faid be to ber, the same Fortune, that makes Delia's and Arfinoe's, may also make Artabans and Britomarus's, and under both these Names I continue towards the Princels Arlinea a respect, which nothing shall ever be able to

make me forget.

Elifa, during this Discourse, being gotten close to Arsinoe: What, Madam, faid she to ber, it seems you are acquainted with Artaban? Since Britomarus is the same with Artaban, replies Arsinoe, I dare tell you, Madam, that I knew him before you, and shall further let you, know, that I have much reason to be acquainted.

with him, fince that, not to mention the ad-

dresses he sometime made to me in my own ' Country, even while he was yet very young, he hath, within a small time, by his admirable valour, and with the hazard of his Life, preserved that which amongst us, is counted most precious, and delivered my Brother out of the ' Hands of the Pirates. What Sifter, cries out Olympia, is ir then to the great Artaban, that we are obliged for the lafety of Ariobarzanes? It is fo Sifter, replies Arfinoe, 'tis to him that' we are obliged for him, and I believe, let him go which way he will, he shall every where meet with Persons engaged to his fortunate ' valour. Replied Artaban, you may reflect only on services which you might justly have expected from all those Persons, whom fortune had favoured with the same opportunities to do them; but if you call to mind that over-confidence, as you thought it, which you punished with so much severity and distain, while I continued in " Armenia, you will haply conceive your felf more obliged to my crime, than my services, and that I had presented you with a thing at that time, which might have made a greater impression in your Memoty, than that little relief, for which you are indebted only to my Sword.

These Words made Arfinge blush, and while she was considering what answer the should make, Candace not well associating her the time to do it: 'Ah! Madam, faid she to ber, might it please the Gods that the wish I made some Minutes since may be accomplished, and that it were true that Britomarus were guilty of the fame insidelity towards you, which you so much approved, or at least, thought so excusable by reason of the noble cause thereof. For mate-

ter of infidelity, replies Artaban, I am not guilty of any towards the fair Arfinoe, for the " never accepted of my fidelity, nor entertained the e respect I had for her with any obligation. But ecttain it is, Madam, that when I left you, I brought away this young Heart, which was, upon my first inclination, grown confident enough, and laid it at the Feet of Arfinoe, and that without all question, I had spent my whole Life in that engagement, if the rigour of this Princels, and the pleasure of my destiny, referving me for another vaffallage, had not involved me in other Chains, for which I should willingly forfake, with all it contains that is most excellent, the Empire of the whole World. But who can be confident, fays Elisa to bim, not with too much earnestness, that these last. "Chains will not be broken as the former were, and what Beauty in the World can be secured. against your inconstancy, fince that of these two fair Princesses hath not been able to fix it? I am' very confident, replies Artaban, that she, whose Vaffal I now particularly profess my self to be. is not in any fear I should break the Chains I am in, and am far from thinking my felf so happy, as to put her into any fear, which might raile me to a degree of felicity whereto I amnot yet arrived. Mighe it please the Gods I were on those terms with her, for I should find it no hard matter to perswade her, that I conceive my slavery too too glorious for me to imagine there is any need of Fidelity to continue in-٠ it.

These few words he thought sufficient as to that point, and Elifa was fatisfied therewith, not infifting upon any further matter of justification to be convinced of a fidelity, which the had experienced.

perienced in so many extraordinary demonstrations. Upon that account was it that she fell upon some other Discourse, and so asked Artaban, by what miraculous means he had escaped out of the Sea, into which the had feen him cast himself. and being satisfied for that Day, she could not hope to have any private discourse with him, the entreated him to relate before those Princesses, by what strange ways he had escaped, and in what manner he had spent his Life fince their unexpected separation. Artaban was preparing himself to obey her commands, conceiving, as fhe did, that he must needs expect till some other more favourable opportunity, to enter into private discourfe with her, when there came into the Room Agrippa, Philadelph, Ariobarzanes, Ovid, and some others, who had dined that Day with Agrippa. Ariobarzanes and Philadelph, how impatient soever they might be to see their beloved Princesses, from whom, after so cruel an absence, they could hardly bear with one that took up fome few Minutes; found that desire, when they were come to the Princess of the Parthians Lodgings, exchanged into another, viz. That of feeing Artaban, whose great Reputation had raised in them no less curiosity for his Acquaintance than esteem for his Person. Assoon as Philadelph saw him, he thought there had been fomething more than human in his countenance and deportment; but Ariobarzanes had no fooner cast his Eyes upon him, but, as Arfinee had done before, finding Britomarus in the Person of Artaban, he retreated some few paces with an action full of aftonishment, and a little after coming up to him with his Arms spread open, after he had craved he pardon of Elifa and Candace, for the freedom he took in their presence, he embraced with

all the demonstrations of a perfect Friendship, and, seconding his catesses with words sull of affection; O ye just Gods, faid he, is it possified ble, that in this Artaban, who is so famous ail; over the World, I should find that Britomarus, who is so dear to me, and to whom both my. Sister and my Self are obliged for our Honour; Life and Liberty? Ah! no question, it is the, very same, added be a little after, and all things were so great and promising in Britomarus, that, from the first discoveries he made of himself, we could presume no less than that, they would terminate in the glory of the Great Artaban.

. Artaban, entertaining the careffes of that truly noble and amiable Prince with all manner of acknowledgment, and his expressions of him with abundance of modesty, answered him with the respect he had for those Princes that degenerated not from their Dignity, and, knowing withal, that Ariobarzanes was yet more considerable for his Actions than for his Birth, as he had understood from the relation he had received of him. after he had rescued him out of the Hands of the Pirates, he looked on him with so much esteem, as he could possibly have for those whom their Quality and Rank made the most recommendable amongst Men. Whereupon disengaging him-Telf out of his embraces, My Lord, faid be to bim, your own Virtue makes you fet too great a Value on their Valour in whom you may have discovered some virtuous inclination, and the 'actions of Artaban are not so considerable as the ' miracles of Artamenes. Besides, both your 4 felf, and the Princels your Sifter conspire together to attribute to me the glory of an affiftance . you received not from me, fince that it is not

to be doubted, but you had your felf a greater hand than I had in the Victory, which rescued you out of the hands of the Pirates.

They had continued their discourses to this effect for some time longer, if Philadelph, perceiving by what Ariobarzanes had faid, that Artaban was the same Britomarus who had rescued Delia from the violences of Antigenes, and put to death that infamous Ravisher, and all his lewd Companions, being almost out of Parience to express his gratitude towards him, had not come up to him with as much earnestness as Ariobarzanes had done before. And in that hear, not having the least memory of the interests of Tigranes, but looking on Artaban, as a Person to whom he was obliged for what was of greater concernment to him than his Life; ' And have. onor I, faid be to bim, as much reason as any " Man to offer my felf up wholly to the service of the great Artaban? And can he have delivered Arfinoe out of the hands of her Enemies, and onot command the Life of Philadelph?' At that word Artaban, having taken notice of Philadelph, whose goodliness, as to his Person, he had already observed, and whose Life he had been acquainted with, both from the mouth of Arfinoe, and that of Fame it felf, looked on him with more earnestness than he had done before, and, confidering him as one that might juffly be of that number of Men, whom he thought worthy his respects and affection, he accordingly expressed himself with as much freedom to him, as he had done to Ariobarzanes.' So that after he had received his careffes with the same civility, 4 It had been very much more to my advantage, faid be to bim, that you had had these favourable sentiments towards me, when you were so earnest

in restoring my Enemy to his Throne, and in a Condition to deprive me of all, both my hopes and my happiness; but what time or occasion seever you take to prosser it me, I must e needs place abundance of Glory and Felicity in your Friendship. When the King of Cappadocia, and my self, replies Philadelph, assisted Tigranes to recover his Kingdom, out of which you had forced him, we gave him an affift-auce, which, no doubt, we ought to have ' afforded our Friend and our Kinsman; but what advantages soever he might have made of your absence, he would have been but little the better for it, if that Sword of Artaban's, which commands Victory wherever it comes, had fill been in the service of the King of the Parthians. When that Sword purchased me any 'Victory, replies Artaban, I had not to deal with such Enemies, as Philadelph; and if Tiegranes had followed your noble Fxamples, he had never fallen into those misfortunes, out of which you have fince delivered him.

Philadelph replied to this Discourse with much modesty, and they had continued it somewhat longer, if Agrippa and the rest of the Company had not interrupted it, all looking one upon the other with a certain esteem and veneration. And certainly the Persons that were then met, were such, that whether Sex were looked upon, there was still matter of esteem and admiration, it being likely to prove a hard matter to find in any other part of the World, a like number of Persons to whom Nature had been so liberal of her advantages.

When they were all sat, they fell into very pleasant Discourse, but it was not free from some Reservedness, and, unless it were Ovid, and some others

Elifa,

Book II. CLEOPATRA. others that came along with Agrippa, there was not any one in that noble Assembly that was not rather defirous of private Discourse with some particular Person present, than a general Conversation. Ariobezanes and Philadelph could have wished they had been where they might with Freedom speak to their Princesses, yet were not they the most disturbed of any; and whereas their Fortunes were in a more feeled Condition than those of any of the rest, they accordingly with the more Patience endured that little Abatement of their Satisfaction. Artaban, who had not had any Discourse with Elifa fince their Separation, was no doubt very defirous of it at that Time; but being confident that he was loved to as high a Degree as he could rationally defire, he was in a much better Condition than Agrippa, who certainly was the most disordered of the whole Company. He had taken a sear very near Elifa, but he could not say a Word to her which must not be heard by all the rest, especially Artaban, who sat at a very little Distance from her, and, for the most part, had his Eyes fixt on her Countenance. Elifa from that Time fastened such Looks, as easily discovered what Kindness she had for him in her Heart; or if those who were not concerned therein, were accordingly the less apprehensive thereof, they were but too too fignificant to the Construction of the passionate Agrippa; who, reading in them all he could fear in Favour of his Rival, was wounded thereby to the very Heart. Of this he would have

given Expressions remarkable enough, had he hearkened only to the Suggestions of his Passion, but being a Person of much Prudence and Reservednels, he so far smothered the Agitations of his Thoughts, as not to discover them but only to Elifa, who had already taken but too much No-

. Now there having not happened any thing of a a long Time in that Country to remarkable as the carrying away of Cleopatra, that became for some Time the Subject of their Discourse, and after that Agrispa had acquainted the Company with the Order that Cornelius and himself had taken for her Recovery, and how they had fent by Land an infinite Number of Persons to find her out, and by Sea the greatest part of the Ships that were in the Port of Alexandria, to so little Effect, that none of all these brought any Account of her, all spake with very much Resentment of the Misfortune of that fair Princels. It went to the very Heart of Candace for Cefario's Sake; Elifa, out of her own excellent good Nature, was extreamly troubled at it, and Ariobarzanes and Arsinae, though the Children of Artabasus, and Brother and Sister to Artaxus, having not for the deplorable Destiny of their Fathers, that cruel Resentment which their Brother would never quit towards the innocent Family of Mark-Anthony; but, on the contrary, calling to Mind, with Tenderness, the Years they had spent in the Company of the Princess Cleopatra. and her Brothers, in the same City and Palace, where they then were, and reflecting on the Demonstrations they had in those Days received of their Affection, were very much afflicted at that Misfortune. Infomuch, that Ariobarzanes, concerning himself in it with that ingenuous Genero-'firy which was observable in all his Actions, made a Protestation that he would hazard his Life in the Service of that Princels. Whereupon, Agrippa, who had privately seen Alexander the Day before, had furnished him with a Vessel, and bad in few Words been informed by him how things had

had passed, looking on Ariobarzanes with a smile; I am very glad, faid be to him, to find your Sentiments of this Business suitable to the Greatinels of your Courage; but I am doubtful whether you will perfift therein, when you have " understood that the Princess Cleopatra was carried away by the King of Armenia your Brother. Ariobarzanes was very much at a loss to hear that, but not long after rejoining to the former Discourse; 'You entertain me, for your own diversion sake, said be to Agrippa, with a discourse that seems to have but little probabibity in it; but, it being supposed that the King my Brother had carried away the Princel's 4 Cleopatra, I should by no means approve his Action, and would never serve him in such an unjust Enterprize. I expected no less from your 4 Vittue, replies Agrippa, and it is upon the experience I have of it, that, after a little recollection, I am resolved to acquaint you with the 4 whole truth of that Business, and shall inform 4 you of divers other passages which you must 4 needs be aftonished at, after 1 have told you, that instead of sending abroad both Ships and " Men, I would have gone in Person, as I thought 4 my self obliged both in point of Duty, and the Friendship I have for the Children of Anthony, in pursuit of the King your Brother, who would needs come and carry away, even out of our Port, a Princess of the House, and under the Protection of Cafar, if I had not received an express Order from the Emperor not to stir hence, upon any account whatsoever, before his arrival.

This premifed, Agrippa perceiving that the whole Company, and particularly Ariobarzanes and Arfinoe, hearkened very attentively to him, Vol. VII.

gave them a brief relation of what he had underftood from Alexander, of his first addresses to
Artemisa, of the Cruelty of Artaxus, and the
Extremity whereto he had been reduced upon the
Scassold, his escape through the affistance of Artemisa, and his arrival upon the Coast of Alexandria with that Princes. Ariobarzanes, who had
trembled, as it were, out of the horror he had
conceived at that description of his Brother's
cruelty, was on the other side glad of the safety
of Alexander, and commended Artemisa for the
acknowledgment she had made of his affection;
protesting that if he had been near her, he would
have encouraged ster in that design, and have sa-

crificed his Life to promote it.

Agrippa, perceiving him to persevere in those vertuous sentiments, after he had commended him for it, re-assumed his discourse, and entertaining the Company with all that Alexander had learned from Cleopatra, during the space of a whole Day that they had been together before ber last carrying away, gave them an account of her meeting with the King of Armenia upon the Sea; how that cruel King was going to thrust a weapon into her Breast to kill her, and had been difarmed by the Love he immediately conceived for that Princess; the persecutions he had made her suffer, their arrival upon the coast of Alexandria, the escape of Cleopatra, the relief the had received from an unknown Person on Horseback, who had defeated the King of Armenia when he was upon the point of re-taking her; how the got to the Lodging, where Alexander and Artemisa were retired, and how that the next Day she had been carried away a second time into the Wood with the Princess Artemise, by a Company of Horse-men that belonged

to Artaxus, who in all probability had returned her into the Hands of their Master: That Alexander, having wandered up and down in pursuit of her all that Day, and the next Night, though to no purpose, gave him a secret meeting the next Day, and after he had given a brief Relation of what he had entertained them with, had entreated him that he might have a Vessel and Men to make after those that have a Vessel away Cleopatra and Artemisa, which he had done, not without much regret that he could not go himsels in Person, by reason of the express orders he had received from the Emperor not to stir by any means out of Alexandria.

During all this long discourse, the prudent Agrippa made not the least mention of Coriolawas, though he had furnished him with his own Horse in the Wood to ride after Cleopatra, and was not squorant of the greatest things he had done for the relief of that Princess. The whole Company was extreamly astonished at the relation of Agrippa, especially Ariobarzanes and Arfinoe, who were doubly concerned in it, both in the Person of Artaxus and that of Artemisa. They continued for a good while all filent; but at last, Ariobarzanes, being unwilling Agrippa should imagine, that his discourse had wrought any change in him as to his former opinion; ' I am extreamly aftonished, said he to bim, at the Relation you have made of the Cruelty and Injustice of Artaxus, and so far from disapproving the procedure of Artemisa, that certainly, had I been at Artaxata, at that time, I should with her have bazarded my Life for the fafety of Alexander. The extremity he was reduced to, by the inexorable severity of Artaxus makes me tremble; and though he be F 2 ' my

my Brother and my King, he should not find any other in the World that would more opopole him in these horrid and detestable attempts. Might it please the Gods, that, notwithstand. ing my Obligations to him, I might without attempting his Life, deliver Cleopatra and Arfemisa out of his Hands, and I protest to you that I should neither spare my pains, nor my Blood upon that Account. The King of Armenia, added Artaban, hath shewn himself in those last actions to be the same Man he had ever been, for it was out of the horror I conceived at his Cruelty, that I sometime quitted his fervice, when he barbaroufly put to death two Cilician Princes, both Prisoners of War. whom I had taken my self in fight. But I can affure you thus much, that he is hardly in a condition to undertake any long Voyage, or any great Enterprize; that I have feen him, and spoke to him within these two Days, and that we parted but Yesterday, after we had remained for some Days together in the fame House.

Upon this he related to them how he had met Artaxus at the House of Tiridates, as also what discourse had past between them, and told them, how that the Day before, he had left that House, not long before his departure thence, upon a visit

to Tiridates's Tomb.

That discourse of Artaban gave the Company new matter of reslection upon that adventure; insomuch that at last Philadelph, who had been silent a long time, taking upon that occasion to speak: 'If I thought that Prince Ariobarzanes, and the Princess Arsinoe, said be, looking on them, would pardon me the injury I have insured them, would pardon me the injury I have insured them.

far I have been engaged in this adventure, and would tell them, that, if I am not much mistaken, it was my self that fought with Artaxus, for the recovery of Cleopatra, and who encouraged by the justice of the Quarrel, gave him such Wounds as made him incapable of

' further fighting.

Here he took occasion to acquaint them how he had met with Artemisa near the Spring, though he spoke of her as a Person absolutely unknown to him; how that at first he took her for Delia, what grief it was to him when he grew sensible of his mistake, what compassion the had expresfed thereat, the long discourse there had past between them, and how that upon the point of their departure one from the other, he had seen Cleopatra passing by, making all the haste the could before a Person on Horse-back that pursued her. He told them that he had not any acquaintance with that Princess, but that by the admirable Beauty, he had observed in her Countenance, it must needs be either some Goddess or the Princels Cleopatra.

This account of Philadolph raifing in the Company new matter of aftonishment, as that by a strange traverse of Fortune, two Men that were implacable Enemies should come and engage one the other, yet without either's knowledge of it, and that the amorous Philadolph should sight with the Brother of his beloved Delia. He once more craved their pardon for it, and both of them assured him, that the great affliction they conceived at that adventure, proceeded from the sear they were in, it might further exasperate Artaxus against Philadolph, and would make him the more inexorable as to the consent he expected from him

for the quiet enjoyment of Arfinoe.

CLEOPATRA. PART X.

It was generally concluded that the fair Lady he had met with at the Spring, was no other than Artemisa, and that especially after the description he had given them of her, and the resemblance. which upon the first fight had made him mistake her for Delia, though there were a difference between their Faces observable enough in an imagination that were not so violently preposessed with the impression of Delia.





Hymen's Præludia:

OR,

Love's Master-Piece.

PART X. BOOK III.

ARGUMENT.

Flavianus is brought in wounded to Alexandria, having been worsted in his Attempt for the Deliverance of Cleopatra: Whereupon Agrippa, Artaban and others, prepare for her knowe; but upon their coming to the Port, discover a Ship arriving, wherein were Alexander and Marcellus, bringing in Cleopatra and Artemisa. Tigranes desires the Favour of a Visit of Elisa, but is denied: Cornelius parsisting in the Presumption he had, that Candace was only a Lady of great Quality in Æthiopia, persecutes her with the discoveries of his Assertion. Cleopatra and Alexander are brought into Alexandria. Artemisa, perswaded, that Ariobarranes.

nes and Arfinoe bad been dead, fevoons upon the first sight of them, and afterwards acquaints Ariobarzanes that be is King of Armenia by the Death of his Brother Artaxus. Ariobarzanes, Alexander, Philadelph, Olympia, Artemisa, and Arsinoe condole bis Death, and afterwards reflect on the Advantages they all bave by Ariobarzanes's coming to the Crown. Candace and Elifa are made acquainted with Cleopatra, to whom Queen Candace discovers both herself and Quality, and entertains her with the History of Cleomedon. Elifa does the like with that of Attaban. Agrippa bath a private Conference with Elifa, wherein be further discovers his Passion to ber. Artaban entertains Elisa and Candace with a Relation bow be escaped drowning, after becast bimfelf, all armed into the Sea, with Zenodorus the Pirate in bis Arms. Cleomedon bath a fecret Interview with Artaban in Elifa's Chamber, where he discovers himself to Cleopatra and Alexander, to be Czefario, the Son of Cæfar, and Queen Cleopatra; which they not eafely crediting, are confirmed and fatisfied by Candace, Elifa, and Eteocles.



HILE these Illustrious Persons were thus in the midst of their Entertainments, discoursing of the many strange Accidents that were come to their Knowledge, Cornelius comes into the Room, discovering by his Action that he had

fomething of News to communicate. Whereupon addressing himself to Agrippa: 'My Lord, faid' be to him, I have just now received some Tidings from the Princess Cleopatra, and those that car-

ried her away. Those whom we sent in purfuit of them, were gotten far enough hence to find her, when in the mean Time they were e nearer us then can well be imagined, insomuch, that Flavianus, a Commander of one of our 6 Ships, met but this Morning with that, wherein were the Ravishers, lying close under one of the Rocks, which in some places hang over this ' Coast, came up to her, saw the Princess, spoke with her, and fought for her Deliverance with ' so much good Success in the beginning, that he boarded the Enemy with divers of his Men, and was in a manner possessed of her, when a certain Person, who had not appeared at the first ' Engagement, comes up upon the Deck, without any other Arms than his Sword, and fought ours with so prodigious a Valour, that having either killed or forced away all that were gotten into the Vessel, he struck down Flavianus him-· felf, loading him with fuch a Wound, that he was incapable of fighting any longer, and so by the Death of the Commander, abating the Courage of the Soldiers, they gave over the Enterprize, and were forced to quit their Attempt for the Deliverance of Cleopatra, and to make what haste they could into our Port, Flavianus is brought into the City, very desperately wounded, I have seen him, and though it be with much · Difficulty that he expresses himself, yet have I " made a shift to get thus much out of him.

The News is not the worst we could have expected, replies Agrippa, and since Cleopatra is yet at so small a Distance from us, I hope she may be met with by some of the other Vessels that are still abroad to find her. It was ever my Opinion, fays Artaban, that the King of Armenia could not be gotten far hence, and thar,

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out of all Question, the Wounds he had received had been the ground of his lying in that obfeure Place, till fuch Time as he were in a Con-' dition to depart. But is it not possible, conti-" nued be, turning to Cornelius, we may yet come time enough for the Relief of that Princels? And have you no other Vessels ready for us in this ' Extremity? We may make use of that which hath brought in Flavianus, with what there is remaining of his Men, and such others as will follow us, fays Agrippa to him, and fince that those we seek are so near us, I think I shall not " much oppose the Orders of Cesar, if I go some few Stadia out of Alexandria, upon an Occa-' sion of so great Importance. It were not Civility to entreat either Ariobarzanes, or Philadelph, whereof the one is Brother of Artaxus, the other in Hopes to be, to afford us their Asfistance in this Emergency; but for you, gene-tous Artaban, if your Condition, in point of Health, be fuch as may permit it, I shall onot refuse your Assistance, and having such a Second with me, I may well think our Enemies must be very valiant to dispute the Victory with us. I find myself in a Capacity to follow you, e replies Artaban, and there is not any thing shall hinder me from courting the Glory I conceive it is to fight under the Great Agrippa.

Elifa's Complexion changed at this Discourse of Artaban's, and he discovered in her Eyes the Trouble it was to her that he thould so readily engage himself in such an Enterprize. Ariobarzanes and Philadelph knew not well what Resolution to take, there being little Probability they should be drawn in to engage, the one against his own Brother and his King, the other against the Brother of his dearest Delia, both of them being

equally

equally troubled at the Departure of their Companions, in order to an Engagement upon so just a Quarrel. However, they knew no Remedy, but to take all patiently, there being no matter of choice in the Business, and consequently saw, there was a Necessity they should quietly expect what would be the event, upon the Promise which Agrippa made to Ariobarzanes, that if they met with the King of Armenia, they would treat him as a King. and would afford him the faitest terms he could

expect for his Sake.

These two great Men, conceiving they had very little Time to lose, as things then stood, in order to the Design they were engaged in, lest the Princesses, and were attended by all the Roman Nobility that came along with Agrippa to Alexandria. Tis possible they might have taken a far greater Number with them, but having understood what Number of Men might be with Artaxus, and knowing that he had but one fingle Vessel, they thought there was no Necessary of taking any more with them. Artaban fent for his Armour, giving Order that Telamon thould come along with them from the House of Tiradates, and that they should be brought aboard the Vessel, to be made use of if Occasion were, as being not able, by Reason of the Condition he was then in, to endure the weight of them without some Inconvenience to himfelf.

After they were all departed out of the Chamber, Cornelius who stayed there upon the Order of Agrippa, coming up to Elifa, acquainted her, that he had, not long before, parted with the King of the Medes, who had honoured him fo far as to dine with him, and that that Prince had entreated him to know of her, whether he might with her leave give her a Visit. Elifa, though naturally full

full of Mildness and Compliance, seemed to be much troubled at that Proposition of Cornelius, and looking on him with a little angry Blush, that immediately spread over her Face: 'He ' shall not need put himself to this Trouble, faid " she to bim, for after the Violence he would have done me Yesterday, I cannot look on him otherwise than as my Enemy. Let me therefore intreat you to spare me that Affliction, if you please; and if you will have me to conceive myfelf at my own Freedom, in a City where you command, I beseech you, let me not be forced to see those Persons, whom above all I endeavour to avoid. Far be it from me, replies the Prator, to fide with Tigranes against you, and affure yourfelf, you shall be free and absolutely at your Disposal in Alexandria, while I shall continue in that Power which the Emperor hath rut me into: But on the other fide you are to consider, that since you have the Liberty to see Artaban, you were not very much to be blamed, if you also endured a Visit from the King of the Medes. It is not my Delign, reply'd the Princess, that Tigranes should be ignorant how much I prefer Artaban before him, and that he thould accordingly affure himself, that besides the Difference which Virtue hath made between them, I must needs add very much to it myfelf, unless he imagines I know not how to distinguish between two Men, whereof the one hath done me the greatest Injuries he could, and the other the greatest services I could expect from him.

Cornelius, who had not made this Proposition to Elifa, but meerly to satisfy the Importunity of Tigranes, who had entreated him to do it, thought it not Civility to press it any fatther, perceiving she was offended thereat, as being a thing, which

he saw the had not the least Inclination to grant; whereupon, having taken a feat somewhat near Candace, he began to enterrain her with his Eyes, rather than with his Tongue, as having not that Command of his Speech, as that he durst acquaine her with his Thoughts; and that fair Queen perceiving it, would not suffer Elisa to be a Minute from her, out of a Fear she might be left alone with him. At last, having observed that the weather was somewhat cloudy, and that the Sun darted not his Rays with too much Violence upon the Terrace, he would needs invite the Princess to take a Walk about it, not only for the air fake, but also for that there was a fair Prospect thence into the Sea, and that they might diffinctly perceive Things far beyond the Place where they had met with the King of Armenia's Ship.

This Curiofity was a sufficient Motive to oblige them to leave the Chamber, and Philadelph, upon the Command which Arfinoe hetfelf laid upon him, having taken Elifa by the Hand, while Arfinoe staid with Ariobarzanes and Olympia, to whom her Presence was not any Inconvenience, Cornelius very sortunately happened to be alone with Candace. They took some turns upon the Terrace, before he could speak to her with any Freedom; but at last, getting some sew paces before the rest, and imagining he could not be overheard by them; 'Is it possible, Madam, said he to ber, that in a Place where I may presume I

have fome Power, I should be the only miserable Person, and that I should find so many other

Men happy through the Favours of those Ladies
 whom they affect, while you feem to be abso-

lutely insensible of the Love I have for you?

Candace conceived such a Vexation at this Liberty of Discourse, that she was upon the point

nate.

PART X. to declare to him what she was, so to stifle the Presumption he took to speak to her after that rate, as conceiving withal that it could not be long ere she were discovered, and that she was not so much obliged to conceal herself, now that Tiribasus was dead, as the had been were he living. However, reflecting on the Concernments of Cafario, the forbore to do it at that Time, out of a Feat of exposing him to some Danger, and being withal unwilling to discover herself, before the had taken his Advice in it. She therefore endeavoured to find out a Means, that is, so to express herself, that Cornelius might perceive she was displeased at his Discourse, yet so as that he might not be incenfed thereat, as calling to Mind how much she was obliged to him, and fearing the Discourtesses he might do her. Upon these Considerations, after the had continued some little Time ere the made any Answer: ' That I am fo insensible of the Passion you tell me of, as you conceive for me, faid she to bim, the only Reason is, that I neither am, nor am any way desirous to be acquainted therewith; but I must withal affure you, that I am extreambly fenfible of the Civilities I have received at your Hands, and that with the Remembrance thereof I have all the Gratitude and Acknowledgment I ought. Were that certain, Madam, reply'd he with some . Precipitation, you would treat after another manener, a Person whom you conceived yourself obs liged to for fo confiderable a Service, and you would not flight, with so much Disdain, an Affection which cannot any ways displease you. Wete I not sufficiently mindful of the Obligations you have laid upon me, replies Candace, a little moved, I should tell you that many times, what does not displease may be thought importunate, and that to endure by any means, either Injury, or Importunity, is to me equally infup-

portable.

This Discourse put Cornelius out of all-Patience, and not being able to dissemble it: 'I am very 'much troubled, Madam, faid be to ber, that I 's thought importunate to you have if

fhould be thought importunate to you, but if you will be pleafed to remember yourfelf, I think

I have sometimes found you in so good an Hu-

mour, as that you thought not my Presence trou-

blesome to you, and it is yet possible, that if I prove the Object of your Detestation, I shall not

be withal that of your Contempt.

Candace, who was naturally fiery and confident enough, could not smother her Courage upon this Discourse of the Prator, and thereupon looking very scornfully upon him; 'You have lost, faid to the course of the Savience's have

" she to bim, all the Glory of the Service you have done me, by pressing it to me with so many

Reproaches, and the Menaces you add thereto,

whence I perceive that you know me not, and that when you shall understand who I am, you will haply learn at the same time to speak to me

after another manner.

With these Words fine stood still, expecting Elisa and Philadelph to come up to her, and would have no further discourse in private with Cornelius. She made no Difficulty to speak that Day much more considently than she had done at any Time before, because she was in some Thoughts to leave Alexandria within some sew Days, where if nevertheless she were obliged to make any longer abode, she knew that Casar was upon his Arrival thither, and considered that Agrippa being there already, she should not be exposed to the Persecutions of Cornelius, as she might have been without their coming thither. It came also into

into her mind, that if Augustus came thither before her Departure thence, it were not Policy in
her to conceal herself, out of a Fear, that if she
were discovered (as it was very probable she might,
by Reason of the Commerce that was between the
Athiopians and Agyptians, and the Report which
might be scattered every where of her Flight, and
the Revolutions lately happened in her Dominions,
he might misconstrue her lying there incognito,

and might take Occasion to secure her. After she had spent some Time in these Reslections, the engaged in the Discourse Elisa and Philadelph, and not long after they made a halt for Ariobarzanes, and the two Princesses he waited upon, to come up to them, that they might further participate of their Conversation. Ariobarzanes seemed to be very much dejected and troubled in his Thoughts, and Arfinoe in no small Disturbance, there being a certain Tempest raised in them, by the Reflections they made on the Attempt of Artaxus, and the Inconveniencies likely to enfue thereupon, such, it may be, as might occasion great Alterations in their Fortunes. coursed thereof for some Time, all having something to fay of it, (Cornelius only excepted, whom the last Words, and Deportment of Candace had so netled, that for all that Day he spoke not a Word) and after several Discourses, whereby Olympia endeavoured to divert Ariobarzanes; know not, faid she to bim, what you should

know not, faid she to bim, what you should presage by your Sadness; but for my part, I have dreamt this last Night, that you present-

e ad your felf before me, with a Crown of Gold

upon your Head. Could I wish myself a Crown, reply'd Ariobarzanes, you may assure yourself,

my dearest Princess, that it should be only to present you with it, and that it is many times

on small Trouble to me to consider the Rank you are pleased, out of your own Goodness, to quit for my Sake. I have represented it to you, more than once, reply'd Olympia, that you cannot do me a greater Displeasure than by insisting on discourses of that Nature; and not to mention that you are Brother and Son to Kings, that by a long Series have sat successively in the Throne, you should be sufficiently satisfied, that a Virtue, such as yours is, is more considerable

in my Account than any Crowns.

While they were discoursing in this manner, Agrippa with Artaban, and a great Number of Persons of Quality from Rome, were in their way towards the Port. As they went, Agrippa fell into Discourse with Artaban, whom he could not but admire in whatever related to his Person, and hardly forbore fighing, when he confidered the many excellent Qualities, which made him both amiable and dreadful. Yet was it not in his Power to have any Aversion for him, as well by Reason of the natural Propension he had to Virtue, as that the Personage of Artaban was such, as if it had been purposely made easily to raise Love, and hardly Aversion in any that saw it. Artaban, who had not the least Suspicion of Agrippa's Love for Elifa, who esteemed him very much for his great Actions, and much more for his Moderation amidst so vast a Fortune, who was in Hopes of his Aflistance against Phraates, and was obliged to him for the Refuge he had afforded him against . Tigranes, looked upon him with very much Respect, and a most unseigned Affection. The Complements that passed between them all the way to their coming into the Port, were accordingly fuch as well expressed the mutual Admiration and Esteem they had one towards another. They

were hardly well gotten into it, but they perceived a Vessel making all the sail she could towards them, and was already within such a Distance, as that they could discern the Streamers. The Officers of Cornelius, who were with Agrippa, had no sooner observed them, but they rold him, it was the same Vessel which had been provided for Alexander, in order to the design he was then engaged in, and upon that Account Agrippa having stood still, resolved to wait its coming to shore, as taking that to be the only way to hear what News they might bring of Cleopatra. They had not long to expect, for that within a few Minntes the Vessel was gotten into the Port, and immediately they saw appearing upon the Hatches, Prince Marcellus, with the Princels Cleopatra, Alexander with Artemisa, and behind them the Women that belonged to Cleopatra.

Agrippa, being a particular Friend to all of the House of Anthony, and one that had a more than ordinary Honour for Cleopatra, was extreamly elevated at that Sight, nay indeed aftonished at that of Marcellus, whom he rhought not to be near that Country, and of whom there had no Tidings been heard, no more than of Tiberius, fince they both left Rome, much about the same Time. There was a very great Friendship between Marcellus and Agrippa, though it had been often imagined at Rome, that the great Authority of Agrippa might produce Alterations in that particular, and that there had been many Reports fpread abroad, that Marcellus, to whom the Empire was defigned, looked with some Jealousy on the great Credit of that Favourite of Casar's, and had some Thoughts to pull him a little lower. This Suspicion had prevailed very much among the People; but those who were acquainted with the the Virtue of Marcellus and Agrippa, were of another Opinion: And besides that, the excellent good Nature of Marcellus was such, as forced on him an Esteem and Affection for Agrippa; out the other side, Agrippa loved him, and looked upon him no otherwise, than if he had been indeed the Son of his Benefactor, and accordingly endeavoured what lay in his Power to moderate his Fortune, so as that he might not conceive the least Jealousy thereat.

As foon as he had perceived those illustrious Persons on the Deck, he would not stay their coming athore, and thereupon, taking Artaban along with him, took a Boat and went to receive them in their own Vessel, and at the same time fent some of his Men to Cornelius, to give him notice of their arrival, and to defire him to fend Chariots to bring the Princesles to the Palace. Cleopatra feeing thefe two great Persons appearing, one whereof was unknown to her, came towards them with that amiable majesty, which purchased her a certain Empire over all that saw her, addreffing her self to Agrippa, whom she knew to be one of the best Friends she had, she enterrained him in the most obliging way that could be, and surprized Artaban in such manner, with the fight of her admirable Beauty, that how strangely soever he might be prepossessed with that of Elisa, he could neither suffer that lustre without being dazled, nor forbear acknowledging the advantages which Heaven had bestowed on that Beauty, beyond all that were mortal. He had not shaken off that astonishment when Agrippa presented himself to Cleopatra, by recommending him to her under the famous name of Artaban, and giving him withal a Character, which could not any ways be denied him. This made

made Cleopatra look on Artaban with an astonishment not much different from that which he had conceived at the first sight of her, and while he saluted her with the same respect which he would have expressed towards a Goddess, and she received him with abundance of kindness and civility; Murcellus and Agrippa embraced one the other, and Alexander coming forward, and presenting Artemisa to Agrippa, as a Treasure he he had recovered through the affiltance he had received from him, the virtuous Roman received that fair Princess with all the Courtship that was due to her Birth, her great Merit, and the Friendthip he bote Alexander. Upon that, Marcellus being advanced to salute Artaban, whose name he had understood from Agrippa, after he had looked on him a little, knew him to be the same Man whom he had seen in the House of Tiridates, at the time that the unfortunate Prince breathed out his last, and called to mind the hot contestation there had past between him and the King of Armenia, and how far he had himself endeavoured to reconcile them. Artaban also knew him, and knowing him withal to be Prince Marcellus, whom all the Empire had a love and respect for, gave him no less honour than he would have done to Cefar himself, and received from him those demonstrations of the esteem and account he made of him suitable thereto.

That done, Artaban and Alexander saluted one another, as two Men equally surprized, the one at the goodly presence of Artaban, the other at the great Beauty of Alexander. But when Artaban came near Artemisa to salute her, and that she was preparing to return to the name of Artaban which she had several times heard promounced, what was due to its great Reputation,

she cast her Eyes on his Countenance, and confidering it with some earnestness, norwithstandthe alteration which some Years had wrought in it, she at last read in the Person of Artaban, the same Britomarus whom she had sometime known in Armenia, and for whom she had that esteem which all the World was forced to acknowledge justly bestowed on him. While they were folemnizing their renewed acquaintances, with expressions full of tenderness and affection, Agrippa being returned to Cleopatra, discovered to her the joy he conceived at her Liberty and Return; and that Princess who had understood from Alexander, that it was he himself that had furnished him with the Vessel and Men that had come in to her relief, and had heard but a little before, that he was then coming in Person to find out those that had carried her away, had not her happy Arrival prevented him, expressed the great sense she had of that Obligation, in words proceeding from the greatest gratitude imaginable,

At last, this illustrious Company closing up together again; and Agrippa having acquainted the Princesses with the care he had taken to send for Chariots, to convey them to the Palace, perswaded them to remain in the Vessel till they were come, and in that interim, would needs know after what manner they had been recovered, and what accident had brought Prince Marcellus in their Company. Marcellus thought it then unseasonable to give any particular account of his Adventures, and fo, only to give Agrippa some satisffaction, told him, that he came into Alexandria, just at the time, that Alexander was going to take Ship, to find out the Princesses; and that, having met him and known him upon the Port, they embraced one another, with that fraterfraternal affection wherein they had been brought up by Otlavia, he had acquainted him with the loss of Cleopatra, and the design he had to relieve her, and that upon the account of her, he without any sfurther disputing of the business, went abroad resolved to run the same Fortune with him.

But when the Princess Cleopatra was pressed to give Agrippa a particular Account of her being taken, and her deliverance, she looked on Marcellus and Alexander, as not knowing whether she should make any mention of Coriolanus before Agrippa, in whom the concernment of Cesar might have altered his inclinations. But Marcellus, who was fatisfied of the Virtue of Agrippa, advised her to give him a faithful telation of all without disguising any thing, assuring her out of the confidence he had of his generosity, that he would rather relieve than crush the misetable. Upon this confidence of Marcellus, the Princels gave Agrippa a brief narrative of what had happened to her fince her last carrying away, whereof the accidents of greatest importance had happened that very Day, and surprized him in fuch a manner, by the relation of the great performances of Coriolanus, and by that of the King of Armenia's Death, that he could not for some time recover himself out of the astonishment which the confideration of fo many extraordinary occurrences had raifed in him. And thereupon taking occasion to let Cleopatra know, that it was not without some reason that the reposed so much confidence in him, he related unto her, how he had met with the disconsolate Coriolanus in the Wood, the Night before the was carried away the second time; how that that unfortunate Prince had discovered himself to him by his Speech, and how how that, not being able to do him any other fervice, he had bestowed on him his own Horse, and had passed over the Night in the Woods, after he had spent the Day in pursuit of those that had carried her away.

Cleopatra could not forbeat celebrating the Generofity of Agrippa upon that Coston and being before more than half convinced of the Innocency of Coriolanus, the was not a little glad to find that, even in his Misfortunes, Agrippa continued that Friendship towards him which he had ever had for him. Artaban, before whom, upon the Engagement of Agrippa, who had to that purpose satisfied Cleopatra, were related the prodigions Effects of the Valour of Coriolanus, was very much pleased with that Discourse; and being acquainted with that Prince, by reason of the Combar wherein he had been engaged against him, in the presence of Candace and Tiridates, and by the abode they had both fince made at Tiridates's House, and having accordingly conceived very much Affection, and a more than ordinary Esteem for him, he thought himself very much concerned, in what he had heard said of him, and though he concealed what he knew of him, because he faw there was not any necessity to speak of it, he was earneftly defirous to meet with some occation wherein he might serve himself. And indeed, it was partly upon that ground that he had so generously proffered his Assistance, in order to the Relief of Gleopatra, at a Time when the Posture of his Heakh, and other allowable Motives might well have procured him a Dispensation from engaging in that Enterprize.

Upon that Resection, looking on Artemifa, and perceiving the Tears standing in het Eyes for the Death of the King her Brother, he was troubled

at the Misfortune of that Prince, though he was neither taken with his Disposition nor his Person, and so gave the Princess his Sister, the best Words of comfort he could. He thought not sit to tell her any Things of Ariobarzanes or Arsinoe, because Agripe the had so resolved before, that the might have the head for resolved before, that the might have of Queen Artemisa, he could not forbear telling them, that they should not be for hasty to give her that Title before the King's Death were published, and that he had a certain Imagination that she would not be Queen of Armania.

This Discourse made Agrippa smile, which Marcellus perceiving, would fain have known the meaning of it, when they perceiving Cornelius was come with two Chariots, followed by an infinite Number of People, whom the Tidings of Cleopatra's Arrival had drawn down to the Port. The Name of Cleopatra was in so much Veneration in Alexandria, and the Children of that great Queen were so dear in the Account of the People, who had seen them born and brought up in their City, that they could not understand that the Princess Cleopatra, and Prince Alexander her Brother, whom they had sometimes, upon the Commands of Anthony, reverenced in a manner as Gods, were coming into their City, without running before them with exclamations, and fuch expressions of Tenderness, as could not admit any thing comparable thereto, but upon fuch another occasion.

Not indeed did Cleopatra and Alexander much mis-interpret those Expressions of their Affection, for they could not look on either the Walls or People of that City, wherein they had received their first Breath, where they had passed over their after the deplorable Ruine of their House, they departed ten Years before, to follow as far as Rome, the Fortune and the triumphal Chariot of their Conqueror; but the Sadness of the Commemoration must force them to thed Tears, which it was impossible for them to keep in. And it was the more observable in Cleopatra, for that she never gave over weeping from the Port even to the Palace, the Sight whereof multiplied her Grief, when she could not look on it only as the magnificent House of the Prolomies, but that also where the unfortunate Anibony, and the deplorable Gleopatra had lost their Lives with the Empire, not to mention thousands of other sad Circumstances, which at the same Time pressed into their Memory.

Cornelius had so ordered Things, that Olympia and Arfinoe, Ariobarzanes and Philadelph, as also Tigranes and Artaban, were not lodged within the Palace, because that had been reserved for the Emperor and the Empress, who were to come thither within two Days, and how spacious soever it might be, the Emperor's Retinue was so great, there would be but little lodging to spare for other Persons. But for the Princels Cleopatra, Cornelius thought it not fit to lodge her out of the Palace, but had appointed her certain Rooms within that which had been defigned for Octavia. And Candace, either to leave the more Room for the Empress, or that she could not be without the Company of Elisa, was, upon the Desire of that Princels, gone along with her, and had left her Lodgings void; so that Cornelius finding none more convenient for the Princess Cleopatra, changed his former Resolution, and disposed of her into the Place which before had been taken up by the Queen of Æthiopia.

Yol. VII.

When the two Princesses were alighted out of the Chariots, they met at the bottom of the stairs with Elifa, Candace, Olympia, and Arfinoe, with Ariobarzanes and Philadelph, coming to meet them. Agrippa immediately shewed Elisa and Candace to Cleopatra, to whom he had spoken of them before in the Chariot, and those two Princeffes coming up close to her, the faluted them with Sentiments not much different from that Admiration which they expressed at the Sight of her divine Beauty. She knew Elisa to be sole heir to the Empire of the Parthians, and looked on Candace as a Princess of the Royal Progeny of Æthiopia, and accordingly, made the teturn of Civility to both, which upon the Sight of their Countenances they might have challenged from all the World; and at the same Time Artemisa saluted Olympia, who, knowing her to be Sifter to Ariobarzanes, was, through a Forwardness of Affection come up to her. Artemifa entertained with very much Civility, the Effects of an Affection whereof the yet knew not the Caufe. But when, after the had disengaged herself out of her Embraces, and received those of Candace and Elisa, whom The first met in her way, she was going towards Arfinoe, who stretched out her Arms with a cordial Friendship to entertain her, and at the same Time, cast her Eye on her Countenance, as also on that of Ariobarzanes, who stood close by her, The was seized by such an Astonishment, that had it not been for Artaban, who was not ignorant of the cause thereof, and came forward purposely to hold her up, she had fallen all along on the

Ground.

In the mean Time, Arfinoe kissed her, and embraced her with much Tenderness, yet was not able to bring her to herself, nor make her apprehend

hend that what she saw was real. Whereupon Ariobarzanes, after he had saluted Cleopatra, whom Agripps had acquainted with his Name, as also with that of Arfinoe, taking Artemifa out of his Sister's Hands, after he had begged the Pardon of those great Princesses, to acquir himself of the Civility he ow'd his Sister, saluted her at last, with all the Demonstrations of an affectionate Friendship; and perceiving that that Princels altonished at the Unexpectedness of the Interview. could not be recovered out of her Amazement; What Sifter, said be to ber, will you not know Arsinoe and Ariobarzanes? Artemisa, with much ado, coming at last to herself again, and looking on them one after another for some Time, before the would venture to speak: ' Alas! faid the at length, I very well fee the Countenances of Ariobarzanes and Arfinee, but I question whether I may trust my Eyes so far, and I find s it no small Difficulty to be satisfied, whether they are shaded that present themselves to me after their Death, so well known throughout all Asia, or whether they appear really before me, and without any Illusion. Assure yourself, Sister, reply'd at the same Time Ariobarzanes and Arsinoc, you see us really, and you may embrace us without any Fear, fince we are truly Iiving, and have not been dead, but in the Ovionion of Men.

Artaban, who stood near Artemifa, gave her further Satisfaction as to that Truth, acquainting her in a few Words, how they had both escaped Shipwreck; and when the Princess was convinced, and that the Caresses of her Brother and Sister had dispelled all her doubts, the in the first Place gave way to certain Tears, which a tender Joy would needs add to those which the Death of Ar-

taxus still forced out into her Face. And them, instead of returning the Caresses she had received from Ariobarzanes, suitably to their ancient Familiarity, the cast herself on her Knees before him. and taking him by the hand, and bathing it with her Tears, 'Since it is certain, faid she to bim, 'that you are Ariobarzanes alive, and that I am 4 now absolutely at your Disposal, be pleased to pardon the unfortunate Artemisa, what too too 's iustifiable a Gratitude hath obliged her to do for the Safety of Alexander; the embraces your Knees to obtain that Favour at your Hands, and fhe hopes the Gods have not restored you to 4 life, to raise in you a severe, and an inexorable Judge of my Actions.

Ariobarzanes assonished at the Deportment of Artemisa, from whom he expected those Caresses that spoke more familiarity, raised her up with much ado, and discovering how much he was furprized at it in all his Looks; ' Sifter, faid be to ber, I apprehend not what you mean by this Kind of behaviour towards me; and belides, that the crime you charge yourself with deserves rather to be commended than blamed, and that 4 I should have done no less myself for the Safety of Alexander, it is to the King our Brother, and not to me, that this Submission is due from you. If it be due to my King, replies Artemila, it is to my King that I make this Submission, and since I am the first of your Sube jects, that hath demanded any Favour at your ' Hands, I am also the first that brings you the

News that you are King of Armenia. These Words put Ariobarzanes to such a loss, that he had not the Power to make any present reply thereto; and during the Silence he kepr, by Reason of the Astonishment he was in, Agrippa asluming assuming the Discourse, acquainted him with the particulars of Artaxus his Death, as he had not long before understood them from Cleopatra; and in the Relation he made thereof, he forgot not to infift very much upon this, that his Death was putely the Effect of his own Rage and Exasperation, and that his Enemies had been so far from contributing any Thing thereto, that they en-

deavoured all they could to prevent it.

Artaxus had, no doubt, been a very inhumane Prince, one for whom it could not be expected, that the Inclinations of Ariobarzanes and Arfinoe should be very violent, by Reason of the great Disproportion there was between their Dispositions; yet being both of excellent good Natures, the Grief they conceived at that unfortunate Accident, was, for the present, so grear, that it could not be abated by the Purchase of a Crown, in the Apprehension of Ariobarzanes, nor by the Hopes of a more happy Condition of Life, in that of Arsi-For Philadelph and Olympia, if they were astonished in some measure at the first hearing of that News, as foon as it was dispersed, Joy took its place, and there was no Reason it should give way to any thing in their apprehension, it being confidered how very much it concerned them to find Ariobarzanes King of Armenia. But for him, he had his Countenance covered with Tears for some Time, which there was not any one thought proceeded from Dissimulation, by Reason of the Confidence which all had of his Virtue; and Artemifa, by the Embraces wherewith the received him, and by his courteous Reception of Prince Alexander, seemed to be so far eased of that burthen of Sadness, which till then had been very observable in her Countenance, that there was not any could suspect her the least troubled at the loss of a Kingdom.

Candace.

dom, which in all Probability she should otherwise have possessed. Ariobarzanes, thinking himself obliged in Civility to retire, Artemifa, who would needs, and conceived the ought to follow him, took leave of Cleopatra for some small Time. He was also immediately after followed by Olympia, Arfinoe, Alexander, and Philadelph; and the Princels Cleopatra, with Elifa and Candace, attended by Marcellus, Agrippa, Artaban, Cornelius, and divers others, went up the Stairs, and was conducted by that illustrious Company into those Lodgings that had been prepared for her. She could not prevail with Elifa and Candace to forbear waiting on her thither, though that out of the Assurance the had of the Quality of Elisa, she did all that lay in her Power to prevent that Civility from her, that the might rather have done it to her. But she being the last come thither, and having lately escaped a Danger which gave others a Pretence to visit her, she was forced to permit it, and she did it with such a Grace, that these two Princesses were infinitely taken with it. They both equally admired that so famous Beauty of Cleopatra; and though Nature had been sufficiently liberal of her Excellencies in Theirs, to raise the same Admiration in those that knew them, and that there was in that of Elifa, as much Delicacy and Perfection, and in that of Candace, as much Grace and Majesty as ever had been observed in the most accomplished Beauties that ever were; yet was it certain, that the Delicacy of that of Blifa, and the Majesty of that of Candace were equally apparent in that of Cleopatra, and that if it were very hard for any Man to see her, and not be sensible of a Love towards her, it was also a matter of no less Difficulty to look on her, and not conceive a Respect and Veneration for her.

Candace, who thought herself much more nearby concerned in her Person than Elifa, and looked on her with an affectionate Tendernels, as the Sifter of Cafario, was very defitous of some Opportunity to discover herself to her, and to enter into that measure of her Friendship which she should be pleased to admit her into. And having heard her particularly celebrated for her Prudence and Reservedness, the resolved to make her acquainted with Ceferie, and could not but think him chargeable with a certain Degree of Inflexibility, that he had remained a whole Day in the same House with her, and never offered to discover himself to so amiable a Sister. But for the Present, she, with the Princels Elifa, only expressed to her, in Terms full of the tenderest Passion, how much they were troubled at the Misfortune the had fallen into, and how glad they were of her Liberty and happy Arrival thither. Whereto the fair Daughter of Anthony having returned Thanks, for that Demoustration of their Affection with the greatest Acknowledgments the could make thereof, affured them on the other side, of the Sarisfaction it was to her to meet with them in Alexandria: And in regard they were both Strangers, and might haply stand in need of some Recommendation to those Powers which disposed of the Empire, the proffered them in the most obliging manner in the World, to serve them with all the Interest she had in the Friendship of Octavia, Julia, Marcellus, and some other Persons whom she was ally'd to, in order to what they might have to propose to the Empesor, promiting them withal, all the Service and Assistance they might desire in those traverses of Forme which had forced them out of their native Countries.

G 4

PART X.

The two Princesses received those Proffers with the greatest acknowledgments imaginable; and while they were thus engaged in Discourse, Agripand Artaban, having not the Opportunity to entertain Elifa as they could have wished, Cornedius having not the Confidence so much as to come near or speak to Candace, and Marcellus being drowned in a deep Melancholy, which had hung upon him for some Time before, Agrippa rising up, said, it was but just to leave the Princess Cleopatra to her rest, after the Travail and Vexation she had undergone, and Cornelius intreated Marcellus, that he would be pleased to follow him to those Lodgings that were designed for him. By which Means the Princesses were left to themselves, Artaban not presuming to stay alone with them, though he left not the room without some Regret. But ere he went out, Candace having called to him with much more Confidence than Blifa durst have done, and calling to Mind the Resolution she had taken to reconcile Cafario and him together that Night, gave him Notice to be on the Terrace at the Hour she assigned him, and which was the same wherein Cafario was appointed to come. Artaban entertained that Favour with Abundance of Respect: And going out of the Palace very well sarisfied, he went to give a Visit to the new King of Armenia.

In the mean Time, Ariobarzanes, being retired to his own lodgings, in such a sad Posture as had not permitted him to take Notice of the Persons that followed him, observes at last among many others that were in the Chamber, Prince Alexander, and imagined with himself, that the Affliction he was in, could not excuse him from entertaining with the Civility he ought a Prince so eminent as the Son of Anthony. Whereupon addressing

fing himfelf to him, with that Sweetness and Courtship that was ordinary and natural in him, after he had excused his Unmindfulness of him, and the want of Respect he was guilty of in suffering him to accompany him at that Time, by confessing the Disturbance he was then in; 'My Lord, said be " to bim, is it possible there can be any Goodness fremaining in you towards a House that hath exposed your Life to so dreadful a Danger, and wherein you have received such barbarous Enterfainment? And is Artemisa still so happy, as to have the Continuance of your Affections, after ' she had put them to such terrible Trials? Assure ' yourself, my Lord, replies Alexander, that for what I have suffered for Artemisa, I place Abondance of Glory and Happiness in it, and the Reflection I thould make thereupon, must needs be very pleasant, if I am so fortunate as to find you in Sentiments as much to my Advantage, as those of King Artaxus were to my Prejudice. Ah! my Lord, replies Ariobarzanes, make not the least doubt, but I shall acknowledge the great Honour you do our House, and be confident, that, notwithstanding I am the Son of ' Artabasus, I shall have my Eyes so far open, as to confider, how little you have contributed to the Misfortunes of our Family. No, I have " Still fresh in my Memory the first Expressions of your Friendship; and I should have disclaimed my Sister, had she not done what she hath for your Safety, especially in an Extremity whereto you were reduced, meerly for your Love to her. I shall not therefore tell you she is 4 yours, for you have but too much Interest in her for any Man to dispute, her with you; but ' I shall, for your further Confidence, make this Protestation to you, and that truly and sincerely, that your Affection to her cannot be greater, than the earnest desire I have to serve you

6 both in your mutual Inclinations.

Alexander almost out of himself for Joy to hear Ariobarzanes in these Expressions, comes up close to him, whereupon these two Princes embraced one another, with so many Discoveries of a real Friendship, that the whole Company could not forbear taking Notice of it, not without much Sympathy and Satisfaction. Artemila could not fmother the Felicity she conceived therein, as seeing herfelf, after so many Sterms, prosperously artived into so happy a Port, and finding, by Reafon of the sweet and generous Disposition of Ariobarzanes, ber Fortune much different from what it had been some few Days before. While her thoughts. were the most taken up to find out Terms to express her Satisfaction, or rather to moderate it. The accidentally cast her Eyes on Prince Philadelph, whom, till then, by Reason of the Disturbauce she was in, and the many illustrious Persons the had feen before, the had not taken any particular Notice of. And after she had looked onhim for some Time very earnestly, the found him. to be that Prince of Cilicia whom the had meewith some Days before, and who had entertained her with a Relation of his noble Inclinations for Delia, and who, upon the point of their partiug, had so gallantly defended the Princess Cleopatra, against those that would have carried her away. Artemifa, upon this Occasion, conceived such an-Esteem for Prince Philadelph, and was so much. moved at the Relation of his Love to Delia, that the sould not look on him without expressing an extraordinary Joy thereat. Whereupon coming to him with a Countenance, wherein were visible the great Kindness she had for him; What, my Lord:

Lord, faid she to bim, I have, it seems, the good

Fortune to see you again, and the Liberty withal once more to assure you of the Esteem which

I have conceived for your admirable Virtue?

Philadelph, whose Joy had put him into so much Disorder as Artemisa's could have done her, and who waited the Opportunity to discover himself to Artemisa, and to put her in Mind of their last meeting, kissing one of her fair Hands with the greatest Submission that might be; Madam, said be to ber, my fortunate meeting with you, proved the Prologue to that good Fortune which the Gods have been pleased to fend me since, and you may also infer thence, that I was not absolutely blinded by my Passion, when I took you for Delia. How extreamly I was moved at your Relation, replies Artemisa, the Gods only know, and consequently you may well think yourfelf obliged to her me know immediately, whether you have had any Tidings fince of that Delia, for whom you pretended so extraordinary an Affection.

These Words of Artemisa causing Philadelph to look on the Princels Arfinoe with a smiling Counrenance; 'I know not, Madam, faid be to ber,

whether it be any Prudence in me to acknow-

· ledge my Inconstancy to you, but I cannot forbear making this Confession to you, that that

Delia, for whom I had so much Affection, hark · refigned up all the right and title the had in my

4 Heart to the Princels Arfinus, your Sifter. Ah. * Philadelph! cries out the Princels with some

Precipitation, though my Sifter were the most

e amiable Person in the World, I should never

approve that change in your Inclinations, and I

fhould no longer continue that Esteem towards

you, which I sometime had for you, if I thought you, which Home time had to you could be guilty of any fuch Infidelity.

These

These words fell from her with so much earnestness, that Philadelph could not forbear laughing at it in such a manner, as put him afterwards into a little disorder, and more sport might have been made of it, if, by Reason of the death of Areaxus, civility had not obliged them to a more ferious conversation. And yet Arknoe thinking it fit to make some rejoinder to the former Discourse, ' What, Sister, faid she to Artemisa, it ' seems you would advise Philadelph to prefer a Person he never knew before me?' She said but these few Words, but the action wherewith they were pronounced, railed at first some suspicion in Artemisa, which afterward grew into a satisfaction, in some measure, as to the truth of that Business. With that reflection, looking on them both with a Countenance wherein were legible the Characters of her aftonishment, ' Ah! Philadelph, said she to bim, is it possible that Arfinoe " and Delia should be the same Person? Philadelph, who thought it unseasonable to continue that lightness of Discourse any longer, discovered the whole truth to her, and, telling her, that that Delia, whom he had professed so much love to in his relation, was the Princess Arfinoe her Sister, put her into such an astonishment, that for a long time there fell nothing from her but exclamations, which once over, she embraced a hundred times together that amiable Delia, and entertained Philadelph with all the caresses the could express towards a beloved Brother.

Ariobarzanes, who all this time was in Difcourse with Alexander, had nevertheless taken notice of what had passed between his Sisters and Philadelph. And when that first astonishment of Artemisa was over, taking her by the hand, and presenting her to Olympia, who stretched out her Arms to her with much affection? What, Sister, said be to ber, would you bestow all ' your caresses on Philadelph and Arsinoe, and will not look on my Princes here; her I say, to whom I not only owe my Life, but have facrificed it, to make her satisfaction in some measure for what I am obliged to her?' Artemisa, without any difficulty, cast her self into the Arms of Olympia, in whom, notwithstanding her paleness, the could observe the tracks of an admirable Beauty, and a most amiable kind of Majesty. And thereupon having entertained her embraces with abundance of Affection; ' Be ' pleafed, Madam, faid she to ber, to charge the 'Faults you now find me guilty of, upon my Ignorance, as conceiving that one who, within these few Minutes, knew not whether Ariobarzanes and Arfinee were in the World, could not have learnt whom they are obliged to for their Lives, nor understood the particular respects due from her to your self.

Olympia made answer to this discourse of Artemisa with a civility suitable to that of the other, and the King of Armenia engaging himself in their conversation, addressing himself not long after to Olympia, and looking on her with Eyes sull of Love, and a deportment, which, by reason of the present occasion of his sadues, was somewhat more serious than ordinary; 'Madam, 'Said be so ber, when I was so desirous of a 'Crown to present you with, the Gods are my

Witnesses, that it was my hope I should have arrived to it, by some other way than that whereby it is now fallen to me, and that I

fhould have chosen rather to pass away my Life with a private Fortune, than aspired to the

Throne by the Death of the King my Brother.

But fince it hath pleased those celestial Powers;
whose decrees are irresistible, so to dispose of
me, as that I am come to the possession of the
Crown of my Ancestors; give me leave to
offer it to you, as I would offer you that of the
Universe, were it in my Power, and be you
pleased to receive it from your faithful Ariamenes, as a thing of greater value than it is,
and yet as what he conceives a thousand Times
less dear, and less glorious than the Chains he
he hath worn, and shall wear for your saketo the last Minute of his Life.

Olympia entertained this Discourse of Ariobarzanes with a deportment suitable to his that spoke it, and looking on him with a Countenance, which, in some measure discovered the present State of her Thoughts; 'My Lord, faid she to bim, I have looked on you with so much esteem, even while you were without a Crown, that that which you have now received, can hardly add any thing to what you were in my account before; I receive it with all heartiness and sube mission, because that with the Crown, I am confident you will bestow on me the Prince that is to wear it, and without the Person of Ariobarzanes, I could easily contemn all the Crowns. and Scepters of the Universe. I cannot bestow Ariobarzanes upon you, replied the Prince, because he is yours ever since the Day he ceased to be his own, and consequently it is not in my · Power to make you that prefent; but I might well offer you the Crown, because that it is within this Hour that it came to my disposal, and that till then I was not in a condition or e capacity to make you any offer thereof; and fo, I, in some measure make you satisfaction for the injury I did you, in depriving you almost of all hopes of a dignity which you could not have miffed elsewhere, and which you slighted

for yout Ariamenes.

He entertained her with a many other things that discovered the greatest kindness and sense of obligation that might be; whereto the fair Prineels answered with the same generosity, and their Discourse might have continued yet some while on the same subject, had it not been interrupted By Prince Philadelph. ' And what shall becomeof me? faid be to Ariobarzanes, shall I make ono advantage of that influence which the change of your condition gives you over my Fortunes? And will you offer me nothing, now that you can do all things, after you had offered me fo much, when all my hopes confifted meerly in the good inclinations you had for me? assure your self, replied the King of Armenia, that one of the greatest advantages I shall hope to make of my new dignity, is, that I may be able to do you the civility I ought: And though you have indeed but too great an interest already in Arsinoe, yet if you have that distrust in het disposition, that you imagine she stands in ' need of a Brother's consent to make her abso-Lutely yours, I should heartily, with that consent, part with the Crown I have received, could I think that present might contribute any thing to your satisfaction.

Philadelph received this Discourse of the King of Armenia's, with the marks of both a fatilfaction and a resentment that were indeed extraordinary, and immediately thereupon casting himself at the Feet of his amiable Delia, and notwithstanding her resistance, kissing one of her fair Hands, with the ordinary fallies of his Affection, entertained her with abundance of Dif-

course, consonant to those demonstrations of Love which the had received from him in Cilicia: Alexander was in the same terms with Artemisa, and Ariobarzanes being also in the same humour with Olympia, these six fortunate Persons, after so many storms which a malicious Fortune had raifed against them, finding themselves safely arrived at the so much wished Port, celebrated their happiness by all the obliging expressions, which they might derive from such an excess of Joy; but being mutually ignorant of the Fortunes of those Persons that were so dear to them, and particularly Artemifa, who knew nothing of that of Ariobarzanes, and had not understood some part of those of Arsinoe, and that there were a many particulars in that of Artemisa and Alexander, that were unknown to Ariobarzanes and Arsinoe, they would needs be informed one of another, and thought fit to spend that Day in the relations of their Adventures. To do this, they would observe a certain order, and Alexander and Artemisa being extreamly desirous to understand those of Ariobarzanes and Olympia, they were accordingly the first satisfied, with this proviso, that Alexander, Arsinoe and Philadelph, should afterward give them an account at large. of what, of their Fortune, was not as then come to their knowledge. Artaban coming into the Room while they were thus engaged, and being very kindly entertained by those illustrious Persons that were present, diverted them not from the refolution they had taken. And being a Person they might well trust with their concernments, he hearkened, not without much satisfaction, to many things, whereof, as having had an imperfect account of them before, he was very much pleased with the relation, and would needs sup

with that noble Company, and spend his time in it till the Hour assigned him by Candace.

In the mean time, the Princels Cleopatra stirred not out of her Chamber, where the had with her Elifa and Candace, and affoon as the Princes were departed the Room, the two Princesses imagiuing, not without reason, that Cleopatra might stand in need of Rest, took their leaves of her. and went to their own Lodgings which were close by. Cleopatra, upon their importunity, laid her selfupon the Bed, and rested for an Hour; burthat time expired, she got up, and having understood what quality Elisa was of, and had some account of Candace, and finding her self inclined to a great esteem and affection for both, she would put off. no longer the return of a civility which the conceived the ow'd them, and going out of her own Chamber, with her own Woman Camilla, the went to that of Elifa, The two Princesses quarrelled very much at her for that strictness of ceremony, and seemed to be very much troubled, that the had taken so little time to rest, considering the great trouble and hardthip she had undergone. But she made them Answer, that the rest which her Body might require; was not so confiderable to her as the obligation she thought lay upon her to return their civilities, nor so dear to her as the honour to wait on them, which she was not able to dispense with any longer, after The had been deprived of their fight with so much precipitation.

The two Princesses made her answer with equal civility; and whereas Candace was already passionately in love with her, as well out of a consideration of her excellent endowments, which might produce that effect in any one, as upon the account of Casaria, and was very defirous to

be more intimately acquainted with her, looking: on her in a most passionate manner; As for the fair Princess of the Parthians, faid she to ber, whose extraordinary Merit makes an immediate affault on all Hearts, and whose ilbustrious Birth is known to you, the may without any unjust presumption claim some place in your Friendship, and there are few Souls can fland out long against her Charms, if she thinks fit to make use of the battery thereof. But for one whom you have no other account of, thanthat she is a Person of some Quality born in-Æthiopia, and cannot aspire above a mediocrity of Parts, the cannot rationally hope for the same advantage, if in some measure, to balance these wherein Elifa fo much excels her, she could not pretend to fomething, that more particularly recommends her to your notice. For matter of recommendation, replied the Princess, Smiling at the modesty of bor Discourse, there is to much legible in your Face, that it were supereregardry in you to look for any elsewhere; and as for your being born in Athiopia, you are never for that, the less worthy of our affections and our respects. I am not, I must confess, made absolutely acquainted with your Birth. chough I have understood something of it; but besides what I have observed of the Princess " Blifa's familiarity and behaviour towards you, there are many other arguments whence I in-fer, that your Quality must needs be of the highest, and I shall haply know more of it, when you shall be so well acquainted with me, as to think I may be trusted with a secret of that consequence. I know not, replied the-" Queen, whether I can with civility distrust you; but besides the bent of my own inclination, which naturally engages me into a very great confidence of you, I have haply some very particular Reasons to discover that to you, which I have not to any but the Princess of the Parthians. And therefore to begin with something, I shall make no difficulty to acknow-ledge my self to be Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, whom Fortune hath been pleased to cast on these Coasts, and that dispossessed of a Kingdom, which she hath since recovered by the assistance

of a Person unknown to you. Upon this Discourse of Candace, Cleopatra asked her pardon, in case, through an ignorance, of her Quality, she had been wanting as to point of Civility towards her, and gave her many thanks for the confidence she was pleased to repose in her, with a protestation that she should make no other advantages of that acknowledgment of her, than such as might give her the occasions to serve her, if she should be so happy as to find them. And thereupon reflecting on the last Words that fell from her, whereby the confessed her self obliged for the recovery of her Crown to a Person of her Acquaintance; ' May I pretend to fo much happiness, faid she to ber, as that there should be a Person within the reach of my knowledge, that may have done you a service of so great importance as that you tell me of, and can I beg his Name of you without presuming too far upon the confidence you have honoured me with? I hope, it will not

be long, replies Candace, ere I shall make your far greater discoveries of him than that of his. Name, and, it may be, renew your affectionate inclinations towards a Person upon whose ac-

count I presume so much upon your Friendship; but till that happen, give me leave to ask:

4 you

you whether you did not see Cleomedon, in the House where Prince Alexander made some e little abode upon his arrival near Alexandria. . It is very true, replied Cleopatra, that I have e seen him in that House, where I staid one Night and some part of the next Day, till such time as I was carried away thence. Alexander procured me the fight of him in Bed, which he was confined to by reason of some Wounds, · fo that I could not fee him with as much advantage in that condition, as, no question, L ' should have done in another. But to measure him by that little observation I then made of him, I perceived as well in his Countenance as bis Discourse, something that argued a certain Grandeur, much beyond the ordinary rate of " Men; and it now comes into my mind, that my Brother procured me that fight of him as a Person of a great and noble Fame, and told me e withal, that his Name was much cried up in · Æthiopia for many famous Victories. Alexe ander, replies Candace, hath told you no more of him than Truth will justify; but I am in hopes that he will bring both you and Alexander, those tidings of a Person whom you once thought very dear, which may prove very advantageous to me, and very much further the ' design I have to purchase your Friendship; and it is for that only reason, that Lasked you when ther you had seen him, and that I am desirous to give you another fight of him before this " Night be quite passed, if you give me the Liberty to do it. It cannot be, replied the fair e Princess, but too great satisfaction to me, to see a Man so considerable, both upon the account of his own worth, and the great fervices he hath done you, and I think my

Cleo-

felf so much concerned already in whatever relates to you, that I cannot but with much more
interest than heretofore, look on a Man to
whom you are obliged for the recovery of your
Crown. Not, Madam, that any consideration
of his Person, or the hopes I may conceive
within my self, of him, can add any thing to
the respect which I have already for you; and
assure your self, that if the Friendship you are
pleased to desire of me, were any thing of far
greater value than it is, I should gladly offer it
you by way of Exchange sor that which I desire of you.

Candace, extreamly satisfied with this Discourse of Cleopatra, made her answer in terms so affectionate, that the fair Daughter of Anthony, as well out of consideration of gratitude, as for the remarkable Excellencies of that great Queen, felt in her a more than ordinary inclination to Love her as much as lay in her Power, and began to give her the greatest assurances the could thereof. Which Elifa, who had been filent all the time, very much observing, and not able to endure it any longer without some discoveries of her jealousy; 'What, Madam, said she to Candace fmiling, you are, it seems absolutely resol-ved to engross the Friendship of the fair Prin-' cels to your felf, and would not fuffer me to have any place therein, though possibly my defires of it are not inferior to yours? If you dispute it with me, replies Candace, no question but you will clearly carry it from me; but if you do, you must look on it as the pure effect of your Merit, whereas I have some reasons to f pretend thereto, which you cannot any ways · alledge.

Cleopatra perceiving this obliging Contestation of the two Princesses, found it no great difficulty to give them Satisfaction; and indeed they were both of them so amiable, that she was easily inclined to afford them those demonstrations of her Affection which they desired, that is, such as could not well be denied them.

But the discourse of Candace, whence the mighe have inferred, that the must needs have something of News to acquaint her with, raising a certain. Curiofity in her, the could not forbear discovering to her the defire the had to be somewhat better informed than the was, of her Affairs, as also of those of the fair Princess of the Parthians. Which they were no fooner fenfible of, but they were both very ready to afford her that Satisfaction, and having obliged her to cast herself on the Bed, upon which they fat by her, Candace gave her a more brief Account than the had done to Elifa, of the Adventures of the greatest Confequence that had happened to her; but in her Difcourse she discovered nothing of the Birth of Cer fario, and calling him all the way Cleomedon, represented him only as a Prince come for refuge into her Dominions.

Cleopatra having admired the strange accidents of Candace's Life, and expressed how much she was moved thereat, with no small affection, gave hearing afterwards to what she was yet to learn of those of Elisa; I say what she was yet to learn, for the greatest part thereof was already come to her knowledge from the common reporter of all Things, Fame, who had divulged the most memorable of her Adventures. By these discourses of the two Princesses, Cleopatra became better acquainted than she had been before, with both Artaban and Cleomedon, and looked on them

as the only two in the World, whom she might justly compare to her own Coriolanus, and having understood from them the design they had to have them reconciled that Night, and to oblige them to forget the great difference that had been between them, the very much approved their refolution. And being further satisfied, that Cleomedon, for very good Reasons, could not come to visit Canduce, till such time as all other People were in their Beds, the affured the Queen that the would gladly return into their Chamber at that time, if the thought it fit, that the might take better notice than she had done before of two Men so particularly observable, as also to understand from Cleomedon, what the Queen had put her in Hopes of, concerning him. They contiaued their Discourses of this nature till Suppertime drew near, and having discovered their defires to eat together, all Things were accordingly prepared in a Parlour, not far from their Lodging Rooms, whither they were conducted, and immediately after Supper, returned to Cleopatra's Chamber, to pass away the Evening with such as thould come to visit them, and whom, by reason of their rank, they could not deny that Civility, with a Resolution withal to meet together at Elisa's Chamber, when all were withdrawn.

Immediately after they were gotten into the Chamber, as they had imagined, they were visited by Marcellus and Agrippa, who had supped together at Agrippa's, Cornelius having, as it should feem, spent that Evening with the King of the Medes, with whom he had contracted a Friendship, and was engaging in some Designs of his. Marcellus, whose Company was infinitely pleasant, when his Mind was in a serenity free from the Tempests of his discontents, enter-

tained

tained the Princesses for some Time, with an Account of some particular Observations he had made in his late Voyage; when in the mean Time Agrippa, finding an Opportunity to fit by Elifa, so as that Candace was not so near her as the was wont to be, that fair Princess could not avoid, but that he might speak to her, yet not be overheard, and consequently that he might acquaint her with his Love. She would have called Candace to a Relief which they mutually afford one the other, by a mutual combination against both Agrippa and Cornelius, could she without inciwility have done it; but Agrippa was a Person of that Rank, and withal, of such worth in himself, that the Princess, not without some Reason, was afraid to disoblige him, and thereupon was resolved to endure this Discourse, as being out of Necessity forced to do it.

Agrippa having thus broken the Ice, and removed the first difficulties, he found it so much
the less to carry on his Design; and after some
Discourse of an indifferent Nature, perceiving that
he might speak without any sear of being heard:
Is it possible, faid be to ber, that, in a Place
where I have the honour to wait on you at any
Time, I have with much ado got the Advan-

tage of this little interval, to give you some affurances of that submissive Passion which I

have for you? Or rather am I to imagine, that the first discoveries I made to you thereof, have incensed you so much against me, that you

' should avoid my Company as you do?

No doubt but Elifa was sufficiently troubled at these words, yet would she not displease Agrippa, whom she thought her self obliged to, whose Power she was afraid of, and whose Vertue she highly esteemed. Accordingly, rejoining to his

Discourse with an accent full of mildness and modefty: ' I have but too great esteem, said she to bim, both for your Worth and your Person, to thun your Conversation, and therefore if you find any repugnance in me as to that point, it does not proceed from either of those two Cau-' ses; and I should both see you and hearken to ' you with very much Satisfaction, had you for much goodness for me, as to make something else the Subject of your Discourse. My Discourse shall be of what nature you shall approve of, replies Agrippa, but I cannot with-out a great violence to my felf, forbear telling you, that I die for your sake, and that, though you should forbid my Mouth to tell you so much, it were very hard for my Eyes to afford 4 you the same Obedience, and that they should not, in some measure, expect the Effects of what 4 70u have caused in my heart. I am easily per-' swaded, replied the Princess, that you do not feel all that you would have me believe; and I cannot but have that confidence of your generofity, that instead of what your Discourse might very well put me in sear of, I shall find only where you are, a Sanctuary against that Persecution which I have run through so many dangers to avoid. I should think my self the most unfortunate Man in the World, replied Agrippa, if you should look with the same Eyes on 4 the Love of Tigranes, and that which I have for you, and call that by the name of Persecution, which is on the contrary, a Passion full of respect and veneration, such as mine is, as you do the violence of a Prince, who, by force and tyranny, hath fought that which he should have patienly expected from your own good liking. I know, Madam, that the Enterprize Vol. VII.

I engage my felf in, is of no small difficulty, when I would dispute a Heart prepossessed by another Affection, and that an Affection dearly. purchased by an excess of merit, and which you. have, not without much Reason, conceived for 4 him, who, of all Men, hash thewn himself the most worthy of it, as well by his Vertue, asthe transcendency of his Actions. But I shall entreat you withal to assure your self, that it is not by condemning it, that I shall endeavour totuine it, to my advantage; and observe, that Ifreely acknowledge Artaban to be worthy of his Forune, above all Men I have known, and, that it is not my own Will that inclines me totraverse his Affections, but that it proceeds meerly from the violence you do me, which is fuch s as I have ineffectually endeavoured to overcomeby all the Reasons which you could your selfhave alledged against it. Do not therefore confider what I do against him as a voluntary action, which might be condemned, but as a forced action, and confequently rather deferving your pity, than his refeatment; and pardon, if your please, the design I have to dispute your Affections with him, which I shall not do out of any Confideration of Cafar's Authority, and the Power he hath invested me with through the whole extent of his Empire, but by Love and

Services.
To this Effect was the Discourse of Agrippa, and the Princess finding some Comfort in the conclusion of it, and in what he had said to the Advantage of Artaban: It hath ever been my perfewation, said she to him, that, what design some ever you might be engaged in, you would make also of no other some than that of Verme it self a effect it; and that, is, it indeed, which makes you

you more confiderable then the rank you are in, or the friendthip of Cefar; and it is from the fame Verme that I am inclined to hope you will overcome a Pallion, which may haply ext pole your Reputation to fome reproach by the raft the Enjoyments and Felicity of thole

* thwarting the Enjoyments and Felicity of thole that cast themselves under your protection. These Words croubled Agrippa more than any Thing elle could have done, as being levelled at him in point of Generolisy and Honour; and indeed great Souls, such as was really his, are fat more sensible of assaults of this nature, than those which proceed meetly out of a consideration of difficulty or danger. He accordingly was at a little fols what return to make thereto, but when he had recollected himself a little: It is not for Agrippa, said be to ber, to afford Protection within the Territories that are under the Subection of Cafar, to a Daughter of the King of Parthia. Cafar may be laid to project you. and I may contribute my Services to his Proand submissive to you, and to account my self vour Vassal, rather than your Protector; under this qualification of Vallallage, which I conceive honourable enough for me, and not under that other of Protection, which I could not pretend to without infolence, it may be lawful fon me, upon equal Terms, to engage against my, Rival, and in this kind of Engagement I shall not feem very dreadful to a Person, of whose

fide the Victory is already declared.

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He would have spun our this Discourse to a great length, had not Candace, troubled to see the Princess to engaged, started a question to her, purposely to break it off, and not long after obliged her to quit Agrippa, and to participate of

of their Conversation. It continued not long that Night, for Elisa and Candace, to oblige Marcellus and Agrippa to withdraw the sooner, bid Cleopatra good night; telling her, that, the better to recover the rest she so much wanted, it was but sit she should go to it somewhat sooner than ordinary. Whereupon the two Princesses departed to their own Lodgings, and Marcellus and Agrippa, having taken their seares of them, less the Room at the same Time.

The two Princesses were no sobijet alone, but Elifa acquainted Candace with the Discourse that had passed between het and Agrippa; and the Queen of Ethiopia gave her an Account at the same Time of what the had had that Day with Whereupon they advited with one Cornelius. another what they thould do in that Case, and spent some Time in deliberating whether they, should acquaint their Lovers with that new Emergency. They found very strong Reasons on both lides, as well to oblige them to do it, as to divert them from it, and they were absolutely unresolved what to do, when Artaban comes into the Room. 'Tis out of all question, that Elisa was infinitely desirous to see him, yet could she not look on him at fuch an Hour, without blushing at the freedom the gave him; and though the loved him to that degree, which she conceived her. felf obliged to do, as well by way of recompence. for his great Services, as out of her own inclination, yet had she not ever granted him any favour that derogated from the strictest observances of Honour and her Sex; and had not been perswaded to this secret interview, but out of compliance with Candace, whose Authority, rather than any thing elfe, fatisfied her scruples, and prevailed with her to grant it in order to the interview

terview which the so much endeavoured between Cesario and him. Candace, though she had no lels devotion to virtue than the other, might presume upon a greater liberty, and besides, that she could not see Casario but at such Hours, she was absolutely at her own disposal, as well in regard of her Person as her Dominions. Add to that, that in her savouring Casario, and bestowing on him her Crown with her Person, as she was resolved, she complied with the will, and obeyed the commands of her Father, who, in his Lifertime, and at his Death, had publickly declared such an intention, and had absolutely ordered it should be so.

Elifa entertained Artaban with her ordinary sweetness and modesty; and Candace having treated him with all manner of civility: 'You are now satisfied, said be to bim, that I am one much inclined to revenge, and that notwithstanding the resentment which your inconflancy might well raise in me against you, I yet think it not much to prozure you such favouts as you had not haply ever received be-fore. I must indeed confels, replies Artaban, that this favour is a pure effect of your goodinefs; but shall not acknowledge, if I may be fo free with you, that you had any great refentment to struggle with, for a loss you were not any way sensible of. The loss cannot be thought, light, replies Candace, when one loses such a Man as Artaban; But it hath been the pleasure, of our destinies to dispose of us both otherwise, and for that reason it is but fit we forbear all reptoaches. But I must tell you withal, that I ' have not been the instrument to procure you this fight of Elifa, besides your expectation, without some little By-concernment; and that

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is, a request that both she and I make to you, that you and Cleomedon have an interview in this Room, that you embrace one the other in our presence, and if it be not impossible, be-

come good Friends, as your fair Princess and my self are. Artaban teceiving this Discourse of Candace, with a great sense of the obligation she laid upon him: "I am very much troubled Madam, faid be to ber, that you should not make trial of the · respect I have for you, by a test of my obedience, wherein I might find more difficulty, than there can be in that which you propose to me; for the friendship of Cleomedon is a thing, whereof the purchase is so advantageous, that I cannot entertain the offer you make me of it, otherwise than as a recompence that you are pleased to allow me, and not as a punishment that you impose upon me. I may add to that he has put a late obligation upon me, which ought to have a greater influence on my Soul, than that unreasonable aversion which heretofore I ever found bandying against that affection which his virtue might raile in me for him; and I conceive my felf engaged to him in much more than my Life amounts to, fince I must acknowledge the Liberty of my Princes, an effect of the relief the received from his Valour, when the was in the Arms of Tigranes. Artaban, said Elisa to bim, very much satisfied with bis Discourse, assure your self, you can. not any way oblige me so much as by this kind of proceeding; and there is such an Union between this fair Queen and my self, that it were very unjust there should be any difference * between the Objects of our Loves. Cleomedon made in a manner the same answer, when we

made the same proposition to him; and accordingly, it is no small satisfaction to me, to see
that we shall find it no hard marter to establish
between you a friendship not unlike yours.

While Elifa spoke in this manner, Candace, defirous to favour Artaban all the could, presending she had some business to do in a Closer, that was within the Room, took occasion to go into it for some time. Which interval the passionate Artaban making his advantage of, cast himself at the Feet of Elifa, and embraced her Knees, with all the most affectionate demonstrations of that passion, which she was already so well acquainted with; and whereas he could not express that transcendency of Joy which then possessed him, otherwise than by consused and broken Words, the fair Princels thought his Love more legible in that disorder, than it had been in a Discourse well couched, and actions proceeding from the greatest recollection. The presence of Urinee (for Cephisa was walking upon the Terrace with Clitia, in expectation of Cefario's zoming) hindred him not from giving thousands of Kisses to the fair Hands of his Princess; and this being the greatest favour he could expect from her, the could not deny it him in so favourable an opportunity, and that especially after a separation, which had caused her to bewail his loss with so many Tears. Nay, she had much ado to keep them in now, during the reflections the made on it, and looking on him in the most amorous manner that could be, with those very Eye's which had fet him so much on fire: ' Ah! Artaban, said she to bim, What real afflictions hath your imaginary Death cost me! And what abundance of Tears have I shed out of that 6 cruel perswafion! Ah! Madam, replied Artaban, H 4

how precious ought I to esteem that Death, and how dear those Tears? The rest of my Life is no way comparable to that fortunate Death, ono, it was not either my Life or Death could deserve those. Tears, which compassion drew from your fair Eyes. But is it not time, added the Princess, I should know, by what adventure it came to pass that you are now alive; or am I still to be ignorant what good fortune it is

that we are obliged to for your safety.

Artaban was going to acquaint her in what manner he had escaped drowning; but Elisa, remembering her self how that the Night before, Candace would needs have her to be present at the arrival of Cleomedon, and being a little ashamed that the had suffered her to withdraw into the Closer, she called her, and entreated her to participate of their Conversation, as she had done of the Discourse that had passed between her and Cleomedon, and understand how Artaban had escaped the fury of those Waves into which he had cast himself, since that in all likelihood the relation he was to entertain them with, would not be so long, but that he might well go through it before Cleomedon came in. Candace made her answer, that she should gladly hearken to any thing wherein she thought her self concerned, and after she was set down by her; ' Madam, says Attaban to ber, fince that there are but few Days fince my falling into the Sea, I shall not

e need many Words to acquaint you with what

hath happened to me from that time, and shall onot abuse your attention long with an account

of things of little consequence.

It is not without some reason, continued be, speaking to Candace, that you said you were concerned in my fafety, or at least I may well fay that that you have contributed very much thereto, and confequently that I am not a little obliged to you for it. To me replied the Queen, somewhat aftenished at what he said? Even to you Madam, faid be, more than any other; and had it not been for that generous Action which you did in setting Zenedorus's Ship on Fire, that Action, I fay, which carried in it a more shining demon-Itration of your Virtue, than the Fire you kindled on the Water, I had infallibly loft a Life, which I could not long have made good against the violence of the Waves, being armed all over, my Bucklet hanging about my Neck, and being at too great a distance from the Shore, to recover it by fwimming, even though I had had nothing of Armour about me. Their weight had once already forced me to the bottom, where I had rolled my felf for some time upon the Sand, when by violence of a Billow I was again brought up to the top of the Water, where, as good Fortune would have it, I met with a Plank, half burned, of Zenodorus's Vessel, which struck against my Head, and, not long after, touched against my Hand. Though my condition was such, that I had but little knowledge or apprehension left, yet made I a shift to do that, which they say is natural to all Men in the like extremity, which is, to fasten on any thing they can; and so embracing the Plank, which was thick and heavy, I did so well with the help of it, that I got my Head above Water, and had the Liberty to breathe; insomuch that by degrees, I got it under me, in such a manner, that it bore me up, with the help of my Legs, which I moved to and fro, as if I were fwimming the best I could. But I was, withal, fo weary, fo much troubled with the Water I had swallowed, and so loaden with my Armour, thae HS

that I could not hope to escape with that help alone, thou I endeavoured with all the remainder of my firength, to force the Plank towards the Shore.

Being in this extremity, it pleased the Gods to direct certain Fisher boats, whereof there are a many upon that Coast, towards the place where. I was, which was not very far from the shore. Those that were in them, taking notice of the gliftering of my Head-piece, and perceiving the top of my plume of Feathers all wet, imagining what the matter might be, came up with one of their Boats to my relief, and indeed it came just at the point that I stood very much in need of it. and was reduced to my last Shifts. They took me into their Boat, disarmed me, and at the same time made me cast up the sah Water I had drunk, and when they saw I had a little recovered my felf, they took me ashore, and brought me to one of their Cottages. There was I forced, by reason of the hardship I had undergone, and the sad condition I was in, to rest my self for some Hours, as being so spent, that I was hardly able to stand on my Legs.

I had not been there long, ere the memory of my misfortunes began to torment me, and thereupon representing to my self how that I lest the Princess under the power of a cruel Pirate, and that I was without Men, without Vessel, and knew not any way how to relieve her, my grief came upon me with so much violence, that I was in a manner resolved to go and seek, in the bowels of the Sea, that Death, which I had with fo much difficulty escap'd; and certainly I think, that, had I not been prevented by those good People, I should have executed that fatal Resolution; but indeed my weakness was withal such, that

it was easy for them to keep me on a sorry Bed whereon they cast me, and where I had already

passed away some Hours.

I shall not trouble you, Madam, continued be, addressing bimself to Elisa alone, with a repetition of those Words, which fell from me during the violence of my grief; and you may judge by the greatness of a Passion which you are well acquainted with, that there was, in the effects it produced, but very little moderation. The Night was now drawn near, when having recovered my strength and spirits in some measure, I called for my Cloaths, which the Fither-men had taken off to be dried, and began to find my self in such a condition, that I would not by any perswasions be kept there any longer; when good fortune, being then my Friend, directs to the Cottage where I was, a certain Man, whom I knew to be Telamon, a Person that accompanied me in the quality of an Esquire. I immediately called him by his Name, and the faithful Esquire, trausported with joy runs to me, and embracing my Knees, asked me thousands of Times by what miracle I had escaped; but instead of answering him, L presently asked him what was become of the Princels? Telamon, perceiving with what earnest-nels I pressed that question to him several times? My Lord, faid be to me, alloon as the Pirate, by the assistance of his Men, was taken up out of the Water, and brought into the Vellel, finding himself in a posture able enough to pursue the design he had undertaken, as having been immediately recovered out of the Water, he gave orders to be set ashore at a certain Place he appointed them, and leaving the Princess under the Guard of his Lieutenant, he left

the Vessel with a select number of his Men,

to stek out, as they said, a Person that had made an escape the Night before, after she had set the Vessel on fire; he commanded his Lieutenant to have a care of the Princes, and to expect his return at a Place where he appointed him. For my part, having not the patience to stay any longer in the Vessel, I thought it my best course to leave it, with a Resolution to give you all the Assistance I could, if so be I sound you capable of any, or to take some order for your interment, in case I should have sound your Body cast up any where on these Shores. Whereupon I came away with the Pirates, with Zenodorus's leave, after I had cast my self at his Feet, begging his permission to look after the Body of my Master, to do it the last Honours it were capable of.

'So that it seems then, said I interrupting bim, my Princess, is yet about the River, where the is to expect the return of the Pirate, and that Zenedorus is come ashore upon this Coast, and is not yet returned to his Ships. I can assure you, My Lord, replied be, that he is not yet returned, and that he is resolved, by what I have understood, to bestow all the next Day to find out the Person that is escaped from him, and that it is impossible he should have met with her since we came ashore.

This Account of Telamon filled me again with new Hopes, as refolved, that if I could meet with the Pirate, what number foever of Men he might have about him, I would either die in the engagement with him, or force him to return the Princels, out of a certain confidence, that either Gods or Men might afford me fome affiftance to carry on my Enterprize. In order thereto, knowing that we were not fat from Alexandria, where

might easily be procured all Things that were necessary, I gave Telamon some of the Jewels I ordinarily carried about me, and which the Fishermen had not, as good Fortune would have ir, taken out of my Cloaths, when they dried them, and commanded him to make all the haste he could to the City, and buy two Horses, charging him, by all means, to make choice for me of the best he could meet withal, what rate soever he might be set at. To which having further enjoined him to bring them me assoon as he possibly could, and to give notice that Night to the Practor of Alexandria, of the arrival of the Pyrates upon the Coast, and the carrying away of the Princess, I dismissed him.

Telamon, with these Orders, took his way towards Alexandria, while I remained, with some little hope to do something, among the Fishermen, who would needs force me to take what poor Entertainment they could afford me; and certainly, that Night's rest was no more than necesfary for me to recover my Strength, and put me into a Condition to be able to deal with those Enemies which I should meet withal. But why should I spin out my Relation to such a length? In a word, the next Day about an hour after Sunrifing, I faw Telamon coming with two Horfes. So that having pur on my Armour, and bestowed fome of those Jewels I had left among the Fishermen, I got up on the better of the Horfes, which I found, much to my content, very fit for my turn; and having understood from Telamon that the Prætor had notice given him, and was fending out Vessels to the relief of the Princes, I resolved to make a search all about Alexandria. During all that Day, it ran still in my Thoughts, that the only way to relieve you, Madam, was,

might

to meet with Zenodorus, and to become Master of his Liberty as he was of yours; and I thought so much the more likely to be effected, in regard that Telamon had affured me, that, the better to find out the Person he was in quest of, he had divided his Men into four Parties, and consequently had but very few about him.

I thought fir, in the first place, to ride up and down the shore, and to visit the Woods, and all the places thereabouts, especially wherever I obferved the track of any Horse. I had spent in this manner the best the of the Day to no purpole, when croffing through a pleasant Valley, and perceiving a little Rivulet, which took its rife from a Spring that was not fat off, the thirst I was then in, occasioned as well by the heat of the Day, as the heaviness of my Armour, obliged me to alight, and to come to the Spring, where happened that accident, which you may have had an account of from Cleomedon, fince you have already feen him. 'Tis very true, replied the Princes' Elisa, we have for and understood all the particulars of

your Combat; and I knew not how to forbear blaming you, for being so ready to give Clee-

" medon occasions to come to Blows, since you had no ground to hate him, nor did pretend

any thing to the Queen of Æthiopia.

' Madam, replies Artaban, you may be pleased fafely to affure your felf as of nothing but truth, that the condition I was in then was fuch, that I had not any intention to engage Cleomedon to fight; but calling to mind the last Words I had faid to him at our parting, wherein I made a confident brag, that I thould one Day be in a condition to measure a Weapon with him without any prejudice to him, I thought my self ob-

liged to put him in mind of it, out of a fear he

might attribute that forgetfulnels to any want of Courage, and yet I endeavoured all I could lookerpress it in such terms; as could not have provoked him to fight, had he not been as forward as myself.

Whereupou Arthban, having briefly run over those passages which Cusario had related before, acquainted them with what had happened to him fince Canitate's being carried away in their sight the second Time; his Engagement with Zenomas's Crew; his retreat to the House of Tividates, and the Abode he made there, to their

meeting at Tiridates's Tomb.

He had just made an end of his Discourse, when Clitic came to give them notice that Cleomedon was upon the Terrace, and immediately after, he came into the Room with an amiable Majestick deportment. He had hardly acquitted himself of his Salutations to the two Princesses. when Artaban, who would needs do, with an obliging Grace, whatever he conceived he ought to do, comes up to him, and faluting him with a civility animated by all the Expressions of a real greatnels of Soul; Generous Cleomedon, faid he to him, I have forborne too long from rendring you that which all Men acknowledge to be your due. Since you have overcome that unjust repugnance which I had to do it, as well by the admirable Verme you are Master of, as by a late demonstration of your generofity, give me leave to approach you with abundance of remorfe for what is passed, abundance of respect for your Person, and a more than ordinary earnestness to deserve some place in your Friendhip.

Cafario, who was refolved to have done that to Artaban which Artaban had done to him,

was somewhat troubled that he had been prevented, and entertaining his Discourse and Action with a Civility suitable to his; The Friendship. you proffer me, faid be to bim, is a happinels of that concernment, that it was but just L fhould purchase it with the price of my Blood, and as I could not charge any Thing but my. own Misfortune with the backwardness you were ' in to afford it me before; so is it to my good Fortune, only that I must attribute the present. you make me of it now. I conceive, replied Artaban, that respect and esteem which I have for you, due to your Vertue, your Birth, and your excellent Endowments; and the earneste ness I have, freely and faithfully to serve you. to the affiftantes you afforded me by your valour, in delivering this great Princess out of the Hands of those that would have carried her away. It hath been no small Satisfaction to me, replied Cefario, that you were something concerned in the Service I have done the Princels of the Parthians, though it were fuch as the might have received from any Man upon the like occasion; but I have not forgotten the relief you gave me, when my Horse was killed under me in the Engagement against Zenoderus's Men. However it be, I conceive it a great Happiness, that these mutual Civilities thould engage us to become faithful Friends, and 1 promife, I shall never be found guilty of the least violation of a Friendship which I desire may be eternal between us.

With these Words, these two great Persons embraced one another, upon the commands of the two Princesses (the Respect they had for them not permitting them to take that Liberty in their presence) and a little after, they looked one upon ano-

another with a mutual admiration, and were both equally sa issied as to the Friendship which they had contracted. Candace, who was infinitely pleafed with it, spoke to them therein; and Elisa, who was extreamly sensible of the affistance which she had received from Casarie, joined her sollicitations with the other's, to establish a perfect union between those two great Men. But they might very well have spared their endeavours to that purpose; for the behaviour of these two great Souls was so mutually ingenuous and cordial, that there was such a perfect consonancy between their words and thoughts, that it might be said, their Friendship was truly consummated before they had in a manner made the sirst overtures thereof.

Thele four illustrious Persons, all satisfied. though with some inequality, would have fallen either together, or separately, into some pleasant Discourse, had not Candace bethought her self, that the Princels Cleopatra was not gone to Bed, out of an Expectation to hear from them, and if she had not had a great Defire to make her acquainted with Cesario that Night. Upon that Resection, having taken the Prince a little aside (and at the same Time left Elisa with Artaban in an affectionate and pleasant Discourse) she discovered to him her Desires, that he would make himself known to the Princels his Sister, to whose Prudence it were not unfafe to commit Things of the greatest Importance, and repeated to him all the Discourses which she had entertained her with, to prepare her thereto.

Cafario very willingly condescended to the Proposition of Candace, as having already found it no small Difficulty to conceal himself from so amiable a Sister, and having forborne it upon no other Account than the Submission he had for the

Queen.

Queen. Candace would have fent Word to Clevpatra of it; but she was a little troubled that Arsaban should be present, as not conceiving, that Cafario would, before him, declare a Thing, the scaft Discovery whereof would infallibly cost him his Life. She acquainted him with her Thoughts to that Purpose, and advised with him what Course should be taken to have things so carried as that Artaban might not be present at that Action. But Cesario's Soul being too great to entertain the least Distrust of fuch a Person as Artaban, and upon the first Discovery the Queen made of her Jealousy, flighting that Precaution, and lifting up his Voice, purposely that he might be heard by all that were in the Chamber: 'There is no necessity, Madam, faid be to ber, of any such Circumspection when we have to deal with a Virtue, such as is that ef Artaban's. I know him so well, as that I would trust him with something more precious " than my Life; and therefore, fince it is your Pleasure we should see Cleopatra, I shall discover myself to her, besote Areaban, with as much Considence as besote yourself.

All that were present were infinitely pleased with the ingenuous Clearness which Casario expressed; and Artaban, who had heard the Words, and eafily imagined the Occasion on which they were spoken, willing to return him an Answer, not unworthy the good Opinion he had for him; I must needs consels, Jaid be to him, that this De-* monstration of your Generosity is very great, wherein you are content to make a Discovery of 4 yourlelf to me, which, among Persons, of whose Faith you were doubtful, might prove prejudi-

cial to your Safety; and I receive, with the Re-

femment I ought, a Confidence, whereto I have not any ways obliged you. But that you may be

be fatisfied, that I am not absolutely unworthy
of it, and that you need not fear I should abuse
it now that you have assured me of your Friends
ship, I am to let you know, that, even during
that Time, wherein I had the greatest Aversion
for, nay, in the Time of Youth, which is not
ordinarly over-apt to keep a Secret, I have known
your Name and Birth, and that you will not tell
me a Thing I know not, when you shall discover
yourself to the Princess your Sister to be Casario,

the Son of Cafar and Cleopatra.

This Discourse of Artaban's, little expected by Cefario, raised in him some Astonishment, and might have put Candace into some Jealousy of Blifa, had the not immediately called to Mind some Words which Artaban had laid to her, when they met at Tiridates's Tomb, whence she might have imagined, that the Birth and true Name of Ceferio were not unknown to him. The Prince, upon this new Expression of true Friendship, could not but admire the great Courage of Artaban, who, norwithstanding the strange Aversion he had ever discovered towards him, and that in an Age which is not much inclined to the Moderation of the most violent Passions, had slighted the opportunity he had to prejudice his Enemy, and observed that secrecy towards him, which he would not, without some Difficulty, have found, even among his Friends. And certainly his Afto-nishment had been the greater at this Kind of proeceding, if these Characters of an elevated Soul had been less familiar to him, and if he had not found in himself an Inclination to do the like towards Artaban.

However, he thought it but just to let Artabanknow what Esteem and Acknowledgment he conceived at so generous a Carriage, and looking on him him with an Action, which in some measure ext pressed what his Thoughts were employed about; I must needs confess, faid be to him, that all Things are admirably great in you, and that it will be a great Injustice in Fortune, if the raise you not above Kings, fince they are Things you can pull down when you please. few Persons certainly, would have made so little Advantage as you have done, of a Discovery which might have proved so prejudicial to me in the World; but there are yet fewer would have effected those great Things, which are in you the Accomplishments of your generous Beginnings. But, may I presume to ask you, by what Adventure you should come to the Knowledge of that which all the World was ignorant of? A young Man that had sometime been a Servant of yours, reply'd Artaban, and who fince, as I have been informed, was killed in one of the Battels which you fought in Nubia, having for me a very particular Friendship, revealed that secret to me, and there needed no more than the illustrious Character he observed in your · Person to satisfy me that he told nothing but what was truth. If those Characters are able to work that Effect, Said Casario to bim, I must needs imagine you to be the issue of the Gods; and though you are not pleased to derive any Recommendation from a Birth, which you do not stand in need of to make you equal to the greatest Princes that are, yet can I hardly be perswaded but that yours is of the most eminent.' Artaban would have made some modest Return to his Discourse, when the Princels Cleapatra, whom Candace had fent for, comes into the Room, the Princesses having not thought is fit that the should receive Cefario's Visit in her own, because of her Woman, to whom there was no necessity he should discover himself.

The Room, upon her coming into it, seemed to be filled with a new light, which dazled both Artaban and Céfario, and though one of them had feen her that very Day before, and that the other were her Brother, and had spent his Childhood with her, and that, to fay better, they were both of them prepossessed by a Passion, which till then had not permitted them to imagine any thing in point of Beauty, comparable to Elisa and Candace, yet could they not smother the Astonishment which they conceived upon this Sight, nor but acknowledge, though with some Confusion and Repugnance, that all the Beauties upon the Earth ought to give place to that of Cleopatra. Cafario, transported with the Affection which the Blood and Merit of that Princess inspired him with, could, upon the first Sight, hardly forbear making Discoveries thereof; but upon second Thoughts he resolved to proceed after another manner, and to make that Adventure contribute somewhat to the Diversion and Entertainment of those that were prefent.

Cleopatra was hardly gotten into Elifa's Chamber, ere Word was brought her, that Prince Alexander her Brother, was come into her own, and that having left the King of Armenia, he thought not fit to depart the Lodgings till he had wished her a good Night. Cleopatra was going to fend the Messenger back again, with Word, that he should stay a while for her; when Queen Candaese knew it was Cafario's Design, to discover himself, as well to Alexander, as Cleopatra, entreated her to send for him, as Gluring her that there was none had the least Misseut of him, and that Cleomedon was too much engaged by the Assistance he

he had received from him, to deny him the oppor-

tunity to see him.

Cleopatra, having done what the Queen defined of her, falured Cefario and Artahan, with that Ceremony which she conceived the ought to have observed towards two such eminent Men, and of whom she had her Imagination full, by the Account had been given her of their gallant Actions, She looked on them one after another, with a service and Astonishment, as not knowing any one in the World whom she could think comparable to them, but only her one Coriolanus.

They were going to fall into some Discourse. when there comes into the Room Alexander, upon the first Sight, somewhat at a loss to find that Company there. Artaban and he had Ipent the Evening together with Ariobarzanes, and it was not long fince they had parted, after they had conceived, (confidering the Imall abode they had made together) abundance of Elteem and Relpects one for another. But the Sight of Cleamedon, was it, that he was aftonished at and, having not seen him since he had lest Tideus's House in purfuit of Cleopatra, he wondered much to find him in the same Room with her, Yer was nor his Aftonishment so great, but that he expressed the Satisfaction he conceived to meet with him ; and after he had in the first Place addressed his Civaties to Elifa and Candace, with much Submiffion, he came to him, to let him know low glad he was to find him in a Condition to different from that wherein he had left him, and craved his Pardon, that by Reason of the urgent Necessity that had called him away to the Relief of Artemifa and Cleupatra, he had been forced to leave him, and to recommend to the other Perlops the Recovery of a Health which he infinitely eftermed. Cesario

Cefaria thought this Discourse so obliging, that he could not but make an Answer suitable, thereto; whereupon looking on Alexander and Cleopatra with an Affection, which Blood, Obligation, and Merit, had easily raised in him: 'No, it is I, faid be to the Prince, that ought, with much more Reason, make my excuses to you; and had you afforded me the Time to put myfelf into such a Posture, as that I might have 4 followed you, the Indisposition I might have been in, by Reason of my Wounds, thould not have excused me, for not bearing of you Company, to relieve the Princes Gleopatra. That was an Affair, which I was more particularly dobliged to look after, than you could have ima-" gined; and besides the Engagement I stand in, to the Affiftance I received from you, when my Life was in a greatest Danger, the Remembrance of a Person whom you have sometimes effeemed, and of whom I have undertaken to Interests, with a very violent Affection.

bring some Tidings to the Princess Cleopotru, and yourself, makes me concern myself in your Interests, with a very violent Affection.

The is very true, replies the Princess Cleopotra, that the Quean hash pun me into very much Hope that I should receive by you some Ascount of a Person I have sometime deady loved, and it is our of that Considence, that she had been pleased I should come to her Chamber, at such a Time, that it may be some Inconvenience so her. I must needs confess, that this Promise of the Queen's, hath raised in me a Curiosity which is more than ordinary to me, as well our of the Imagination I have, that, from a great Person, fuch as you, are, I shall understand only great

Things, as out of a felf Flanery I have been guilty of, that it might be a beloved Brother, a Person

Person of excellent Endowments, whom an amorous Despair forced from Rome, about seven or
cight Years since, that you have something to
fay to me. We are to karn whether he be dead
or living, and it is not impossible, but that in
his Travels he might have met with you, and
been of your Acquaintance.

or living, and it is not impossible, but that in his Travels he might have met with you, and been of your Acquaintance.

I am very much troubled, Madam, reply'd the Prince, that it is not in my Power to give you the Satisfaction you expect from me; for as to that Brother you enquire of, I have not certainly any Account to give you of him, nay, which is more, I never knew him. But I may haply have somewhat to acquaint you with, concerning some other Persons of your House, who were no less dear to you, and whom I have heretofore familiarly seen and conversed with in this City, before the Ruine of Anthony and Queen Cleopatra. And that you may be the sooner convinced, observe well my Face, and see, whether, notwithstanding the change which ten Years may have wrought in it, you can find some Features like to those of that Person, who

was brought up with you, and whom you dearly loved. I have been heretofore flattered by fome with that Resemblance, and know not whether you have preserved the Idea of it so well, as to find there is yet something left of it.

These Words raised no small Astonishment in the Children of Anthony, and Alexander coming up close to Casario, who was purposely got near the Torches, Gloopatra and he looked on him a long Time with much Earnestness. It was about the tenth Year of their Age, that Casario departed from Alexandria, and about the sourcenth of his own; so that, by Reason, as well of the Infancy of Alexander and Cleopatra, as the Altera-

tion.

tion, which (more remarkably than in any other Degree of Man's Age) happens in the Countenances of Men between that of fourteen, and that of four and twenty, which was then the Age of Cafario, it might well happen, that the Princels and the Prince her Brother, could not, upon the first. Sight, discover the Face of their Brother, in that of Cleomedon, whose Speech, proportionably to the rest, was altered, by growing bigger since their Separation. Yet was not all this Alteration so great, nor their Memories so weak, but that after what Cleomedon had said, and the particular Observation which he had obliged them to make, they would have known the Prince, had they not been carried away with the general Opinion, that he had departed this World. Nay, after they had well confidered his Face, they in a manner knew. him; but that Discovery had no further Effect on. them, than to force out certain Sighs; whereupon the Princels Cleopatra assuming the Discourse, after she had looked on Alexander, to see whether he was of the fame Opinion: " I must needs ac-' knowledge, said she to the Prince, that I find " Abundance of Refemblance between your Countenance, and that of a Prince, with whom my . Brother and myself were brought up, and one, that might have been much about your Age, if, the Gods had thought fit to have continued him in Life and Health, and to preserve him against

those Powers, by which he received an untime-· Iv Death.

1 am also very much satisfied, added Prince · Alexander, that if out Brother Cafario were living, he might be very like the brave Gleomedon.

And though that from the Age of fourteen Years,

" which was that of Cafario, when he dyed, to

that of Cleomedon, which feems to be greater Vol. VII.

6 by

by nine or ten Years, there happens more Akerations, both in the Bulk and Countenances of Men, than in all Man's Life besides, and that it " might be withal granted, that Time may infome measure have worn away out of our Memories, those Ideas, which cannot be expected otherwise than imperfect in the Minds of Children, such as we were then; yet can I not call them to my Remembrance, without a certainconceit that I find them again in Cleamedon, " and imagining to myself, that, if Ceserio were onow alive, there would be a very great Resemblance between thom. Nay, I am much inclined to believe, from the great Hopes that were conceived of him, and the glorious Blood that ran in his Veins, derived from illustrious Ancestors, that this Resemblance might have reached to the Greatness of Courage, and that be would have thought it a Dishonour to come too far thort of that Rupenduous Man, whom it was

his Glory to imitate in all Things.

smiling Countenance; 'It is but just, indeed I fhould luffer any Thing, faid be to bim, from a Prince to whom I am obliged for an Affiltance that preferved my Life. But fince you and the Princels Cleapatra are pleased to flatter me so pleasantly, with so advantageous a Resemblance, I must in requital assure you, that it is yet greater in all Things than you imagine it, and that I am not only, as to my Inclinations, comparable to Prince Cafario, but also that my For-'iunes have been absolutely suitable to his. "should put you to some Astonishment, should

1 tell you, that, as he, so I was deatly loved

The Modelty of the Son of Cafar made him blush at these obliging Expressions of the Son of Anthony; whereupon, looking on him with a

by Alexander and Cleopatra in their younger · Years; that I was loved as tenderly, as he was by the Queen your Mother, and that her Indule gence towards me, was as great as what the expressed towards him; that as he, so I also left 4 you to feek out my Safety in Æthiopia, after the downfal of your House: That I was born 4 as well as he of an unfortunate Queen, and ame " Son to the greatest that ever was of Mankind: 4. and in a Word, I am so extreamly like him, that I might even in Alexandria presume to own the name of Cafario, if by fuch an acknowledgment I should not put you to the · hazard of losing him once again. These Words of Cafario raised such a distraction in the Souls of Cleopatra and Alexander, that neither of them being able to comprehend any. thing of it, could do no more than look on him! that had spoke them, with a silence which argued their altonishment, much more than any verbal expressions could have done. The Son of Cefar had fuffered them to continue a while in that posture, when he sees Execcles coming.

whom he had caus'd Clitic to call from the Terrace, where he had left him. Whereupon, re-assuming the Discourse with an action which held the Bronner and the Sister equally in suspence: "That you may be absolutely satisfied, said be to them, that my focuses have been in all

sthings conformable to those of Cesarie, behold the Man that brought me up, and who

presumes that he hath been of the same Name. was of the same Birth, same Country, and same

Countenance as the Governour of Cafario. If wou look on him with more earnestness than

you have done for some Days past, when he was with you in that very Flouse where I re-

ccived.

ceived your afliftances, you will eafily observe s that refemblance, and he is a Person of such an' Age, as wherein ten Years cannot make so great an alteration, as they may in that wherein one passes from Infancy to a more advanced Age.

While he thus spoke, the Eyes of Cleopatra and Alexander were fixed on the countenance of Eteocles, and it being very certain that it had undergone much less alteration than that of the Prince, they immediately found therein all the features of that of Eteocles, with whom they had tometime been to familiar, as having been one that had carried them thousands of times in his Arms, and had been brought up in the House, as Son to the faithful Apollodorus, the dear Favourite, and Confident of Queen Cleopatra. Whereupon both the Prince and Princel's cried out, that it was really Breodies, and immediately turning to the Prince with an aftonithment much greater than what they were in before, by reason of this last circumstance: ' Cleomedon, Said the Princess ". 10 bim, for Heaven's sake, keep us not any longer in the disturbance which you have raised in us, and let us know that Cefario is living to tell us fo much himself. 'Tis only his death ' that abates that confidence which we raife from all the other circumstances; and if Cafario were

you were he. 'Should he discover himself to be Cafario, in any place that is under the jurisdiction of Augustus, replied the Princess, there is so little expectation of any Fortune thereby, that it were hard to suspect such a confession subject to any imposture; but it is withal a thing so glorious

' living, I should be immediately satisfied that

40 be born of Cafar and Cleopatra, that with-

out an excels of baseness, a Man cannot disclaim it; and there is so much satisfaction to

Cafario, to meet with a Brother and Sister, great and amiable as Alexander and Cleopatra,

that no confideration in the World can oblige

him any longer to conocal from them a Brother

they have dearly loved, and one that hath con-

tinued towards them the tender affection he over

had for them.

With these Words, he came near Gleopatra; with his Arms stretched out, and that fair Princels foon satisfied those that were present, that the knew him to be her Brother, by receiving from - him, and returning him those Carefies which never had passed between her and any, but those that were of that near Relation. Alexander also received and returned the like, by the command of Elifa and Candace, whose presence obliged them to a greater refervednels. But, notwithstanding all that Blood, might perswade the Chil-dren of Anthony to, and the joy it must needs be to them to meet with a lost Brother, in the Person of so great a Man as Cleomeden, yet was not all enough to dispel their astonishment, and this adventure feemed to be so great, and so full of miracle, that to be fully satisfied, it was but necessary they had the assistance of Candace, Elifa and Eteocles, who very freely acquainted them with the sccret of Ceserio's Life, for as to the great Actions he had done under the Name of Cleomedon, they were in force measure known to Alexanders, and absolutely to Cleopatra, by the relation which Candace had made thereof to her.

When they were fully convinced of these truths, their joy discovered it self by all the effects in could produce in moderate and affectionate dispolitions. I 3

When

positions, as theirs were; and it had not haply been greater, though they had seen this very Brother returning in that pomp and magnificence, which he might have hoped from his former For-tune, when, even in his Infancy he had been proclaimed King of Kings, by the commands of Anthony, and Queen Cleopatra. Then was it that Cleopatra, notwithflatiding all her refervedness and modesty, could not forbear entertaining. so great a Brother with embraces fit to be envied by all Men; and that Alexander expressed the agrications of his Heart, by the most earnest demonstrations that a sincere Affection could produce in a noble Soul as his was."

It was also during these pleasant intervals that the fair Daughter of Anthony, giving thousands of Kisses to the Queen of Athropia, gave her infinite thanks, with Tears, which the excess of joy and affection drew from her fair Eyes, for his preservation, and for the present she made of her so great a Brother, and thence took occasion to celebrate her generosky, and the extraordinary goodness she had expressed, in bellowing her precious Affections on a Prince, whom Fortune had not left any thing the could have taken away from him, and raising him up to a Crown whereby he might recover himself into the Dignity of his Fathers. What, faid Alexander, is that invincible Cleomedon, who gained for many Battles in Nubin, and whole reputation, not withstanding the interpolition of so many Princes, eclipfed the glory of our most famous Captains, no other than the same Cafario, on whom, in our Infancy, we had bestowed so many Tears, and in that dead Brother, do we recover again a Brother, whose glory may

When the first demonstrations of this happy reacquaintance were over, they all joined together in a more moderate Conversation; so that Artaban taking occasion to express his concernments in the joy of Cleopatra's Children, no less than if he had been of the same Blood, made them confider with a certain admiration, that Character of Greatness, which the Gods had put upon him. They thought it no ill course to moderate the discoveries of their Joy, out of a fear the cause might come to be known; which if it should happen, it could not be without bringing Cefario's Life into imminent danger. And confidering withal, that the Night was in a manner quite fpent, and that such long sittings up might, in time, raile some suspicions, the desire which the Princels Cleopatra and Alexander had to enjoy, yet for some longer time, that happy re acquain-. tance, and that which Cefarit had to understand the Forences of Chopatra, whereof he had but an impersed Account, were not so great, but that, though not without some violence done to themselves, they appointed it to be the entertainment of the Night following, those that were concerned in the fafety of Cefario, thinking it not so safe to trust it to the Day.

They parted therefore, though with much unwillingness, and Alexander and Cleopatra were extreamly troubled that the Son of Cafar should take his retreat, in a lone House not much frequented, which Eteocles had provided for him in one of the most solitary Skirts of Alexandria, as conceiving there would be less notice taken of his going in and out there, than in that of Tideus without the City, where he had spent some Days

before.

But before they parted, Artaban and Cefario confirmed the reconciliation they had made, by Words full of the greatest expressions of a real Friendship, and reciprocally promised one another all the affistances, which according to the posture of their Fortunes, they should be able to afford one the other. The two Princesses they served, were extreamly satisfied thereat, and when they were alone, the Daughter of Anthony passing to her own lodgings, they went into their Beds, to crown the extraordinary Accidents of that Day with a pleasant rest.



Hymen's



Hymen's Præludia:

OR,

Love's Master-Piece.

PART X. BOOK IV.

ARGUMENT.

Volutius coming in wounded into Alexandria, is entertained by Cornelius, and, upon his Entreaty, brought to Marcellus and Cleopatra, whom he entertains with his own History. The noble Deportment of Coriolanus towards him after his Defeat, his honourable Dismission from Mauritania, and his ingrateful Resentments of such extraordinary Civilities. He is overtaken by Theocles a discontented Nobleman of that Conntry, and with him enters into a Conspiracy to do Coriolanus all the Mischief they can. Volutius, not daring to come to Rome, as having exasperated the Emperoragainst him, by the Loss of Mauritania,

nia, makes Friends to Tiberius, who, theing an Enemy to Coriolanus, and Servant to Class. patra) undertakes bis Re-admission into Cafar's' Favour, wish Promises of Re-advancement Theo-1 cles is drawn in to Personate an Embassy from Coriolanus, to Augustus, for the obtaining of Julia, so to make a Difference between Coriolanus and his Friend Marcellus and Cleopatra; which proves in some measure effectual. Volufius, flighted by Tiberius, falls into Comtempt, and Sickness, which having recovered, he leaves Rome, and, some time after, meets with Tiberius at Brundusium, whom be puts in Mind of his former Promises, and goes along with him and Theocles for Alexandria. They, conceiving some Jealousy of bim, plot his Death, which is attempted by Theocles and his Men, but be is rescued by an unknown Person, who baving killed Theocles, and delivered bim, proves to be Coriolanus, whom he acquaints with what he had done against him. Marcellus and Cleopatra are extreamly glad and troubled at the Relation of Volusius, and Marcel-lus extreamly grieved for the Injuries be had done Coriolanus, goes to feek bim out, resolved not to return till be bad found bim.



HE fortunate meeting with a Brother, such as Cafario was, had raised in the Princess Claopatra such a Satisfaction, as, since the imaginary Insidelity of Coriolanus, she had not been capable of, whence it came, that the passed

over that Night with more delight, and took more rest than the precedent. Now, as the best part of the Night was spent etc she lay down, so was it accord-

accordingly very late ere the awoke in the morning, infomuch that those who knew not any thing of her long sitting up, would not have a little wondered the had stept so long, had they not imagined that the Trouble and Hardship she had gone through, for some Days before, might require a

more than ordinary Repose. Tis a common Observation, that, it is ordinarily at our waking in the Morning, we make the most natural Reflections on the Conditious and Accidents of our Lives. She accordingly had no fooner opened her Eyes, but the Idea of her late Adventures presented itself to her Remembrance, and as the was of an excellent good Nature, fo that Sympathy which her meeting with Cefario had raised in her Mind, was the first Effect that was produced there. Her Thoughts were, with no Imall Satisfaction, taken up with that fortunate Rencounter, as looking on it as a Thing extreamly advantageous, to find a Brother, whom the thought dead so many Years before, changed into a Brother so great, so amiable, and so considerable, as well for his Virme, as the Greatnels of his Actions. She reflected on the noble Accidents of his Life, the strange Fortunes he had run through, and fixed her Confideration on the present Posture of his Affairs, which in all Probability was such as promised him a safe Harbour, against all those Tempelis whereby he had been toffed up and down for the Space of many Years, and feemed to be an Establishment, such as gave him nor any Occasion to envy that of his Ancestors. The Confideration of her Brother's Concernments had that Effect on her, which it might be expected they might have on the best Sister in the World, and struck her Thoughts with so much delight, that for some time she could hardly make any Reflection on her own: But at last the could not keep them off any longer, but they must needs do a Vio-lence to her Memory, and the Idea of her unfortunate Coriolanus presented it self to her in the same Posture as she had seen him the Day before. Her first Imaginations represented him to her in that terrible Posture, wherein he had forced out of the Vessel, those that fought for her Deliverance: But there being not so much Satisfaction in this, as in the Reflection on the other Accidents that succeeded it, she soon quitted it, and imagined to herself a Sight of the Prince in that mortal Surprize wherein he was upon his first Knowledge of her, and fell into a Swoon upon the Deck; as also in that undaunted Posture wherein he had defied the King of Armenia, and was engaged himselfalone, against fo great a Number of Enemies; and lastly, she thought on him in that submissive Posture, whereinto he had put himself before her and Marcellus, to clear his Innocency. Twas upon this last Reflection, that she fastened her Thoughts more than any, as defiting not so much any Assurances of the Valour of Coriolanus (whereof the had sufficient Experience) as of his Innocency, whereof the had been to long in doubt, and whereof either the Certainty or Uncertainty occasioned all the Happiness or Unhappiness of her Life. She had so well engraved in her Memory, all the Words which fell from that poor Prince, that, norwithstanding the Disturbance she had been in, while he had spoken them, there had not so much as one flipped out of her Remembrance. And finding them all very pregnant and full of Conviction. it was a certain imaginary Pleasure to her, to be in a manner perswaded, that it must needs be Innocence and Truth that put them into the Mouth of that Prince, to convince her of that Error,

wherein she had passed over so many sad Days. Alas! with what Satisfaction, and with what Tenderness did she repeat them over and over, and how did the make it her main Bulinels to heighten those Circumstances that any way made for him. All indeed were very ftrong for him, from the time that the first opened her Eyes to truth, and the Discoveries of that pretended Infidelity; and fhe could not but acknowledge her Credulity, in having too easily been perswaded to a belief of Things that were contrary to Reason and common Sense. She could not find the least favourable Imagination to perswade her that Coriolanus should fall in Love with Julia, being then ablent from her, when, even in her Presence, and during the Time that she expressed a great Affection towards him, he had ever flighted her; and that the Prince should so much court the Friendship of Augustus, she thought yet more improbable, and that he thould proffer himself to be Triburary to him, when he had by open Hostility recovered a powerful Monarchy; when he had refused the same Friendthip, at a Time when he was not Master of any Thing but his Sword, and could not expect any Thing but by his Means and Assistance. She called to mind in what Terms he had vindicated himself with so much apparent Reason, and sound so much Eviction in all, that there needed not much absolutely to justify him in her Apprehension.

During these pleasant Intervals she opened her Soul to give Admission to that Joy, which, of a long Time before, could never have the least Entertainment there, but it was at the same Time very much abated, by a cold Ressection on the miserable Condition, to which that Prince was reduced, as having lost the Kingdoms he had conquered, and being deprived of all Support and Relief in the

World,

World, through her inflexibility towards him. These reflections, equally divided between grief and joy, drew many a sigh out of her Breast, and this was the entertainment of her Thoughts, all the time she lay in Bed, after her awaking, and while she was dressing.

She was just upon the point of going out of her Chamber, to go into that of Candace (whom the now looked on as a Sifter to whom the was engaged for Life and Fortunes of her Brother, and who, as well as the Princess of the Parthians, had lain longer in Bed than the had) when Prince . Marcellus comes to give her a good Morrow. Chopatra entertained him as a beloved Brother; but what confidence soever she might have of his prudence and generosity, yet did she not think it fit to trust him with the secret of another, though the had with her own, and fo made not the least mention to him of Cesario, though she had not the least jealousy, that any consideration whatfoever might induce Marcellus to do him any ill office. This Prince, after the first civilities were past, being sat down by her; 'Sister, said be to ber, I am to acknowledge to you, that during all this Night, the Idea of the disconsolate 6 Coriolanus never forfook me, and that I have fpent the greatest part of it in finding out, as well in his Actions, as his Words, an innocency whereof I am more than half convinced. Prince, who was some time so dear to me, and whom it is not yet in my Power to hate, comes and engages my Heart with the same Arms, whereby he had so well mastered it before, and methinks I find again, not only in his Words and all his Actions, that greatness of Soul which we ever observed in him, and withal that confidence which never appears where there

there is a certainty of Crime; and of all this I am so much assured, that I cannot, without an extraordinary violence, be perswaded he

hath been really unfaithful towards us.

Cleopatra, in whom whatever were favourable to Coriolanus had already taken place, could not head this discourse of Marcellus, without being moved to so much compassion, that a beautiful dew began to break forth at her Eyes. Whereupon, having continued filent for some Minutes. in such a suspense as easily discovered the disturbance she then struggled with; ' Brother, faid he to Marcellus, the acknowledgment you have " made to me is such, that I conceive my self obfolutely conformable to yours, and that I find fo many demonstrations of innocence in all the procedure of Coriolanus, and so much reason to fortify what he would have perswaded us to, that the opinion we had conceived of his infidelity, hath now with much ado any probability with us. Coriolanus, added the Prince, cannot be justifiable in your apprehensions, but he must be so in mine too; and as we charge him both with one and the same Crime, wherein we are both equally concerned, so can he not be innocent as to what relates to you, but he must be so too as to what relates to Marcellus. Ah Sister! if this falls out to be true, what remorfe shall I not feel within me while I live, for being fo ready to hate a Prince fo worthy the affection I had for him, and one, that notwithstanding the cruel discoveries of my hatred, feems to have continued his inclinations towards " me? What reparations am I not obliged to make him, if he be innocent; or rather, what Blood can wash off the Crime I have committed again (t him? Clea-

Gleopatra was going to make the Prince fome reply, and their Conversation might haply have been more earnest and tender, as being engaged upon a Subject wherein both thought themselves much concerned, when Cornelius comes into the Room, and drew near them with a Countenance, intimating that he had something of News to acquaint them with. After the ordinary salutations passed between them, 'I am very glad, faid be to them, that I have found you together, for I have charged my felf with a request that is " made to you both, which is, that you will be * pleafed to grant an Hour of private audience to a certain Man I have lest in the outer-room, and one whom the fad Condition he is in might well have dispensed from coming hither, if the Things he hath to acquaint you with, were not of very great Consequence.

This Discourse of Cornelius made Cleopatra look on Marcellus, as it were to ask his advice; and Marcellus by another look seeming to leave it to her what Answer to make, the told him, that he might bring in what Persons he thought sit, and that the Prince, her Brother, and herself should very readily afford him the audience he desired of them. Upon these Words Cornelius went out of the Room, leaving the Prince and Princes in some imparience, and withal some disturbance at the Adventure; and not long after, he returns leading a Man whom he helped to walk, and one that seemed brought very low through sickness, or by reason of some wounds. Cleopatra and Marcellus knew not, upon the

Cleopatra and Marcellus knew not, upon the first appearance, who it might be; but afterwards, having looked a little more earnestly on his countenance, they, without much difficulty, knew him to be Volusius, who had sometime been Prætor of

Mauri-

Mauritania, before it had been recovered from him by Coriolanus, the Son of Juba, whom that Prince had generously sent back, after he had overcome and taken him Prisoner, and who, upon his coming to Rome, had ruined the Fortunes of that Prince, as to Cleopatra, by acquainting that Princess, Marcellus, and all Cafar's Court, with the pretended infidelity of Coriolanus, and the design he had for Julia, and presenting to the Emperor a Person of eminent Quality, very considerable in Mauritania, who gave out, that he was come thence Express upon that Negotiation. Marcellus was a little assonished at the sight of the Man, whose mischievous Reports had brought him to very fad extremities: But the Princels was put into such a disturbance upon the return of a Man, who had been the destruction of all her Happiness and Enjoyments, that, having not the power to rise off the Chair whereon the sat, though the should in civility have done it, out of a consideration of the qualities of Cornelius and Volufius, she fat still, as it were in a strange suspense and disorder.

Volufius took very much notice of her deportment, and the perplexity she was in; but being well acquainted with the occasion of it, he was not at all astonished thereat, and thereupon taking a Chair, by the order of Marcellus, who was sensible of his indisposition, and during the trouble Cleopatra was in, thought fit to do the civilines of her Chamber, he made a sign to Cornelius, whereupon, knowing his meaning, he went out of the Chamber, to give them the greater privacy, and withal thought it not amiss to divert the visits of Essa, Candace, and other Persons that otherwise might have disturbed their Conversation. Volusius, being in such a Condition, as required

some reft, continued silent for some Time, though Cleopatra and Marcellus seemed to be in expectation of what he had to fay to them. But at last having prepared himself to speak, and seeing about the Princess only Camilla, who had obliged the rest of the Women to withdraw into the Closer, and who might be admitted to hear the Discourse he was to make; 'Madam, faid be, speaking to the Princess, I thould speak to you and to Prince Marcellus in another posture, than that * I am now in, and coming to make an acknowledgment of the Crime I have committed against you, I should cast my self at your Feet, to beg a pardon from you, which I neither hope nor defire to obtain, were I not disabled by two " Wounds I have about me, fuch as have hardly I left me the strength to come to you, and which will prove, for ought I know, a certain revenge for the injury I have done you. Only my te-morfe, and the promife I have made to do it, force me to discover to you Things that ought rather to be concealed from all the World; and though I must introduce into my Discourse, Persons, whose power is much to be feared ; e yet shall I not forbear, since that in a few Days, I shall either be in a Condition not to fear it, or if the Gods think good to continue my Life, I am more willing to fee it exposed to some danger by my Confession, than be perpetually perfecuted with remorfes, which make it much more insupportable to me. Be pleased to afford me your Attention to the Discourse I have to make to you, and it is my earnest prayer to the Gods, that it may in some measure repair the mischief I have done, and restore that Happie ness and Fortune which I have unfortunately ' disturbed. ' To this Essect was the Discourse

of Volusius; and perceiving, that, instead of making any Answer, Cleopatria and Marcellus hearkened very attentively to him, he re-assumed the Discourse in these Terms.

The History of VOLUSIUS.

V E are fatisfied by Experience, that both the Remembrance of good Turns, and that of Injuries, have a different Operation, according to the different Character of those Souls where they are entertained, and that, as there are some minds wherein offences make but a very light Impression, much lighter than that which good Offices might make in them; fo, on the other fide, there are some, in whom the greatest Benefits cannot smother the least Injuries, or to say better, who, not much sensible of Obligations laid upon them, have nevertheless eternal Resentments for Injuries. That I have been worked and disgraced by Prince Coriolanus, I must attribute it meerly to his Valour and my own Unhappiness, and that I was Nobly neated by him, it was the Effect of his pure Generofity: And yet the Impression of the Injury filled my Soul in such Manner, that it haves not any Place for that which the generous Enterrainment should have had there, and opposed the Resentment it should have conceived thereof, that fo I height be the more absolutely hurried intocontrary Resolutions.

I doubt not, Madam, but you have heard, how that, having been several times deseated in the Persons of my Lieutenants, I was at last overthrown in my own, and, through the Valour of the Son of Juba, having lost a Battel, which in all Probability I should have gained, I was by the same Valour tast to the Ground, and taken Prisoner.

You

You have also further understood, how that after fome Days imprisonment, such as was sweetned by all the kind Entertainments which I could have teceived from a Brother, or the best Friend I had, the same Prince, whom by all manner of Injuries I had obliged to treat me with Cruelty, forgetting all, out of an admirable Generosity, and comforting me in my Difgrace with the most obliging Words could fall from Man, gave me my Liberty without any Condition, loaded me with Presents of great Value, and furnished me with Ships and Men to bring me to Rome, or any other Place where I would myfelf. It might in all Probability be expected, I should have been sensible of this Treatment, as much as I had been of my Misfortune; but having, through my Disgrace, besides the Fame I might have acquired in my former Years, lost the Government of two great Kingdoms, (a very high Fortune for a private Man) and the Hope of finding again among the Romans an Establishment comparable to that I had lost, the Grief I conceived thereat, had so cankered my Soul, that I was not able to entertain those Expressions of the Goodness and Clemency of the King of Mauritania, with the least Discovery of Gratitude. However, I pretended to be extreamly sensible thereof, as I ought to have been, of a Favour I should not have expected, and I received, with my Liberry, the other Effects of the Magnificence of that Prince, with the Demonstrations which might well perswade him that I was not insensible thereof. I went aboard with a Soul half burst with Grief, and I carried with me into the Sea an Affliction grown so violent, through the Change of my Fortune, that there was nothing able to afford me any Satisfaction. And yet I am apt to imagine, that my Grief would

have been satisfied in being only a Torment to my self, without producing any Effect prejudicial to the Fortune of my Conqueror, if something of Change, and the Sollicitations of other Persons had not surnished me with the Occasions to do it, and that at a Time wherein my Sufferings were not aggravated by any Design of Revenge.

The third Day after my Departure, I was over-taken by a Vessel, that came after me from Mauritania, and he that was Commander of it being come aboard mine, to give me a Visit, was known to me, to be a Person of very great Quality among the Moors, named Theocles, whose Father had had under King Juba, the Father of Coriolanus, the greatest Places in the Kingdom, and the Governments of greatest Importance. But it happening upon the Death of King Juba, that Theocles re-volted to the Romans, and fided very particularly with me, as having not the least Remainder of Love for the Royal Blood, and that further he had expected till the Issue of War, without declaring himself for his Prince, as the greatest Part of the Moors had done, young Juba, coming to the Throne, had accordingly slighted him, though he had not any way disobliged him, nor taken away any Thing he was possessed of, and in the distribution of the Governments and Charges which he bestowed on those whom he thought most worthy, and had expressed most Affection towards him, he conceived himself not at all engaged to prefer Theocles, whose Pretentions were great, suitable to his Quality, and the high Rank his Father had lived in before him.

Theocles, thinking himself hardly dealt with, and taking it very impatiently that his Sovereign should prefer other Persons before him, such indeed, as were inserior to him in Birth, but much

more confiderable than he, by their Services, and their Fidelity to their Prince, would needs leave Mauritania, and lurk among the Enemies of his King, and bring over with him, among the Romans, his Refentments and Defire of Revenge. So that having taken Ship the same Day that I departed, the third after he comes up to me, and coming out of his own Vessel into mine, he gave me a Visit, making the greatest Expressions he could of the Affection he had for me. Man being he that of all the Moors I had held the greatest Correspondence with, and his Discontents being not unknown to me, I was extreamly glad to meet with him, and having understood from him, that the Resentments he had against his Prince, were the Occasion why he lest the Country to follow me, and to go along with me to Rame, this Confonancy of Thoughts made me the more confident of him, and railed in me a cerrain Affection for him, and engaged me to promile him all the Friendthip and Affistance amongst the Romans, that I could possibly help him to.

Thus refolved, we continued our Toyage together, and in the same Vessel; though we made his to fossow us, and that very Day Theaches acquainted me at large, with all I knew nor, that related to his Affairs, and disburthened himself of all that lay upon his Heart; but with so much Aggravation and Animosity against his Prince, that, though I were really his Enemy, and well pleased to meet with a Man that loved him not, yet could I not in my Soul approve the procedure of his Subject, and that of one that had no ground given him of discontent. However, I dissembled the apprehension I had of it, as thinking it not amis to encourage him in that exasperation, against a Man I loved not; and so mutually communicating

municating our refentments one to another, we kept on our Voyage, and, having very good weather, came at last to Brundusium, where we landed. Here it was that I thought fit to make someabode, to make some discovery what posture my Affairs were in at Rome; and knowing well enough, that the loss of Mauritania happened partly through my fault, as having not only by Tyranny and Mil-government, but also by the liberty I had given the Soldiers to do them Thoufands of injuries, given the Moors Occasion to rife: in the behalf of their Prince, and partly by Reafon of my neglect of preventing that revolt in the first eruptions thereof, and by that negligence, given Coriolanus leifure to fortify, and put himfelf into a Condition to re-ascend the Throne. which he would have found very much difficulty to do, had I used all the diligence I ought, to finother that evil at its first breaking forth; the Conscience I had of this Truth troubled me extreamly. By which, put into a fear of the difpleasure of Augustus, whom a loss so considerable as that of two great Kingdoms might very much exasperate against me, and not doubting but that there were a many Persons about him both very ready, and very likely to do me any ill office, I thought ir not prudence to go to Rome, till I had before been assured what I was either to hope or fear, upon my coming thither.

To that end, I sent one of my Men with Letters to those Friends whom I had at Rome, wherein I intreated them to send me word truly and without flattery, how I stood in the savour of Cofor, and what entertainment I was to expect from him, after the missortune that had happened to me. The Messenger got to Rome, and some sew Days after, returned thence with some of my

Friends,

Friends, who came to see me at Brundusium, and these did not only heighten the distrust I was in before, but withal told me positively, that there was no coming for me to Rome, where I was extreamly ill spoken of, till I had in some measure vindicated my self, that the Emperor was prepossessed with an Opinion very disadvantageous to me; and that is I did not employ certain powerful Persons that had much Interest in him, there was not only very small hopes I should ever recover my former Fortune, but they thought there was no great safety for my Person, and accordingly advised me, till the Tempest were laid by some Persons I should employ to do it, to continue at Brundusium, where I had the advantage of the Sea, if I should be put to any extremity.

This Discourse, made to me by Persons whom I could not any way suspect, and whose Friendship I had great experiences of, put me to more than ordinary distractions, insomuch, that I resolved not to leave Brundusium, or look at Rome, till the Emperor's indignation were appealed. To effect that, I writ a large Manifesto, in order to my juftification, wherein I laid down all the reasons that made any way for me, and endeavourrd to clude all Acculations that were put up against me, and having delivered it to my Friends, they returned to Rome, to fet on work all those Perfons who we were in hopes might prevail any thing with Cefar, and those such as had most Power and Authority with him. I durst not expectrany Thing from either Octavia or Marcellus. as being not ignorant that there had ever been a very great. Friendship between that Prince and the King of Mauritania. I had as little confidence of the mediation of Agrippa, whom I had ever observed an Enemy to those Governours, who by their

my

their miscarriages had exasperated the Nations they were to govern, against them, and so thought it my only course to address my self to Livia and Tiberius, who had ever been Enemies to Coriolanus, and whose interest with Casar was not inferior to that of any other whatsoever.

I thereupon imagined, that my Friends, by the means of Tiberius, might set the Empress on work, who could do any Thing with Augustus, . and it was altogether that way that I advised them to use their utmost endeavours, They departed in order to the Defign, and I remained still at Brundustum very much disquieted, endeavouring what I could to shake off my Affliction by the Company of Theocles, who would needs stay there with me, and expressed a very great Engagement in my concernments. Some Days were passed since the departure of my Friends, when one of them returns to me, to assure me, that he had not only managed the Business with much Success with Tiberius, and had disposed him to engage the Empress his Mother, to endeavour my justification; but also, that the Prince, after he had with much Satisfaction embraced the Occasion to do me any Favour, had feut him to dispatch me from Brundusium, and to bring me privately to a House that belonged to a Friend of Tiberius's, in the anid-way, between Rome and Brundusium, where I should meet with Tiberius himself, and where he would discourse with me more freely, concerning the state of my Affairs, and express the earnestness he had to serve me therein. I received this News with no small Satisfaction, and though I could not but attribute this earnestness of Tiberius to his envy against Coriolanus, much more than to any Friendihip he might have for me, yet must I needs embrace this Occasion of recovering Vor. VII.

my felf/very feriously, never examining out of

what motive it might proceed!

I lest Brundustum in the Night, accompanied by Theoeles, who would by all means go along with me, giving out, that I went another way quite different from that which I took; nay, to make it the more credible, feat forme part of my Equipage that way, lest it might have been difcovered, that I had any interview with Tiberius, who had indeed font me instructions to that effect. by my Eriends. I came to Clunium, which is the Name of that House, seared in a solitary Place, fuch as a Man might with for a secret interview. Tiberius came thither the same Day, having only a fingle Person with him, and left Rome in the Night, and that with fo much secrecy, that there was not the least notice taken of his departure. The condition I am in, and the defire I have not to abuse your attention; obliges me to contract my relation, and therefore, to be as brief as I can, I shall only tell you, that Tiberius, whose subtle wit bends it self to any Thing it would be ar, entertained me with extraordinary Careffes, and very kindly received Theoeles, after I had acquaintad him with his quality, and the misunderstandings that were between him and Coriolanus. Whereupon, falling into a Discourse about my missortune, he comforted me with the kindest Expressions that could be, by instancing in many great Persons to whom Fortune had been as malicious, and telling me, that I ought to have this Satisfaction in my difgrace; and what discourses spever my Enemies might raise against me, yet was there not any durft charge me with any want of Courage or Valour: Then did he express the infinite desires he had to serve me, and to make my peace with Cufar, and restore me to my former met Favour and Fortune, to employ not only the little Interest that he had himself, but also that of the Empress his Mother, which, whatever People might talk, was far greater than either Agrippa's or Marcellus's; telling me withal; that he was consident, upon the account of that Friendship which she had for him, that she would not only do what lay in her Power, but that she would effectually prevail with Aggustus to condescend to what she desired.

I made answer to this Discourse of Tiberius, and his noble proffers, with all the discoveries of a kind refentment I could possibly give him; and after I had told him several Times, that I had not deserved these demonstrations of his goodness, I made a protestation to him, that I would sacrifice the Life and Fortunes, which I should be obliged to him for, to serve him, and that no consideration in the World should make me quit his interests. After I had several Times repeated this Discourse to him; ' I do not doubt, faid be to me, but that in a noble Soul, the Sense and Acknoweledgment you are to have of the Service I am to do you, will produce the effect you promife me it shall; befides that, there is some Reason our Interests should be joined together, since we 4 have one common Enemy that hath ruined our Fortunes, and hath croffed all the happiness and enjoyments of my Life, by all the Obstacles he could lay in my way. I conceive you are not ow to learn, Volufius, what misfortunes have happened to me, through the means of this African, who, not content to have disputed "Cleopatra with me, upon the score of his own good Fortune, rather than any other advantages, hath basely attempted my Life, and almost reduced it to the last gasp, by a wound he gave me unawares. It is my business to be revenged on him, and I cannot do it better than by joining with you, who are obliged to be his Enemy; but, with my revenge, I seek the possession of Cleopatra, without whom life is unsupportable to me. I hope, with your affistance, easily to compass both; and if you will do but what lies in your Power to do, you may assure yourself, that there shall not be any thing which I shall not both undertake and ex-

ecute to give you Satisfaction. This Discourse of Tiberius, inflead of putting me to any Trouble, tailed in me no small Joy, by Reason of the Conformity which I found there was between his Sentiments and mine at that Time. and accordingly, returning him an Answer, with a certain Alacrity, whence he inferred how ready I was to do him any Service that he should put me upon : ' My Lord, faid I to bim, I thall think my Happinels much greater than I could ever hope it would have been, if to the Advantage which I expect from your Protection, you add that which I ought to expect from any Ems ployment wherein I may serve you. For, though the Prince of Mauritania were not mine Enemy, yet so much am I engaged to your Generosity, that there is not any Thing which I shall not undertake, to facilitate both your Revenge, and the Possession you so much desire of the Princess Gleopatra. Be pleased therefore only to let me know how you will dispose of me in Order thereto, and think me unworthy the Assistances ' you promise me in my Missoriune, if I endeawour not to merit them, by the Earnestness I 4 shall express in promoting your Interests.

Now, now is the Time, replied Tiberius, and, as my Affairs stand at the present, there is nothing

nothing can contribute more to my Happiness, . than to perswade the Princels Cleopatra, that " Coriolanus had forgotten her, now that he is gotten into the Throne, that matters of Policy · have stiffed his Affections, and that, to secure his Acquests, he seeks other Alliances than those of a ruined House, such as is that of Anthony; but these things must the be perswaded to by ' authentick Proofs, and such Circumstances as " shall not leave her any thing to doubt of. As for the Means how it may be done, I come to advise with you, as a Person whose Testimony in this case she cannot mistrust, provided she hear nothing of our Interview; and I find there is yet much less Difficulty to effect it, than I had at first imagined, by the Account you have given me of the Discontents of Theocles, his ' Quality among the Moors, and the Desire he hath to be revenged of Coriolanus. I can assure " you, faid I, interrupting bim, that Theocles " shall do any thing that we shall put him upon, and that he is so strangely exasperated against " Coriolanus, that there is not any Confideration fhall stave him from doing that Prince all the " ill Offices that lye in his Power. Tiberius recollected himself a little upon this

Discourse; but at last rejoining to it; 'If what you say be true, reply'd he, I see an infallible Expedient to do that effectually, which I had projected. The Design, at first Sight, you will think, requires much Considence, especially as to Theocles, whose Assistance and Agency in it is absolutely necessary; but when you look farther into it, you will find there's nothing of Danger, and yet the Action, as to us, shall be so meritorious, that all our House and Relations

K 3

fhall periss, before you be exposed to any Inconvenience, for having done methis Service.

' Know then, that Coriolanus hath been some time, heretofore, very dearly loved by the Prin-· cess Julia, insomuch, that it was the Perswafion of many People, that Corrollmus was not inseafible of that Affection Marcettus himself grew not a little jealous of it, so far, that it had almost made a breach in that Friendship, which hath ever been so prejudicial to my Affairs. When we have once facilitated your Access to Cafar, and brought you into the same Reputation with him, as you were in before, you may represent to him, that Coriolanus hath not fet you at Liberry, and treated you with such extraordinary Enduarments, but upon Condition that you fhould do him all the Fayour you could with " Cafar, in Relation to the Design he had to demand the Princels Julia, and present Theocles, (whose Rank and Quality might well suit with an Embally,) to him as a Person commissionated to that Purpole. To that Effect, Theocles in an Equipage conformable to that Employment, wherein there shall be nothing wanting as to matter of Expence, may address himself to Cafar, with credential Leners under the great Seal of Mauritania, which it will not be hard to find at Rome, among those of divers other Kingdoms, that have been brought thither after their Reduction into Roman Provinces, and proopole unto him in the Name of his King, that if, with the Peace which he should be defirous to have with him, he would also bestow on him the Princels Julia in Marriage, he would submit to him, as all other tributary Kings did, and would rake his Kingdoms as dependent of the Empire. This Proposition must be made with all the Solem-

. Solumnities ropuisite to so great an Embassy: " And in regard we are at a great distance from " Maurisania, fo that there is not any Commerce between us and that Country, and that as things f stand at the present, there's little Hope we shall have any, it is impossible we should be discovered. And though it may be thought fomewhat unhikely there should be so sudden a Change, and 4 so beyond all Expectation, in the Affections of Coriolanus, yet there happens daily things no less strange, which, notwithfranding their dif-tance from Probability, are yet neighbours to truth, and there will be those whom it will not be hard to perfurade, that his Ambition hath " made him forget his Love, and that in the Condicion he is now acrived to, defirous of a rest he * never yet met with, he could no way better effeet it than by making a Peace, and courting the Alliance of Cafer, of whom he might expect * she former upon the Conditions propoled, though he took him not into the latter. And we shall is find it a master of so much the less Difficulty to A :make Chopaera sensible of his Infidelity, for that Lhave it from very good Hands, that, fince his Departure, the hash not heard any thing from him, and that the hath already conceived no " small Jealousy of what we would perswade her By this Intrigue, I should not only turn that Love which Cleopatra hath for Coriola-*#, into a higher degree of Averhon for him, " which is the only Rub that lies in my way to happinels: But I shall also dissolve that Friend-4 thip which Marcellus hath for him, by making him believe that Corlolanus, addressing himself to Julia, whom he loves, and looks on as dofigued for him, is no less persidious to him, than so Cleopatra. And by that means, I shall de-K 4

prive our Enemy of a Friend, whose Interest with Casar hath hitherto been the greatest Obsistacle I have had to struggle with; and instead of those Supplies which he secretly receives from him, and the good Offices he daily does him with Cleopatra, he will have the greatest Indignation, and most irreconcileable hatred that can be against him. So that, to arrive to the Felicity I aim at, and to make my Revenge the more compleat, I shall not be opposed either by the Love of Cleopatra, or the Friendship of Marcellus, which will be both destroyed by an Artifice that cannot be discovered in many Years.

I hearkened with a great deal of Patience to this Discourse of Tiberius, and found in it many things not easily digestible, as such as must needs bring us into many Inconveniencies; but I overcame the greatest part of the Difficulties I should meet with, by the great Desire I had to purchase his Friendthip and Protection. Whereupon, assuming the Discourse when he, had given over speaking: My Lord, faid I to him, though your Delign feems to carry in it much Danger, and requires no fmall Daringness in those that are employed in it, yet all must be hazarded to serve you, and we thall not be discouraged by any Considerations whatsoever from effecting your Satisfacti-But I shall take the Boldness to propose it to you, whether it were not fitter, to demand fome other Person rather than Julia, so not to draw on you the Displeasure and Interest of · Marcellus, whom we must visibly engage against us, by demanding of Cafar a Person whom he is in Love with, and that is designed for him. by this Demand, replies Tiberius, we break the Friendthip that is between Murcellus and Coriolunus, which it concerns me most of anything I ' do :

. do: But we do not thereby any way injure Mare cellus, and you do not run the hazard of encurring his Displeasure, though you may well be assured, that your party thall not be weaker than his, after the Union of our Interests, and confidering what you may expect from our House; for, as it is not hard for you to imagine, there is little likelikood that this personated Embassy of Theocles from Coriolanus, should any way prejudice Marcellus, or that Cafar thould prefer the Alliance of that African his Enemy, before that of his Nephew, whom he loves no less than if he were his own Son, and designs to be his Successor. No doubt, all he will do, will be to ' laugh at the Extravagance of Juba's Demand, but though the Effect it will have upon him, will fignify nothing, in Cleopatra and Marcel-· lus, it will do all I expect it should: So that I am in some Hopes to enjoy Gleopatra long before the Truth be discovered. And if ever it ' should come to light, I promise you, that through the Power of the Empreis, who will be ablo-Intely for us, we shall reconcile all, it being to be prefumed that the Emperor will not be much displeased at an Artifice, which hath no Design in it, but that of affuring me of the enjoyment of Cleopatra, and is not prejudicial to any but his greatest Enemy.

To these, Tiberius added a many other Reasons to encourage me to engage in his Design; so that there needed not much to enslame the Disposition I was already in to serve him, into a Resolution to do any thing he would have me; and by his own natural Eloquence, and the Inclination I had of myself to be perswaded, he took off all the Dissiculties I could make to myself, when he first made his Proposition to me.

K 5

Aft r I had rejectated the Protestation I had made to him, we called Theocles, to whom Tiberius repeated all those Things he had faid to me, and without any Difficulty brought him to a Resolution to undertake any thing, which he the fooner was perfwaded to, as well by reason he was naturally mifchievous and revengeful, but withal very indifereet and inconfiderate, as by the Hopes he was put into by Tiberius, of great Fortunes and Affiltances among the Romans. At last, he refolved to endeavour any thing thould be proposed to him, and made no Difficulty to personate the Ambassadour of his King, and to take all his Iustructions from Tiberius, We stayed rogether all that Day, and the best part of the Night, to take all the Order requisite in our Design; and when we had fetled all Things, and thought ourfelves fully instructed, Tiberius departed from that House to go and endeavour my Peace with Augustus, having defired us not to flir thence, till we had heard from him; but with as much Secrecy as might be, lest there should be any Suspicion of our Interview. We accordingly staid there, as he had ordered us, while in the mean Time, Tiberius having made a full Discovery of his Design to the Empress, and represented to her, that all the happiness of his Life confilted in the Hope he was in to enjoy the Princels Cleopatra: Livia, who had a very great Tenderness for him, after some sew Difficulties were saisstied, engaged in our Design upon you, and promised him all the Affistances she could afford him to effect it. He thought it not fit to make the least Discovery of it to his Brother Drufus, as knowing him to be a Prince of a candid and open Disposition, and consequently would not have approved those Artifices; so that all the Perfons acquainted with, and concerned in our Plot,

were only Livia, Tiberius, Theocles, and my felf. For as to the Persons we were to make use of, we easily perswaded them to what we would have had all others to believe. Livia follicited my re-admission into the Emperor's favour with so much success, that she soon dispelled rhose clouds of reproaches and accusations, which my adversaries had raised against me; and yet so ordered all things, that Tiberius was not any way fuspected to have any hand in it, pretending, that what she did; was upon the importunity of forme of my Friends, who were Persons of very confiderable quality in Rome. So that as soon as Tiberius understood that I might have access to the Emperor, he fent me by a trufty Person, even the very same that had accompanied him in the interview, that I should come to Rome, and without any fear, prepare my felf to put in exe-cution what we had undertaken. We departed thence, Theocles, and my self, and got thither much about the lame time as our retinue and equipage, which we had fent for to Brundufium; but before I presented my self to Casar, we had another secret conference with Tiberius, and having understood from him, how strong our party was, by reason of the Empress's being of it, he further acquainted us, how that he had in his hands the great Seal of the Kings of Mauritania, and the order he had taken for the Liveries of the Ambassadors, and for all other things that were requisite to our design. The next Day, I waited on the Emperor, who, fuitably to the hopes that Tiberius had put me iuto, entertained me with abundance of courtefy, imputing my unhappiness to fortune only, and feeming to be fatisfied with the reasons which had been given him in order to my justification. And

And though he discovered nothing so much in his discourse, as the violent aversion he had for Coriolanus, yet did I still give him the greatest commendations imaginable, celebrating his Valour, and acknowledging the extraordinary civilities I had received from him, in such terms as easily discovered that I was far from being his Enemy. For thus had Tiberius and my felf ordered the business to be carried, it being resolved that Theocles and I should speak well of him every where, so to take off all suspicion Men might conceive of any evil defign that we might have against him. The first time I was brought to the Emperor, I gave him only an account of my own affairs, as also those of Mauritania; but in the second audience I had, which was when all things were ready and tipe for Tiberius's defign, I had some discourse with him about Theocles's Commission, and demanded audience for him.

But here, Madam, and you my Lord, continued Volufius, looking on Cleopatra and Marcellus, I am now come to that part of my relation, which, being to give you an account of things you are but too well acquainted with already, will accordingly be troublesome to you. For you know as well as my felf how we were entertained by Cefar, as also with what contempt he looked on the Embally of Theocles, and in a Word, all the particular circumstances of our Negotiation. You also best know what influence our design had upon your selves, in some measure answering the expectations of Tiberius; yet so, Madam, as that, to his misfortune and my unhappiness, he made not that advantage thereof he was in hope it might have produced, fince that though you ccased to love a Prince whom you conceived inconstant to you, yet did it not occasion the least change in you as to what thoughts you had of Tiberius; nay, on the contrary, the aversion you had had for him, seemed to be far greater than

it was before, upon this accident.

At this passage Volusius made a little stop, as if he had gone through the first part of his Relation; and Marcellus perceiving, that the Prin-cels, having summoned all the forces of her Resolution and Constancy, to keep, up her Spirits at this re-neration of her cruel afflictions, was, nevertheless, forced to give passage to certain Tears, doing himself a little violence to avoid expressing the same Weakness; 'It is but too true, said he to Volusius, that your barbarous, Combination produced effects but too deplorable; and that if the crafty Tiberius made no advantage of it, through the Justice of the Gods, who have ever a punishment for such treacherous designs; he drew nevertheless this satisfaction from it, that * he filled our Souls with a mortal Grief, and that it did me more mischief than you expected it should, in regard of that strange influence it had on the disposition of the inconstant Julia, which it might have had on that of the generous Cleopatra. Tis the, Volusius, whom you have onot yet justified, though you have assured us of the fidelity of Coriolanus, and though Tiberius and your felf have over-reached us to the prefindice of that poor Prince, who, you tell us, had not really so much as thought of Julia; yet hath that unmindful Princess appeared such upon that occasion, as she had done upon divers others before, and the feigned expressions of the Love and pretended defign of Coriolanus, drew from her very earnest ones of the reflux of that af-

fection which the had fometimes had for him.

Cleopatra

Ah! my Lord, fays Volusius, re-assuming the Discourse, enter ain not any such thought, and assure your self, if you dare credit a Man acknowledging himfelf guilty of fo great a Chear, that Julia hath thewn her felf upon this emergency, no less constant than Coriolanus, and that the entertained with abundance of Contempt what we would have have perswaded her to, as to the affection of Coriolanus. The Gods are my witnesses, that I have not in the least contributed to the occasions of your jealousy, but was told by Theocles, after he had received orders from the Emperor to leave Rome within some few Days, that Tiberius, who had made him his absolute creature, and had promised him a · secure refuge, though he saw him but very privately, and that in publick he pretended not the least acquaintance with him, would needs out of an extraordinary suggestion of Malice, have him give you some occasion of Jealousy, I the more to enflame the resentment you might have against the King of Mauritania. was to be done by the means of one of Julia's Women, who, being corrupted by presents. was to give admittance two Nights successively. into the Lodgings of that Princels, to to put you into an imagination that he had fecret Conferences with her. But he hath protested to me, with many imprecations, that he never faw the Princess, and that he had not spoken to any but that only Woman, whose name is Acilia, if I mistake it not, with whom he had ' passed over several Hours in the Princes's Wardrobe, and whence he never came but at ' fuch Hours, as there must needs be notice taken of him.

Cleopatra having wiped her Eyes, looking on Marcellus, with a very ferious Counenance, I know not, Brother, faid she to him, whether you dare trust me as far as you would Volusius. But if the late diffatisfactions which you have expressed your self to be in as to Julia, proceed meetly from those secret interviews which she hath been suspected to have had with Theocles, they are very unjust; and besides that the Princels coming to understand it after your departure, hath sufficiently cleared her self in my Presence, as also by the acknowledgments of " Marcella and Antonia your Sifters, who spent those two Nights with her, I can, for my own e part, assure you, that during the representation of all this presended infidelity of Coriolanus, he expressed nothing but a very great displeafure and indignation against him. I should have acquainted you with as much, had you not been gone from Rome, without taking any * leave from us, and must further let you know, that according to my apprehensions of it, you cannot any longer justly charge with lightness.
a Princess, who in your absence, though she had reason to take it very much amis, hath ever expressed a firm and faithful affection to-" wards you.' At these Words of Cleopatra, Marcellus, who reposed no small confidence in any thing came from her, seemed to put on another countenance, and looking on her with an Action, wherein she might discover the change they had wrought in his Heart: ' Ah Sister! faid be to ber, how much does the assurance of a Person such as you are, fortify that of Volufius, and what sufferings and afflictions had I avoided, if I had been acquainted with what I now hear from your Mouth, and which I

cannot but give Credit to, by reason of the authority which you have over my belief, with as much confidence, as if I had it from the relation of Volusius. For my relation, replied. Volusius, you have no more reason to suspect it as to this particular, than you do as to the other. e truths which you have received from me: And if you will but afford me your patient audience to the end, you shall find, that considering the · interest which makes me speak, it is impossible 'I should entertain you with any thing but what is true.' The Princess and the Prince having, upon those Words, expressed their readiness to give him the attention he desired, he thereupon re-assumed his discourse, whereof Marcellus hearkened to the fequel with much more ferenity of thoughts than he had done to the former part.

When Tiberius first engaged me, with Theocles, to be instrumental in the cheat he had refolved to put upon you, my readiness to be drawn in, proceeded not so much from the distatisfactory Resentments I had conceived against the King of Mauritania, as the necessity I then stood in of his affiftance, to be re-admitted into favour with Augustus and the expectation he put me into, of - the protection of Livia, his own, and that of all. his Friends, for the recovery of my Fortunes which I had loft, with the Government of Mauritania. He put me into some hopes, that, by the recommendations of Livia, I might be entrusted with other Employments, not inferior, or less considerable, than that, nay haply with the same again, if the Emperor brought that Kingdom under subjection.

He performed these promises he had made to me in some part, and, as I have told you, he

made

made my peace with Cefer, before he got me to do any thing in the delign, wherein I was to serve him. But, when he perceived that the artifices he had made use of, answered not his expectation, and that though they had proved so fortunate as to satisfy you both of the infidelity of Coriolanus, and consequently destroy or divert the affection you have had for that Prince, yet would not that diversion prove any way advantageous to himself, nor raise in the Princes's heart those inclinations which were lost as to Coriolanus, he immediately grew cold, not minding my concernments at all, or the great hopes he had, not long before, put me into. I was fensible of that change of his disposition by many circumstances, and took notice of it with no small dissatisfaction. However, at the first I took all things with abundance of Patience, as not thinking it very strange, that the distraction Tiberius was in, which was such as made him less careful of himself, might well make him reflect but little on his Friends, and that, confidering with himself. what little possibility he was in to gain your affections, Madam, at a time where he was in a manner confident not to meet with any difficulty. as having no Rival to ballance his addresses to you, his humour feemed to be somewhat changed from what it was, and discovered some remission of that earnestings which he had before expressed, to do me all the favour I could expect from him. But when I saw that his coldness encreased more and more, and that the Empress did me not any good office with Cefar, I began to be troubled, and to give entertainment to that remorfe which ever attends guilt, when a Man reaps not the Benefit which had encouraged him to the commission. of a Crime.

However, Tiberius thought fit, out of Policy, to flatter me still with some slight remainders of hope, and held it not prudence to make an absoluce breach with me, out of a fear that the discorrtent I mighe conceive thereat, should engage me to discover the truth of what had past. Upon these considerations was it, that he, being prodigal enough of his kindness and caresses, when there is any thing of concernment to himfelf, entertained me with civilities, fuch as in appearance were the most obliging in the World. But I perceived that, in effect, he thought bur little of me, and minded me no more than as an Accomplice in the base trick he had put upon you, and one that he could gladly have wished out of the World, fo to be rid of a fear of being some inne or other becrayed. His carriage was not the same towards Theocles, and knowing him to be a Person of missilierous inclinations, and one fit to be put upon any Enterprize, he had field him in a very fair correspondence to be made use of in a defign he had, and to be employed, as I have told you, to perswade Prince Marcellus, that the Princes Julia treated privately with him upon the Negotiation, he was feut thither upon, from Coriolanus. When the Emperor had fent him an order to leave Rome, he fent him to a House of his own, within a Day's journey from the City, and there kept him fecretly, till the time of his departure, which was within few Days after. You know how he left Rome, in a manner alone. without any attendance, and went his ways, fo obscurely, that it was not known what defign he was gone upon, nor what way he had taken at his departure. He gave out, some Days before, (as I also heard my self) that his intention was to find out Coriolanus in the midst of his Dominions,

nions, and to be revenged by his Death, for the Wound he had received from him, fince the Emperor had denied him all other ways of fatiffaction, and thought not fit to trust him with the Command of that Naval Army which he had fent against him, under the Conduct of Domitius Enobarbus; and I was confirmed in the confidence I had that he was gone away upon that resolution, when I understood that he had taken Theocles along with him, who was well acquainted with the Country, and might accordingly

very much facilitate the execution of his Emerprize. The departure of Tiberius put me into no finall altonithment, as being a thing that came not within my expectation, for I found my felf, by that means, much to my discomfort, deprived of that little affiftance which I was yet in hopes to receive from him. That which put me into a greater necessity of it, was, that by the concernmene I had in Theocles's Negotiation, I had drawn upon me your displeasure, my Lord, with that of all your House, and that of Anthony's, which are the most powerful of the Empire, and against which I could not hold out long, but by the interest of Livia. Not, my Lord, that I ever received any discourtesy either from your self or the Princess, or that you did me any ill office that ever I could hear of; but it was not hard for me to take notice, that you were all buelittle pleafed with me, and I was not ignorant that you were in a capacity to do me a Displeafare, whenever you had a mind to do it. For your part, my Lord, you foon put me out of that fear, by your departure some sew Days aster Tiberius, which was almost aster the same manner, and as most People were of Opinion, with the same defign; but the Princess Octavia staid behind, as

also the Princess your Sisters, and divers other Persons of great tredit with Cesar, who were all very much distaissied with me. Livis and Drusus were indeed able to counterbalance that credit of theirs; but Livis countenanced me no longer, when Tiberius once forbore his sollicitations on my behalf; and Drusus, a Person of a more than ordinary Virtue, finding haply little inclination to any sich thing in me, and having at my first coming conceived a prejudice against me, expressed not the least friendship towards me.

Thus was I, in a manner, discarded by all, little esteemed by Cesur, who had not entertained me but upon the mediation of Livia, and abused by those that saw me fallen, through my ownnegligence, from that noble employment, and favour of Fortune, wherein I seemed to have beenfo well fettled. My ancient Friends, nay my own-Relations began to flight me, and not to endure my Company without fome violence; so that instead of continuing in the hopes I had conceived to be restored to my former Condition, I found my self in a probability to waste away my Life. not only in the Condition of a private Man, but withal, in that of one of the most unfortunate of Mankind. The reflection I made on this alteration filling me with melancholy and despair, began to re-inflame those regrets in my Soul, which I might well conceive for the abuse I had done so great a Prince, and made me look on my present Fortune as a visible effect of Heaven's justice, whom I had incenfed against me, by an unreasonable defire of revenge, and the carrying on a base and unworthy project. I made all the Friends I could for several Employments, which were all denied me, though they were such as I might well preiend. tend to; and I found at last that there was no living for me in Rome, but with the contempt even of those Persons who had sometime adored my greatness. This consideration struck such arrows in my Heart, that at last, being no longer able to hold out against my Affliction, I fell into a long and dangerous sickness, which I was strugling with when Casar less Rome to go that valt progress he intended through the Empire, and

from which he is not yet returned.

I shall not trouble you with the particulars of my fickness, which kept me fastened to my Bed in a manner ever fince that Time, and during which there have happened very strange and great revolutions, especially in Mauritania, which upon the absence of its valiant Prince, whose pre-· sence might have maintained it against all the World, is fallen under the Power of Augustus. Hearing this News at Rome, Grief feized me afreth, as reflecting on the promise I had been sed with by Tiberius, to be restored to that Government, if ever it were reduced. At last, after a long and dangerous fickness, I make a shift to leave my Bed, much about two Months since; and conceiving, that change of Air might contribute somewhat to the recovery of my Health, I departed from Rome, and went to spend some Time in certain Houses I had still left me in Italy. When I was grown to some competency of strength, I would needs take a further progress, and after I had spent some Time in visits among my Friends, (if I may say that in my Missortune I had preserved any) I went to a certain House belonging to Mummius, distant from Brundusium about an. hour's riding. There had I staid two Days, when, by some that belonged to Mummius, who went almost every Day to Brundusium, I understood

that Tiberius was newly arrived there. I was a little surprized at that News, nay, so far, that I was in suspense what counse I should take, as not knowing whether it were then a fit Time for me to wait on him, to put him in mind of the promises he had made to me, and to acquaint him with the fad Condition I was reduced to, or fit down in the perswasion I was of, that he had absolutely forgotten me. But at last, some littlescantlings of hope, that he would in some mea-fure perform what he had promised, encouraged me into a Resolution to see him. Accordingly, I went to Brundusium, and presented my self to him, at a Time, that in all probability he was not much taken up with any Thoughts of me. 'Tis generally known what a great Master he is in the art of diffimulation, yet could he not foodifquise himself at my first appearance, but that I could easily perceive he was somewhat at a loss to see me there, and that I was not the welcomest Person in the World to him, But after a while secovering himself and his artifices, he entertained me with abundance of seeming Obligation, even to the making of a many excuses to me, that he had left Rome, without giving me notice of it, and swearing that that injury, (if it were any) was no more than he had done to all the World besides, those only excepted whom he had taken along with him; and that the had concealed his Delign from all, that so it might not be in the power of any to prevent it.

Finding him in such a posture of civility towards me, I thought it a sit Time, in plain Terms, to acquaint him with the miserable Condition I was then in as to point of Fortunes, and did silently repovach him with a certain baseness, in that that he had for laken me, after I had upon his account engaged my felf in an action, which had raifed me Eternies among the most powerful Perfors about the Emperor. I also took Occasion to put him in mind of the promise he had made me for my recovery of the Government I had lost, if it came within the power of Augustus.

Tiberius diffembled the vexacion which this Discourse must needs put him into, and affirming that he still persisted in the same Resolutions, he told me that the Reason of his stay at Brundufam, was, to learn by those that he had sent to Rome, in what place he might meet with the Emperor, who, as he had understood, was so far goin in his Progress, as into Afia, out of a Design he had to visit the Provinces of the Empire. That as soon as his People were returned, his Resolutions were to put to Sea again to overtake Augustus's Court, where he promised me to endeavour all that lay in his power with him and the Empress, to resettle me in Mauritania, in the same Condition I had been in before.

Seeing him in this humour, though I durst not be over-consident of his promises, I entreated him that he would be pleased to take me along with him in that Voyage, and give me leave once more to try, whether I could recover my self out of the wretchedness of my Fortunes by his protection and affistance. Tiberius entertained that request with a Countenance wherein it was visible that he thought me a trouble to him. Yet durst he not deny it me out of a sear, as I have had good ground to imagine since, less such a disappointment might oblige me to discover the Combination and the Design we had to circumvent you; which it seems he was very loath should take any air, though he had not made that Advantage

thereof which he expected. He therefore was content I should accompany him, infomuch that having some three Days after received from Rome the Account he expected, and the Accommodations he sent for, in order to his Retinue, I went abroad. by his permission, taking along with me but a finall number of Servants that had attended me to Mummius's House; and so we directed our course towards Alexandria, whither he had understood that the Emperor was to come within a shore Time, and to make some stay there.

I had forgot to tell you, that I found Theocles with him, in very good Terms, as to matter of trust and intimacy, which I was at first very glad to see: But not many Days after I perceived, that the good inclinations which that Barbarian had sometimes expressed to me, were in a manner lost, and that I was much more an eye-fore to him than to Tiberius. I understood from both, that they had been in Mauritania, to endeavour, by any means they could, the Death of Coriolanus, it being, it seems, the Judgment of Tiberius, that he might compass it any way whatsoever, without any Prejudice to his Honour, after the Treatment he had received from that Prince in Rome, and the course he had taken to be satisfied of him by other ways, if the Emperor had thought it good to bestow on him the Command of the Naval Army which he had defired. They further told me, what Trouble it was to him that he had not met with him in his own Kingdom, and that after they had fought him up and down in others the next to it, he thought it best to take his way back again to Rome, out of an Imagination he might be secretly returned thither to see the Princels Cleopatra.

Though

BOOK IV.

Though I was no Friend to Coriolanus, as I think I had sufficiently made it appear, yet this perfidiousness of Theocles could I not but conceive a horror at, perceiving it to be such as egg'd him on to compass the death of his Prince; and this troubled me so much, that I could not forbear discovering it to him, so far as that I could not any way approve of it. It was no doubt an imprudent action in me, and the Barabrian conceiving himself disobliged, not only forebore all surther correspondence with me, but raising sufficients in Tiberius of me, he had ever and anon private conserences with him, which I must not be admitted to, and accordingly gave me occasion to mistrust there was something a-brewing against me.

Thus we kept on our Voyage, which proved prosperous enough, till that yesterday we landed upon this River, at a little City which is distant about three hours riding from this place. Tiberius, it seems, being unwilling to come up into the Port of Alexandria, out of a design, as he told me, to come into the City undiscovered. In order to that refolution, he told us, that we must be divided into several parties, the better to avoid going in such a number and equipage as might occasion any discovery, and thereupon ordered me to go before with Theocles, seven or eight of his Men, and but two of mine, assigning Theocles a place in Alexandria, where it was appointed we should all meet at Night. We got on Horse-back (I all this time not having the least mistrust of the wicked design they had upon me) and rode a good way discoursing of indifferent things, the distance which was between Theocles and my self being not come to that sheight, as to hinder us from discoursing together. At last be-YOL. VII.

ing come into a Wood, which from the Riverside reaches some Stadia into the Neighbourhood, Theocles began to ripe up the former discourse we had together some Days before, concerning the Service he would have done Tiberius, in the defign he had underraken to be the death of his own Prince; and told me he very much wondered, I should disapprove his proceeding, being guilty of an action that was no better, and had my self engaged him in a Cheat, which he had never been drawn into but by my Advice and En-couragement. Though I might well imagine that Theocles sell not upon that discourse, but with a defign to quarrel with me, and find a pretence, without infamy to Tiberius, to put in Execution what they had basely plotted against me, yet did I not reflect on it foon enough, and accordingly could not forbear telling him, that there was a vast difference between an Action wherein we had been jointly engaged (though truly confidered, it were very horrid) and the design to murther a King in his own Kingdom; and that there was a greater difference between those two Actions, in regard of us, by as much as that I was a Roman, and he a Subject to Coriolanus.

This barbarous Wretch, who, what answer soever I had made, would have sound the pretence he was so desirous of, pretended to be transported with indignation at this discourse, drew his Sword, and ran at me with all the sury he could. I should have been but little frightned at his action, if all those that were about him had not done the like, and with the same labour satisfied me, that Tiberius had not bestowed that Guard on me, but to give me my death. Of my two Men, the more affectionate lost his Life at

my Feet, and the other frightned faved himfelf by getting into the Wood, so that I was forced to stand alone to the fury of those cruel Butchers, who came about me and gave me two great Wounds. No question, but a thousand more had followed to dispatch me out of this World, and I saw it was to no purpose to think to lengthen my Life by a fruitless resistance, when it pleased Fortune to direct into that part of the Wood a Man armed all over, mounted on a very stately Horse, and attended only by an Esquire. He made a halt to see what was done, and perceiving he had but little time to lofe, if he would fave my Life, after he had anticipated his coming by a great out-cry, and in few Words reproached my Enemies with baseness and cowardife, he ran in among them with a fury to which nothing can be compared, and having with the shock of his Horse overthrown the first he met with in his way, he fet upon the rest with such eagerness, as thewed he was nothing daunted at their number. And whereas they, as well as I, had no other arms than their Swords, he spent very few blows, which either carried not death along with them, or made those he met with uncapable of fighting any longer. Theocles afto-nished at this miraculous relief, and perceiving there was no possibility to make an end of me, till he had rid hands of the Stranger, endeavoured with the assistance of his Men to dispatch him. But as it happened, he ran upon his own death, for that valiant Man having received upon his Buckler the blows he made at him, ran him clear through the Body, and so he fell down to the Ground, and immediately breathed his last. His Companions were but weak in their endeavours to revenge his fall, and finding themselves reduced to one half of the number they made at first, and that by the same hand, they were quite discouraged, and placed all their safety in their

flight.

Finding my self rescued in that manner from those unmerciful Enemies, though very much weakned by the two Wounds I had received, I made a shift to come nearer my deliverer, to give him thanks for his assistance; and it happened at the fame time, that he, feeling himself very much heated, either by reason of the sultriness of the Season, or the Action he had been in, put up the Vizor of his Head-piece to take in a little fresh Air. I had hardly faltened my Eyes on his Countenance, but I was in a manuer dazled by the lustre and goodliness of it, and thereupon looking on him a little more earnestly. I knew him to be that Person to whom I had been so cruelly perfidious, the valiant King of Mauritania.

It is impossible I should represent to you the confusion I was in, to find my self obliged for my Life to a Prince whom I had so basely abused, and to see that Fortune should, after so strange a manner, direct to my relief that Person from whom of all Men I had least reason to expect it. An adventure so unexpected could not but tie up my Tongue for a while, and stifling the discourse I intended to disburthen my felf of, by way of acknowledgment for the deliverance I was obliged to him for, I stood still before him, mute, immoveable, and in the posture of a Man whom an excess of remorse had deprived of all confidence. And it was certainly from my remorfe, rather than any fear, that this proceeded, as not knowing whether the injury I had done him was come to his knowledge; but if I was aftonithed

justice.

nished to see him, he was no less to meet with me; and calling me to mind by the Ideas he had still in his memory of my Countenance, and haply confirmed by the aftonishment he observed in it, he stood still, as well as my felf, like one lost in suspense and irresolution. At last, the Passion which produced that effect in him being much different from that which had put me into To great disturbance, he soon recovered himself, and having viewed me with much more earnestness than before: 'Are not you Volusius, said be to me, some time Prætor of Mauritania? I ' am the very same Volusius, answered I, who am now obliged to you twice for this wretched Life, as having once received it with my Liberty, as a demonstration of your generosity, and being obliged to you for it now, by the Re-· lief I have received from you, when I was reduced to the last extremities. You might have added to that, faid be, that you are the same Volufius, who being once before obliged to me for your Life and Liberty, have nevertheless made me the most unfortunate Man in the World, and by your perfidiousness have occasioned me the los of Cleopatra's affection, my Kingdom, and whatever should make me in Love with Life.

This reproach put me to such a loss, that I knew not what answer to make; whereupon, easting my Eyes on the Ground, with an action expressing the greatness of my consusion, I satisfied the Prince that I had nothing by way of justification to say formy self. When he had looked on me for some time in that posture: 'What injury soever I may have received from you, 'faid he to me, it troubles me not that I have been the occasion that you are yet alive; but certainly, 'tis a visible example of Heaven's

justice, to reserve the revenge of your persidioulnels to me, who have been most injured thereby. Re-assume the considence which the conscience of your crime seems to have deprived " you of, and fince I have feen, you defend your Life with sourage enough against divers Meir at the same time, muster up all you have, to defend it against one Man alone, and give me onot occasion, by a seeble resistance, to blush at the deseat of a Man of inconsiderable valour. Do not imagine I shall make use of the advan-4 tage I have over you, though the nature of the * injury you have done me, might very well induce me to wave that confideration; and fince 4 you have nothing about you, but a bare Sword, ' I shall put off this Armour, which if I should keep on, the engagement were unequal.

With those Words, he cast off his Head-piece and Buckler, and was going to unhasp his Cuirals, when, looking upon him with the countenance of a Man already overcome, and one that prepared himself for volumary Death, rather than a Combat: 'My Lord, said I to bim, If these little remainders of Life I have lest me, can any way farisfy your fevenge, you may without any difficulty take them; nay, though I were much more in Love with it than I am, so vou should never see me desend it against you. This is the second time that I receive it as your gift, and therefore present you with nothing but what was yours before, when I facrifice it s to your just indignation. Besides, should I endeavour the reliftance which you would have me undertake, I have not strength to bear me out in it, for I find my Spirits isluing out with my Blood with fuch hafte, that it is with fome difficulty they afford me the leifure to speak to

you; so that if you consider the condition I am in, you may well take a just revenge on me, but not expect an honourable Victory. Nor indeed is it from the ruin of a Person infamous for his persidiousness and treachery that you ought to look for any glory, yet will it not be any reproach to you, though you should without any farther Combat, run your weapon through a Breast which I lay open to you, and which I offer up to your indignation, without any other regret than that of an incapacity to make you better satisfaction for the mischief I have been the occasion of, and the injury I have done you.

While I spoke to this effect, the Prince perceiving my Countenance grew more and more pale, and that my Blood ran down along my Cloaths in abundance, not only moderated his just displeasure, which would have armed him against me; but, passing from one extream into another, with a generofity that is never met with in any Soul, but such as his, he seemed in a manner-athanied that he had been so ready to engage a Man to fight that was weakned by so great Wounds, Whereupon, compassion forcing its passage into that truly-royal Heart, through those barricadoes of Passion which for some time had opposed it, he became tenderly moved at the wretchedness of my Condition, and, looking on and with a Countenance, wherein there was not any thing legible of his indignation: ' Volutions, faid be to me, the injury you have done me, is of such a high nature, that it is not to be farisfied with light reparations; but it is not in the condition you are now in, that I can take 'my revenge on you; not indeed have I been wont to fight my Enemies, when they are

weakened by Wounds, and incapable to defend themselves. Far be it from me to take those remainders of Life you offer me, fince that though you had many whole Lives to give me, 'twere but little by way of reparation for those cruel losses which I have suffered by your means.

With these Words, out of a miraculous excess of goodness, he commanded his Esquire to help me off my Horse, to view my Wounds, and to stop my Blood, if it were possible. The officious Esquire immediately obeyed his Master's command, and having torn off some linnen from his own Cloaths, he endeavoured to stop the Blood which ran in abundance from my two Wounds, and to recover me so far, as that I might get hister, being not distant many Stadia's.

After I had received that affistance from him. turning to the Prince, who looked on the good office he did me without any expression of animosity: ' My Lord, faid I to bim, this miracu-· lous goodness of yours does in a manner mul-4 tiply my Crime, and forces a grief upon me, fuch as I shall not be able to thake off, but by the hope I am in, that the Arrows which the fense of my crime thrusts into my Breast, will ere long put a period to my Life. The Gods know, that the remotic 1 conceived at that, was the only thing which brought it into the hazard wherein you have seen it, and if I had a not discovered to Tiberius, a regret for the offence I had committed, and to Theoeles, a horrour for his perfidiousness, they had never s plotted that against me, which no doubt but this latter was to put in execution, as well to fatisfy his own resentments, as so obey the orders of Tiberius.

The Prince interrupting me at these Words, entreated me to clear up a little more, that which I had said somewhat obscurely. Whereupon, to satisfy him, I made him a brief Relation of what I have repeated to you more at large, as well in Relation to the Instructions we had observed in the carrying on of the treacherous Design we had upon you, as to what had happened to me from my Departure out of Mauritania to our then meeting. And when I was come to the close of my Discourse, I shewed him the persidious Theoeles, who had newly breathed his last, and whom the Gods, by the Miracles of their Providence, had referred to die by his Hands, as a Reward of the horrid Attempt he had made upon his Life.

Gods, by the Miracles of their Providence, had referved to die by his Hands, as a Reward of the horrid Attempt he had made upon his Life. The Son of Juba was very much astonished at the Wickedness of Theocles, whose Face he knew, though somewhat disfigured by Death. At last, when I perceived that he was, what by my Words, what by my Deportment, perswaded, I was truly forry for what I had done, 'I am very unfortunate, faid I to bim, that I can do so little in order to any Reparation for my Crime, and all the Favour I defire of the Gods, is, that they would continue me the light of this Life, but till such Time as that I have acquainted the Princess Cleopatra, and Prince Marcellus, with the cruel abuse we have put upon them. I shall give them an Account of the whole Transaction, and will acknowledge it to all the World to my last gasp. In a Word, I shall endeavour to restore you to that Innocence, which I have been the Occasion that you have lost in the Opinion of Men, and I with my Blood spent upon no iguster an Account than that of restoring you to that Kingdom, which I sometime maintained

ble wretch, of what you can get for the Expiation of his Perfidiousness, since you will not take those poor Remainders of Life he offered you, and which should have been sacrificed to your

' Revenge. These Words were accompanied by so many Expressions of a real and sincere Repensance, that the Prince, absolutely satisfied that I was truly senfible of the Heinousnels of my Crime, was extreamly moved at it himself, by the Discoveries I had made thereof. Thereupon having continued filent a little while, as it were to recollect kimself, and to consider what he had to say to me: ' Volu-' fius, said be, I heartily forgive you the Mis-'chief you have done me, and am satisfied with the Death of this perfidious Subject, whom the Gods, by a miraculous Conduct of their Justice, " had reserved to perish by my Hands, when I ' least expected it. I refuse not the proffer you * make me to give an Account of my Innocence to Chopatra and Marcellus. I am confident they have already entertained some Apprehensione thereof, and it will be your business to rid them of all those which may be yet remaining in them of the Infidelity wherewith I have been charged. I imagine not, but that my Justification is of as great Concernment to me, as the · Recovery of my Kingdom. I have made a shift to live without a Kingdom, affured of the Affection of Cleopatra; but I would not be burthened with the keeping of a Kingdom, when I have been abhorred by Cleopatra. I shall intreat you to tell both the Princess and Marcellus, that I had deferved they should have made a stricter Inquisition into my Crime, and consequently been more concerned in my Vindication, before

they had condemned me with fo much Severity;

and that they should both of them have debated the business a little on my behalf, against Appearances uncertain enough. How do I acknow-Iedge myself obliged to the Gods that they have ordered things fo, as that, before my Death, I may let them know, I have not been perfidious . either to my Mistress or my Friend, and that, " fince I have recovered myself from their Re-' proaches by truth, they shall never hear of those which I might make to them, meerly out of the Love and Respect which I shall have for them to the very last Breath. Only you will be pleased to entreat the Princess, to remember herfelf, that, notwithstanding my Innocence, one withstanding my Justification, I am no long-" er worthy to serve her, and that, though I might hope the Recovery of her Affections, yet durft I not presume to desire they should be cast away on a wretch, persecuted by Heaven, and a cross Fortune, and one who hath not, all over the Earth, any Place he may call his own. Further, that Time bath been I might, through the Friendthip and Affistance of Cafar, have hoped to be restored to a Condition not much different from that of my Ancestors; that after I had lost Cafar's Friendship, I had recovered a Kingdom, wherein the should have reigned, had the Gods and my cruel Destiny been to pleased: But that now, being dispossessed of all, all Assistance, all ' Protection, and all Hope, it is not fit I should ' lift up my Eyes on a Princess whom the greatest Kings upon Earth would think it a Glory to ferve, nor indeed so much as wish myself beloved by her, fince the cannot affect me, busupon a Condition of her own Unhappinels, by involving herself in the miserable Destiny of the most unfortunate of Mankind: That all I have

to do now, is to dye, so to put a worthy Period to this Tragedy, and that I shall be able to do, 's either by laying violent Hands on myself, aftet the Example of the King my Father, or by Cafar's wrath, whereto I thall expose myself with-out the least Fear, after I have offered up to my ' ill Fortune a Victim, which I am obliged to facrifice to her. That after that Action, whatever may be the event of it, I shall endeavour to forbear disturbing the Enjoyments of a Person that is a thousand times dearer to me, than the Life which I bestow to further them; and lastly, that I make it my earnest Suit to the Gods, that they e never be interrupted by the Memory of a wretch, " whose Remembrance might haply occasion some Disturbance in the Felicities I wish her.' With these Words, reaching forth his Hand to me, he bad me Farewel; and having commanded his Squire to help me up on Horfe-back again, to come for Alexandria, in order to the cure of my Wounds, he took another way, and left me, much more troubled at his Discourse, and the Action of it, than I was at the Danger and Pain of my Wounds.

Being gotten on horse-back again, by the Assistance of his Squire, I took my way towards this City, much about the Setting of the Sun, and came into it before it was quite dark, so weakned, that I was hardly able to stand. As to what hath passed since, I shall not trouble you. I was kindly entertained by Cornelius, who was my anciem Friend, and seemed to be very much troubled at my Missortune; but it was not in his Power to hinder me, out of any Consideration of Health, which he pressed very much, from leaving my Bed, as soon as ever I understood, Madam, I might have access to you, to acquit my-

felf of the Charge I had taken upon me: And to clear to you and Prince Marcellus, the Innocency of a Prince, who was never guilty of any Thing, but by the Artifices of Tiberius and our Combination, and who cannot justly be charged with any thing either as to his Mistress or his Friend, but as the most constant, and the most generous of all Men living. I acknowledge the Goodness of the Gods, in the Favour they have -done me, to acquaint you with this Truth before I die, and humbly beg it of them, that this Discovery, which, proceeding from a real Repelitance I now make to you, may in some Measure be thought a Reparation of my Crime. It hath produced Effects too too important, and too too deplorable for me to hope any Pardon from you, though I have obtained it from him, who hath been the greatest sufferer thereby, and whom I had offended most; but I fear me, I have received my Punishment from those that were my coagents in it, and that I thall not long survive the Discovery of an Action which must needs make me abominable in the Sight of all the World.

Thus did Volufius put a Period to his Discourse; and though that towards the end of it, he observed in the Countenance of Cleopatra and Marcellus, more Compassion and Grief, than Resentment or Indignation against him, yet, were it that he could not any longer endure the Presence of Persons whom he had so highly injured, or that his Wounds troubled him, he would not, make any longer stay in the Chamber, and, with some difficulty, making a shift to rise off the Chair he was sat in, after he had, by a Gesture full of Humility, and the Expressions of his Grief, taken his Leave of the Prince and Princes, he passed into the outer Room, where he found the Persons which

which Cornelius had left there to bring him back,

to his Lodgings.

It were no easy matter to represent what Rosture Marcellus and Cleopatra were in, upon this Relation of Volusius. They were at the same Time subject to such a Distraction of Thoughts, that it had been some Difficulty to unravel them, and to make their Confusion capable of some order. Yet it is certain, that their fiest Apprehensions were those of Joy, and that neither of them could, without being infinitely glad, entertain the News, that Coriolanus had even been a constant Lover, and a faithful Friend, and that they could not any longer doubt of that Innocence which they fo much wished. They looked one upon another during this first Apprehension, and in their Countenances expressed their mutual Satisfaction. Cleapatra, as the most concerned in the business, spoke first, and letting the Prince read in her Eyes, what her Heart was fo full of : 'Well Brother, fand " fhe to bim, you see that Coriolanus is innocent, and that it was not without some ground that I was fatisfied of it, before I had understood for much from the Mouth of Volufius. I acknowe ledge the Indulgence of the Gods, replies Mare cellus, as great towards me in this, as in the greatest Favour they ever did me; and I take them to Witnesses, that what you and Volusius have persuaded me to of the Constancy of 74-· Ra; hath not caused in me such a Satisfaction as what I have understood of the Fidelity of Corislanus. How, reply'd the Princefs, with a certain Transportation not suitable to ber ordiany Moderation, is it then infallible, that Coriolanus, whose pretended Infidelity cost me so many Tears, hath ever been constant to his Clea-* parra; and that Princels, who, by her Milapprehension, thought herself condemned to eternal
Afflictions, may now re-assume those Joys and

· Hopes the had before broke off all Acquaintance

with?

Here would she have taken Occasion to open her Soul, for the Reception of a Passion, which, of a long Time, had not had any Entertainment there: But that Joy was foon eclipfed by an Inperposition of Grief, and a certain Resection which filled her Heart with all the Sadness it was capable of, when the thought on her cruel Deportment towards that Prince, the deplorable Effect it had produced, as having proved the Occasion of the loss of his Crown, and of all her Hopes, and that fatal Resolution which he had expressed to Volufus, that he intended to take, and whereof he had given her some Notice at their last parting. In a word, being thus convinced of his Pidelity, the could not call to Mind the cruel Entertainment the had made him at Syracuse, when, enflamed to the highest Pitch of Love, and thinking it a thousand times more glorious to be her Servant. than that to noble a Conquest, and the Recovery of his Kingdoms had made him, he had passed through thousands of Dangers, to come and offer her those very Kingdoms; she could not think. on the cruel and injurious Speeches wherewith the had received him, and the fad Condition wherein she had left him, without a mortal Wound in that Heart, which nothing but the Love of that Prince could ever make any Impression in.

For that doleful Reflection calling to Mind, how she had met him in the Woods of Alexandria, the Day that he relieved her with greater Valour than Success, against those that afterwards carried her away, and lastly remembring the meeting she had had with him in the King of Ar-

menia's

After

menia's Ship, whereof the represented to herself all the Particulars, after another manner than they had appeared to her, while the was still prepossessed of her cruel Mistake, as well out of a Confideration of that long swooning, into which her Sight and Words had put him, as the Discourse, full of a generous Confidence he had made to her, and the admirable Resolution he had taken and gone through with, by fighting alone for her Liberty, against so great a Number of Enemies, with so prodigious Valour, and by the last Words he had spoken to her at their parting, wherein, as well as in his Actions, his Innocency was but too too apparent. And from these Things, whereof her Eyes had been but too too faithful Witnesses, diverting her Though's to others that were of no less Consequence, such as the loss of a great Kingdom which he had conquered for her, and which he neglected to maintain, through the Despair she had reduced him to; that which he had expressed when he cast himself into the Sea, because he would not survive his Disgrace, and the shame he thought it, that he was not able to rescue her from her Ravishers; the miserable Condition he was brought to, having no Place of Refuge, no Relief, nor any Comfort in the World; and lastly, the Resolution he had discovered to Volusius and herself, of his unwillingness to have her any longer engaged in his Misfortunes, and to feek out the Remedies thereof only in Death, which, for a Courage, such as his was, it should not be hard to find; the could not fasten her Thoughts on all these Truths, which were but too importunate upon her Memory, without giving way to such a Grief, as neither all her own great Constancy, nor yet the Joy she conceived at the Innocence of Cariolanus, were able to abate.

After the had for some Time smothered the disordered Agitations she was in, being not able to hold out any longer, and conceiving the might Reely disburthen herself before Marcellus, whom the was confident of, and whose Soul, during that Time, was perfected by Imaginations much of the same Nature; ' Coriotanus is innocent, said she; breaking forth into a Rivulet of Tears: But, O ye Heavenly Powers! such is my cruel Destiny, that Coriolanus cannot be innocent, but I must at the same Time be the most criminal Person in the World. That Prince, the most amiable, the most generous, and the most viruous of Men, hath continued inviolately confrant to me, and hath still persisted in the same e perfect Affection, which had at first taken in e my Soul; and yet, unfortunate Wretch that I am, I have had the Cruelty for to banish him s my Presence as a Monster; I have had the Inbumanity to see him in a manner expiring at my Feet, and never could be moved at it; and I have at last reduced him to such Extremities, as have s proved the Occasion of losing that Kingdom . which he had defigned for me; have made him a restless Vagabond all over the Earth, made him feek out Precipices, and now make him e resolve to seek in Death a Period of these deplorable Miseries, into which I, only I, have brought him. O Cleopatra! unforunate Cheopairs! what Pretence of Joy canst thou find in the Justification of Cariolanus, fince it must needs e expose thee to the most cruel Regrets that ever perfecuted guilty Souls? It were much more for thy Satisfaction, at least, if it were not for thy Satisfaction, it would be much more to thy Ade vantage, that thy Coriolanus had been found unconstant, and that thou shouldst be found in-' nocent oncent thyself; and since that thy Innocence and his are Things inconsistent, either he ought to be guilty, or thou have continued in the Misprision which thou hadst been perswaded to. O cruel Volufius! cruel in thy Malies, and cruel in thy Remote, thou are in both equally the Messenger of Death to me, and I find fatal Poison in this Appearance of Life which thou bringest me, when thou tellest me that Coriolanus is constant to me. Let us then, till Death, bewails the Missfortune which attends us, as well in the one as in the other Condition, and never entertain any Comfort, since that is a Kind of Happiness which guilty Souls are never to expect.

Here the Tears interrupted the course of her Speech, and fell from her in such abundance, that the was forced to allow them a free passage, and to let them express some part of what the felt within her. In that interval the repented her of her last Reflections, and affoon as the was in a Condition to re-assume her Discourse; 'I crave thy pardon, said she, with a voice imperselly " accepted with febs, I crave thy pardon, faithful! Prince, for lo unjust an apprehension; and whatever I may fear from my own remorfe, and the reproaches thou may it justly make me, yet must I oneds acknowledge, that it is more farisfactory to me, ngy a Thousand Times more satisfactory to me, to be found criminal by thy innocence, than to be found innocent by thy infidelity; for I fet fuch a value on thy Affection, that nothing can repair the loss of it, nor counterbalance the Happinels it were to me to recover it. I ame content to be thought guilty of all that the Artifices of my Enemies have occasioned me to com-" mit, and shall not seek for any excuse, either in " my error or my repentance, but only flatter my

felf with this Comfort, that thou hast ever loved me, lovest me now, and will love me to the ' last gasp. It is not therefore in thy justification that I, would be thought unfortunate, because then the guilt lies on my fide; but I acknowe ledge my felf unfortunate in the ingratitude I have expressed towards thee, in the missortune 'I have occasioned thee, in the irrecoverable losses I have caused thee, and the cruel resolutions I have forced thee upon. It was by my means, that, ar Syracuse, thou wett reduced to those Extremities that brought thy Life into danger; upon my account hast thou lost a Kingdom, which thou didst design for me; thou hast spei & thy days in wandering up and down the World with much misery; thou hast sought death among the Waves, and thou art still resolved to run thy self upon death, meetly because thou wouldit not, either by thy presence or memory, disturb the enjoyments thou wishest me. Ah.1. " Coriolanus, 'ris in that Resolution thou att unigust and cruel, no less than I have been, and thou oughtest not, by losing thy own Life, ' imagine to add any Thing to my Happiness, ' since it is from thee alone that all the Happiness of my Life is derived. Thou hast but little acquaintance with Cleopatra, if thou canst think the loss of thy Kingdom able to abate any thing of the value I fet on thee; I have ever preferred thy Person before all the Monarchies of the World, and, supposing the Condition thou art reduced to as miserable as can be imagined, I would run Fortunes with thee with ono less Satisfaction than if thou hadst the Universe at thy disposal. Do not therefore court thy own Death, Corielanus, if thou dost itont to rid thy Hands of an unhappy Woman, whom for her ingratitude thou hast Reason to abhor; or if thou proposest to thy self greater felicity in Death than in Cleopatra, let us go to it together, and know that as well as thy self, I am come from a House wherein the Examples of voluntary Death are but too samiliar,

for me to be daunted at any such Thing. With these words she as it were opened the flood-gates to that grief, which was ready to over-run her, and cast her self on her Bed, after a most pitiful manner, insomuch that Marcellus. who had never seen her so unable to command her passions, being astonished at it, and rising from the Place where he far, came to her with an endeavour to recover and comfort her. ' Is it possible, Sister, said he to her, that so unreasonable a grief should have such a powerful influence on your imaginations, whom I have known, with ' so much constancy result the assaults of a just affliction; and cannot you entertain an account of Coriolanus's innocency with some moderation, who have supported his insidelity with so much setledness and resolution? Can it possibly come to pass, if the affections of that Prince were ever dear to you, that you should not with ' joy entertain this change of your Condition, and that the remorfe you conceive at the mil-. carriages that have happened through your mifapprehensions, should have a more powerful operation on you, than the assurances of a fidebity which you have wished with more earnestf nels than you could have done any Thing relating to your own Life ? Ah Sifter ! if thefe must be the effects of your regrets, let them fall only · upon me who am over-burthened with Crimes by the Engagement I have had in your mistake; for that it was upon my follicitation principally

that you came to hate a Friend, who loved me beyond himself. It was I that travelled up and down several Kingdoms, and crossed many Seas, to find him out, purposely to dispatch him, when in the mean time I was dearer to him than his own Life; and that was it that all my attempts were bent to cut off, even while, by the force of his Friendship, he contributed to the se execution of my defign, by prefenting his naked Breast to me to satisfy my Cruelty. Let therefore all those Arrows of remorfe be struck in my Breast, with all the care of the reparation we owe him, and take heed you do not incense Heaven, by not entertaining, with the acknowledgments you ought, a favour you have put up so many suits to the Gods for. I entertain, 4 Brother, replied the Princess this favour from the Celestial Powers, with all the refentments I 4 ought to have for it, and cannot but acknowe ledge, that there is not any Thing could be more dear to me than the innocence of Coriolanus: But Brother, after what manner would you have me consider the miserable condition whereto he is reduced, for my sake and upon my account, and with what constancy can I hear of the fatal Resolution which he sends me word he intends to take, to run upon Death meerly to f prevent his being any way a hindrance to my Felicity? For what concerns his Fortunes, replied " Marcellus, what lowness soever they may now be reduced to, it is not impossible but that they may be recovered to their former greatness, by fuch another Revolution as that whereby they were ruined; and that either by open Hostility, or those other ways he practised formerly, he may yet re-ascend into the Throne of his Ancestors. But supposing all this were nothing but

pute matter of Imagination, and should never come to pals; he hath those Friends who will never have any Thing of Fortune to dispose of, which they thall not divide with him, and will disclaim all they can pretend to in the World, if all be not common among them. For his fatal Resolutions, we must endeavour to divert him from them; and fince that he is not far from this Place, hovering hereabouts, in hopes to meet with Tiberius, I am in some confidence, that, feeking him out diligently, he may be met with. That care ought to be mine, and I accordingly take it upon me; and in order to that defign, I immediately take my leave of you, with this protestation, that I will never return while I live, till I have met with Coriolanus, till I have obtained his pardon for the injuries I have done him, till I have acquainted him what favourable apprehensions you have for him, and have brought him to these Terms ": whetein you would have him.

. The fair Daughter of Anthony being extreamly ealed and comforted by these kind proffers and expressions of Marcellus, would have made him some reply, when Queen Candace and Elifa came into the Koom, and immediately after, the Princols Artemisa, attended by Alexander. Assoon as this Company was come in, Marcellus who was out of all patience to put the Defign he had undertaken in Execution, withdrew without speaking ought to any one, and so, that the Princes her self could not otherwise than by a cast of her Countenance, express how infinitely the thought her self obliged to him for those good intentions of his. Though the had wiped her Eyes, yet could the not hinder but that the three Princesses perceived the had been a weeping; and in regard

they all had a very great Affection for her, and that Candace and Artemisa did not look on her otherwise than as an admirable Sifter, and the Princess of the Parthians, as a Person whose incomparable perfections had powerfully forced her heart and inclinations towards her, they discovered a certain emulation in expressing how much they were troubled for the grief the was in, whereof they faw the marks very fresh in her Countenance, and with much precipitation would needs know the Reason of it. Cleopatra returned them, many thanks for those kind demonstrations of their affection, and after the had in few words expressed the resentments she had thereof, turning to the Princess Artemisa, who was more particularly acquainted with the passages of her Life than the other two, and had fometime feen Coriolanus, and pleaded very much on his behalf, and conceiving the might fafely tell her what it was that lay so heavy on her Heart, even before the two other Princesses, whom she had not the least suspicion of, and who were informed, though somewhat more confusedly, of the most important Adventures had happened to her; Ab Sifter! said she to her, yet not without a little violence, to keep in the Tears that would otherwise have accompanied her Words; Ah Sister! how much were you in the right, when you maintained against me, that Corivlanus was not inconftant, and with how much Reason did you take his part against an over-credulous Person, and one whom her imprudent credulity hath cmade guilty of irreparable miscarriages! Tis every certain, Sifter, he is innocent, and hath been "cleared, even by those that were the Authors of the Calumny raised against him. All the crime and all the remorfe doth now absolutely fall to

my share, and if you have made any discoveries of grief in my Countenance, it was the effect of those just regrets which I could not

but conceive thereat. Artemisa seemed to be very much moved at this discourse, and made answer to the Princels with very much earnestness: 'But I pray Sister, faid " she to her, what certainty have you of the news you tell me; what stronger arguments can you have received of it, than those you might have derived from the discourses and actions of Coe riolanus himself; and in a word, what is'it that hath so strangely convinced you of a thing, "whereof you would not before admit of any farisfaction? Candace and Elifa, who, among other remarkable adventures of Coriolanus, had also heard of the pretended infidelity laid to his charge, thought themselves concerned in his justification, no less than Artemisa was; and Alexander, who had ever had a very great Friendship for the Person, and abundance of respect for the Viriue of that Prince, seemed to be no less desirous to understand the truth of that Business. The fair Gleopatra thought it but justice to satisfy them all, and perceiving there were only those Persons in the Chamber, she gave them a brief relation of all she had heard from Volusius, in-- fifting more particularly on those passages that were of greater consequence. So that having by that discourse satisfied the noble Company prefent of the innocency of Coriolanus, they were all extreamly troubled to understand, what a deplorable condition that Prince was reduced to. and the sad resolutions he had taken thereupon, ' The Gods have the Praise, cries out the Prin-" cess Artemisa, for that they have been pleased. to confirm a truth which I have ever mainf tained.

tained, and whereof all virtuous Persons were bliged to wish a persect discovery: I had ever before in all the Actions and Words of that great Prince, what remorse never permits in guilty Souls, and I would have hazarded my Life upon the considence I had of his innocency.

The Queen of Æthiopia, and the fair Elifa. discovered for the vindication of Coriolanus, 2 joy and satisfaction not inferior to that of Artemifa, though he was, as to his Person, utterly unknown to Elifa, and that Candace had not feen him, but for some few Minutes in the Combat wherein he had fought with Artaban against the Companions of the Pirate Zenodorus. But Alexander was absolutely over-joyed, as well out of a confideration of his Sifter, as that of a Prince whom he had ever infinitely esteemed, and having understood from his Sister the design which Marcellus was engaged in to find him out, and so to divert him from his tragical Resolutions, he proffered to go along with him, and intreated Artemisa to give him leave to accompany Marcellus in so noble an Enterptize. Artemisa was content he should, though she could not look on his departure without some regret; so that Alexander immediately went out of the Room, with an intention to find out Marcellus, and to join endeavours with him to recover Goriolanus out of his despair, and to rescue that Prince out of the danger which he might fall into by coming toe near so powerful an Enemy as Cafar was.

The three Princesses, remaining still with Cleopatra, endeavoured to persuade her out of a grief whereto the seemed to be inclined beyond all reason or moderation, and to convince her that the ought to be more satisfied with her condition as it now stood, than as it was some Days before, Yot. VII.

fince that the cause of her most just and sensible grief was taken away. To which when she would represent to them, how it troubled her to the very heart, that the had treated with so much rigour a faithful and innocent Prince, and had brought him from a Throne, into which he had recovered himself, to the wretched condition he was then in; Candace assuming the discourse, Madam, faid she to ber, the very regret you discover for your harsh treatment of the King of Mauritania, is no doubt, reparation enough to him, and there needs no more to fatisfy him and all the World, than to consider the appearances whereby you were deceived, and which " might indeed have deceived the most subtle and and circumspect Persons upon Earth. And for his condition in respect of Fortune, which you feem to bewail so much, besides what you may opromise your self from the Friendship which Marcellus hath for him, I dare proffer you both in Æthiopia, not only Sanctuary, but absolute and Sovereign Authority. For when 4 the Prince, whom you know, shall once come to reign there, as I am much in hopes he will, I am confident he will not think it much to divide with you, the Power he shall have there. and think it not impossible, but that with the affistances of his Men and Person, he may put Coriolanus into a condition to get once more into a Throne, which he had made a shift to

course without the helps of his Friends.

Cleopatra made answer to this obliging discourse of Candace, with the greatest acknowledgments that could be, embracing her with the greatest affection imaginable. And the Princess of the Parthians, who could not make her so absolute a proffer in the Dominions of her Father,

till they were fallen under her power, made a protestation to her, shar if ever it should please the Gods that she had the Sovereignty there, she might assure her self of no less Authority in her Dominions than in those of Candace.

The incomparable Daughter of Anthony was, not without much reason, very much raised up and elevated by the discourse and prossers of those sair Princeses, and they would thereupon have fallen into a long conversation, if Agrippa had not come into the Room, after had before sent in his desires of Admission. Being come in, he told them, that, by a Letter he had received from Casar, he understood that he would be the next Day at Alexandria, that all things were putting in order for his entertainment, though he had not sent any notice that he expected a more than ordinary reception. He told Elisa in particular, that the King of Media, was gone to meet him the Day before; and that he was just getting on Horse-back with the same intention, attended by all the Roman Nobility, that came along with him to Alexandria. Whereupon he took leave of them, and particulary of Elisa, by a passionate look, as having not, in that Company, the opportunity of a more private conversation.





Hymen's Præludia:

OR,

Love's Master-Piece.

PART XI. BOOK I.

ARGUMENT.

Agrippa, attended by most of the Illustrious Perfons in Alexandria, goes to meet Augustus in
his way thirber. Prince Ptolomy, Drusus,
and Lentulus, come in the Night before the Emperor, impatient to see the Princess Cleopatra.
Ovid's Discourse and Judgment of Prudence,
Modesty, Reservedness, Severity, Favours, and
Compliances in matter of Love. The Princess
Artemisa, desirous to have an Account of the
Loves of Lentulus and Tullia, he, upon the Intreaty of Cheopatra, entertains them with the
History of his Adventures. Tullia's Constancy
in her Assession for Ptolomy, notwithstanding her Resolutions to conceal it, and his Indifference

difference for her. She is comforted by Emilia; told ber Fortune by the Mathematician Thrafyllus, and constantly, though ineffectually, courted by Lentulus. Cicero, Tullia's Brother, by the Sollicitations of Lentulus, made Edile. Tullia writing a Letter to Emilia, falls afleep before she bad done; but it is finish'd, unknown to ber, by Lentulus. She perfifts in ber Severity, upon which, despairing, he resolved for the Wars of Pannonia; but she, o'ercome at last with the Transcendency of his Affection, and the Remonstrances of Emilia, Scipio, and Cicero, commands bis Return, and entertains bim fuitably to his Pretensions; but the Solemnity of their Nuptials is deferr'd till the Return of · Augustus. Candace is visited by Cæsario, who is desirous to leave Alexandria, but for a time continues there, upon the Intreaties of Cleopatra.



Hough Agrippa had resolv'd, in the Design he had to meet Casar, to take along with him only those of his own Retinue, yet was his Attendance very much augmented by the Access of divers Illustrious Persons, who where guilty

of an earnestness equal to his, to go and salute the Emperor at the Place where he was to lodge that Night. Ariobarzanes, the new King of Armenia, having sant some part of the Day in giving Order for carbalming the Body of the unfortunate Artaxus, secretly brought the Night before to Alexandria, by Megacles, as also for the preparing of the Ship wherein it was to be conveyed back to Artaxata, to be disposed among the Monuments of his Ancestors, after he had acknowledged.

ledg'd the Civilities of Megacles suitably to the Account he had receiv'd of his virtuous Inclinations from the Relation of Artemisa, who had given a very advantageous Character of him, conceiv'd the change had happened in his Fortunes, no Dispensation for his waiting on Augustus, whose Power he was, upon some Considerations, oblig'd to; and to whom he thought himself bound to make acknowledgment of what he had receiv'de from his Predecessors. He was the more animated to profecute that Defign by the Remonstrances of Prince Philadelph, (a Person he now convers'd with no otherwise than as a beloved Brother, their noble Inclinations having contributed very much to the cementing of an indiffoluble Friendship between them.) it being also the defire of that Prince, to go along with him to salute Casar, before his Arrival at Alexandria. There was a third Person, who would needs make one with them, and was entertain'd with no small Satisfaction: And that was the gallant Artaban; whom the Inconveniencies that still hung upon him by reason of his Wounds, could not divert from undertaking that small Journey; nay, he thought himself the more eugag'd thereto, as well to render to the Majesty of a Person, who had made himself Master of the greatest Pare of the World, what from the whole was but due to him, as our of the Necessary he stood in of his Protection, both in Regard of the present Posture of his Affairs, and the Design he had to dispute Elifa against the Pretentions of Tigranes, and the Cruelty of Phraates. But what most prevail'd with him, was, that Tigranes had prevented him in it, and might haply by his Presence and Applications prepossess Augustus to his own Advantage. passed there not these Transactions in his Thoughts without

without a certain Aversion, not much different from what which he had for the Person of Cafario: But not finding much ground to entertain any such, he with the more ease overcame it, and so got on Horse-back with the two Princes his Friends, to close with Agrippa, upon his Departure out of Alexandria. Marcellus was gone some Time before, but with much different Resolutions, and Prince Alexander had followed him, with some Intentions not unlike his ; Cornelius continued in the City, to put all Things in order for the Reception of the Emperor, it being his part only to come out the next Day without the Gates with the Inhabitants, whom he had accordingly put into Arms. The Emperor had given Order before-hand, that he would not be received into Alexandria with the same Magnificence as he had been in all the Cities of Asia, out of a Consideration, that it was in that very City he had ruin'd the unfortunate Anthony; but out of the Respect he had for those of his Children that were about him, and particularly for Ostavia, who had been his Wife, he would not make his Entry with fuch Pomp as might revive in their Minds the Memory of their Misfortunes, and would in some measure argue an Insultation on the change of their Condition.

After the Departure of the Princes, and those other Illustrious Persons that had lest Alexandria, Cleopatra, Elisa, Candace, and Artemisa, after they had dined togethet, would needs give a Visit to Olympia and Arsance, whom, after his Departure, they were in hope to find in the Lodgings of the King of Armenia, when looking out, they spy those two Princesses, who it seems had been more diligent than themselves, and having taken their Leaves of Ariobarzanes and Philadelph, were

purposely come to the Palace to spend the Remainder of the Day with them. It might have been faid with as little Flattery as Untruth, that Fortune had, by a strange fort of Accidents, brought into that Place fix the greatest Beauties upon the Earth; or rather that the Sun through the vast extent of his course saw not so much Beauty, as he could have done in Cleopatra's Chamber alone. It must indeed be acknowledged, that that admirable Person had somewhat the Advan age of the telt, though in that of Elifa's there were a greater Delicacy, and in that of Candace no less Marefty: That of Arfinee, whom they could not forbear to call still by the Name of Delia, was somewhat inferior thereto, and yet the Earth could afford but few Beauties that had so sudden. and so irresistible an Influence as that of Delia: In that of Artemifa, there was a certain Milduel's extreamly delightful; and notwithstanding the Alteration that had happened in that of Olympia, yet was it not hard to discover, that when it thould have recovered all its Advantages, the World would have afforded but few with whom the might not dispute precedence.

Among Persons of such extraordinary Quality, there could not but be a Conversation suitably excellent, which yet became somewhat the more pleasant by the Admission of Ovid, who having no great Inclination to ride abroad with the rest, stay'd behind in Alexandria, as preserving an Attendance on the fairest Ladies before any Thing in the World besides. He told Agrippa, that he should see Casar the next Day, and that he hoped not to want the Sight of him while he lived; but for what was at that Time to be seen in Alexandria, twas a Question whether any Part of the World could parallel. Virgil would also needs stay

When

stay behind, as one intimately acquainted with. Cornelius Gallus, a passionate Lover of Poesy, as may appear by those Remnants of his that have reach'd Posterity in those excellent Eclogues, wherein under the seign'd Names of Tityrus and Menuleus he celebrates the Friendship that was between them. He came that Day with Ovid to wait on the Princesses, though he were of an Inclination much more severe than that of Ovid, and spent in other Employments the greatest part of that Time which Ovid sacrificed purely to his Divertisements.

This Noble Assembly was soon augmented by the Accels of divers other Persons; and whereas the Personage, the Name and the Birth of Cleopa-#a, challeng'd a certain Veneration in Alexandria, as having been the Royal Seat of her Ancestors, the Place of her Birth and Education to the ninth or tenth Year of her Age, all the Ladies of Quality, whereof the Number was very confiderable, came to visit her. Cleopatra entertain'd them with that attractive Sweetness which all the World ador'd in her; and it being not imaginable, that these Visits could be either given or received, without reviving in the Princels a Reflection on her tender Years, and, consequently on her Fortunes, and the Ruine of her House, that Conversation must needs prove the Occasion of much Sadness to her, and force many Tears from those Persons who had feen her brought up, as it were in their Bosoms. with so much Lustre, and could not reflect on those Things but as fresh in their Memories. She indeed did all that lay in her Power to shift off all Discourse of that Nature, and those who took Notice of her Delign, endcavour'd accordingly to find our some other Things to talk of.

Μs

When it was grown somewhat late, the Princeffes finding the Season cool and fair enough to take a walk without any fear of being incommodated by the Sun, would needs spend the rest of the Day, in the Garden, the Beauties whereof were answerable to the Magnificence of the Palace. They accordingly went thither, attended by a great Number of Ladies, who could not be entertain'd in the Chamber, and with no small Satisfaction walk'd up and down the fair and spa-cious Walks thereof. They had taken some sew turns when they saw coming into the Garden three Men, whose amiable Countenances rais'd a little Aftonishment in all that were present, and the Sight of them prov'd very pleasant to the Princels Cleopatra, when the perceiv'd them to be Dru-Jus, young Ptolomy her Brother, and his Friend Lentulus, who out of an impatient Desite to see her, would needs give her a Visit before Cesar's Arrival. Cleopatra entertain'd Drusus with all the Discoveries of the real Esteem she had for both his Person and his Virtue: She receiv'd Ptolomy into her Embraces, as a Brother the had ever dearly loved; and treated Lentulus as a Person of high Birth, of great Merit, and an intimate Friend of her Brother's and her House. Drusus and his Companions rendred to the Princesses, to whom Cleopatra presented them, telling them withal their Names, what was due to their Quality, and might be expected from Persons that understood very well the Punctilio's of Courtship. Which done, being again return'd to the fair Daughter of Anthony, they exprest the trouble they could not but have conceiv'd at the Accidents had happened to her, and the Satisfaction it was to them to find her fo well, after an alarm that had put Augustus's Court in: o Disorder, but particularly themselves into the greatest

greatest Perplexity imaginable. Cleopatra having thank'd them for that Expression of their Affection, and thereupon ask'd them what had occafion'd the haltening of their Arrival: ' Drusus, to whom she more particularly address'd her Discourse, reply'd, Madam, said be to ber, the Injury you do us in that Demand, is not to be dissembled, since you might well imagine that nothing should prevail with us to leave the Emperor, but an Imparience of the Honour to wait on you, after you had run through those Accidents whereby we had in a manner given you ' over for lost. The first Account we had thereof, was not till the last Night, and I can assure ' you, that the Emperor, the Empress, the Prin-· cels Julia, and all the most considerable Persons that are of their Retinue, were infinitely trou-· bled thereat. For the Princess Octavia, and the 4 Princesses her Daughters, 'tweete not necessary we thould give you any Account how far they might be concern'd therein: Could their Sex have dispensed with their coming the same way, and borne with the Inconveniencies of so hasty a Removal, you should not have seen us before them. and it is only the hopes they are in to see you on the morrow, that have fatisfied their Impastience in the mean Time.

Cleopatra answer'd this discourse of Drusus, with the civility it deserv'd, and perceiving that he prepared to present her with his hand for her more commodious walking, she intreated him to tender that service to the Princess of the Parthians and Queen Candace, and having made a sign to Ptolomy, to do the like to Olympia and Arsinoe, she recommended her self with Artemisa to the conduct of Lentulus. Ovid was gotten among the Ladies of Alexandria, and minded nothing

fo much as to proffer his attendance to the fairest in his judgment, and to wait on her for the remainder of that Day. The Walk they were got into being very spacious, the fix Princesses went all a breast, and Cleopatra, who was not only desirous, but thought her self oblig'd to entertain Drusus, walking next to Candace, whom he had by the right hand, and addressing her speech to him with that attractive grace, against which the most favage hearts had nothing that could secure them: ' Now that you have so well exprest, faid' " she to him, how far you thought your felf concern'd in my affairs, will you not give me leave in my turn to discover my concernment in ' yours; and do you not conclude me guilty of a ' little tardiness, that I have no sooner demanded of you some account of Antonia? Antonia, replies the Son of Livia, with a certain air of Gallantry, is still the same Antonia; and as I think that expression enough to tell you that she ' is still one of the most accomplished Persons ' upon Earth, so I conceive you need no more to infer, that she is withal the Person the least compliant in the World. Nor indeed can I ' imagine, Madam, ndded be smiling, that the 's small time past since your separation considered, vou should conceive there can any great change happen in a Soul so constantly fortified, as that, in which I can hardly believe the overturning of the Universe were able to Work

fany.

The fair Princess could not but smile at that discourse of Drusus, and looking on him with a more chearful look than she had shed that Day before, 'You see, faid she, I make no difficulty to engage you upon that discourse before these great Princesses, now that your designs are 'known

known to all the World; and that you are not gnilty of any proceeding you would conceal.
And therefore, fince we are gone so far, I shall e tell you, that I am indeed very much perswaded you are in the right, when youthink Antonia's Soul incapable of those alterations whereto many others are subject; but that, as to the posture of your Affairs in relation to her, I do not conceive you your felf with the thould be; and as being of opinion, that Antonia is much more favourable to you, than I ever expected her humour could have been prevailed with to be, which yet you know I am the best acquainted with of any in the World. I must indeed confess, replied Deufus, that I have much reason to be satisfied with my Fortune, and that it were to be unworthy of it, not to acknowledge it far exceeds, not only my deferts, but even my hopes. The Princel's Antonia is pleased, out of compliance with their disposal to whom she acknowledges a submission, to give me leave to hope she will not oppose my ultimate Felicity, when those Persons shall think it time it should be confurmmated: But certainly I am indebted for this Honour to the duty the conceives her felf ingaged to upon the account of her Virtue, without the interpolition of any the least favourable reflection of her's upon me. whereas she, without any the least repugnance, fubmits to the disposal of Octavia, as to what I may expect from her, I am accordingly confident, that, should my Fortune happen to be otherwise than it is in the apprehension of the Princess her Mother, she would without any regret receive from her a command never to fee ' me again, and would with as little difficulty obey it. Nay, I may further affirm, that she never

never let fall any of those Speeches which are the ordinary expressions of a tender heart, nor could I ever receive any of those Favours, whereby the hopes of a Lover may be improved. I ' may say the same of those slight ones, which it would not derogate from the greatest severity to grant: And yer, all this supposed, if it may be lawful for me to retract, I quarrel not at my "Condition; and as we receive trivial presents from covetous Persons with more acknowledgment than the profusions of the Prodigal; fo do I imagine this little, coming from a Per-" son very thrifty of her Favours, thould amount to as much with me, as all I were able to reecive from a Person of a more liberal inclination. who did her felf less violence in bestowing much. than Antonia should in parting with what were most inconsiderable. These Sentiments, replied young Prolomy, with a shake of his Head, are very much consistent with Prudence and Virtue, and Lam confident the fair Princesses, and haply some others, whose minds are distorted by these pernicious Maxims, will not flick to approve them: But, for my part, fince there is a difference between my inclina-' tions and yours, as being one extreamly taken with mildness and compliance, and have a natural aversion for trouble, and whatever may prove the occasion of any, I cannot but hope vour Pardon, with that of these fair Ladies, if 'I cannot close with your judgment, nor yet with theirs, as such, if I am not mistaken, as differs not much from yours. I think it no prefumption in my self to affirm, I have as great a love for Virtue as any other, and 4 that I infinitely esteem it in the Person Lassect; but I expect it should be a Virtue moderated by

'and

a certain ingredient of sweetness, and that it be not of those savage Virtues that admit of no Civilization. In a Word, Severity, palliate it with the fairest Names you please, is a qualification I do not find those attractions in as haply you do; and am of Opinion, that Ovid, whom, in the art of Loving we are all to look on as our grand Master, will rather confirm my Sentiment than yours, and that if he hath discovered the several inclinations of those Ladies among whom he hath disposed himself, I dare engage for him be will not make his addresses to the most severe.

to the most severe. Ovid coming up to them upon the hearing of his name mentioned, and having heard the several discourses of Drusus and Ptolomy, thought himself obliged to engage in the Conversation, and thereupon addressing himself to Ptolomy, Neither you, nor I, faid be to bim, shall well be able to establish our Maxims here; and if these fair Ladies must be admitted judges of the differences, 'tis out of all doubt they will give Sentence rather on Drusus's side than ours. And indeed, as I find not my self furnished with sufficient Circumspection to be a regular observer of those Maxims, so am I not on the other fide fo destitute as that I would absolutely follows yours, as conceiving that between both there may be a means found out, wherein fuch Persons as are not over hard to be pleased ' may meet with satisfaction. 'Tis not to be de-' nied, but that Wildom, Modesty, and Reservedness in the Person beloved, have a very powerful influence over a mind passionately devoted in Virrue, and that they imprint in it a respect whereby a fincere Love is extreamly fortified:

But the obliging Careffes, the attractive Favours,

and those other demonstrations of Affection * which we receive from the Person beloved, are 4 attended by a certain miraculous. Virtue to ims prove a budding Love to Maturity, and cultivare an affection already arrived to some growth. And as, according to the Judgment you have given of it, I feem to be more inclined to this party than the other, I must needs, to make it the most plausible I can, add to what I have said. that if Love, suitably to the rate of things. Corporal, stood in need of any thing as Nourishment, in order to, its Augmentation, it is in what we call Favours, that it would find is, or it is in them at least that it is wont to ' feek it; and that as it commonly subsists in fome Hope of Happiness, no less than in a confidence of the Merit which gave its fiest Birth, fo is it infallibly consequent, that whatever entertains and enlivens that Hope, affords it those assistances without which it cannot grow to perfection. Now they are only Favours that are able to work that effect; 'tis from them we derive those flatteries and infinuations. whereby we are infenfibly immerfed therein. But however I may plead for Favours, I shall advance nothing derogatory from Prudence and 6 Modesty, and so admit of this regulation, that as to the Favours we are to be desirous of, they · ought to be fuch as may be attendant on the qualifications aforesaid, and not inconsistent with Virtue. And where, I pray, fays Arfinoe, interrup-

* And where, I pray, fays Arfinoe, interrup-* ting bim, will you find there may be fuch Fa-* yours granted in Love as Virtue can admit?

Not indeed in the inclinations of the cruel

Delia, replied Ovid, one, that instead of the Favours which the Virtuous Prince that ador'd her

' might

might but too justly have expected, hath wearied him with a thousand discoveries of her Cruelty, which treatment it cannot be faid 'the was upon any confideration of her Virtue oblig'd to. I am very confident, replied as roundly Arsinoe, that if I had been ever so little too liberal of that which you call Favours, towards the Prince that lov'd me, his affections which I ever dearly esteem'd, and was entertain'd by that little discretion which I had receiv'd from ' Heaven, would never have been so violent as to incline him to marry me, and to offer me with himself the Crown of his Fathers, at a time when he had no reason to look on me otherwise, than as a Wretch cast upon his Territories by a Tempest, and more probably one ' issued from the dregs of a popular Extraction, than of a Rank equal to his own. What you fay may possibly be true, replies Ovid; but if your Severity absolutely wrought this effect,
it having been your good Fortune to have to do
with the most Constant and most Amorous of all Lovers, 'tweste but fit you withal reflected on all those others which it was like to have produced, the dreadful misfortunes whereto you have exposed him, and that particularly wherein it is not impossible he might have spent his whole Life, if Hazard, and not your Prudenot, had not put a Period thereto by his.
happy meeting with you. So that when you
have fumen'd up all, you will give me leave to tell you, there is a generous and innocent kindof Favours, which might have spared you both many a fortowful Day, and which you might fafely have granted him without any prejudice to your Vistue. It is of these only that I in tended to speak, not only because the sentiments.

consequent thereto are the more noble, but also that it is really my judgment they are the more proper to entertain Love, than those that proceed from an excess of Liberality (10 keep the expressions of Drusus) for besides that I think it but necessary for the Person belov'd, to keep her felf in the efteem 'she expects from the Lover, in order to the continuation and conservation of his Love; I am easily perswaded that Satiety foon smothers Desire, and that the absolute possession of what might have been wish'd, not admitting any further object of wishing, takes off the edge of that Passion whence it first sprung. There are many things which I might, from this question, take occasion to insist on, were it not that it is to be debated before such Judges as are not likely to ' prove most favourable to Ptolomy's Party: But I shall not press it any further, and think it enough, to maintain, that, as there are a fore of criminal Favours, such as cannot be defired of the Person beloved, without running the ' hazard of her displeasure, so there is also a' kind of Favours (which I could particularize were I commanded to do it) levell'd only to keep in the flame of a virtuous Love, and con-' fistent with Prudence, though not with Severity.

Ovid could have faid much more upon the present difference; but he thought fitter to forbear, as knowing that the greatest part of those that heard him would not have favoured his opinion; and imagining withal, that, in the presence of so great Princesses, he could not be too reserv'd audcircumspect, thought it enough to whisper Ptolomy in the Ear, that he would have maintained his Cause after much another rate, had the Busi-

nels been to be debated before Julia.

There

There was upon this a small interval of general filence, which Ptolomy taking advantage of, whispers Cleopatra in the ear; 'Sifter, Said be ' to ber, you are extreamly inquisitive into the Affairs of Drusus and Antonia, and have not thought it worth your asking what posture mine are in with Marcia. You betray so much indiscretion this Day, replies the Princess, feaking sumewbat louder than be had done to ber, that I am loath to ask you any Thing, lest I should engage you into the discovery of things that shall speak as little reason as those have ' fallen from you already. 'Tis therefore to be revenged on you, replied the Prince, that I tell you I am much more in her favour than ' you could have wished me, if I may measure your withes by the humour you are in at the present: And if I could but be perswaded never to depart out of her fight, or would act the ' musing and melancholy Lover, I think it would be taken as a great sign of the eatnestness of my Assection. Cleopatra made no other Answer to this Discourse of Ptolomy, than that of a. fmile, telling him withal, That it was not handsome to whilper so long before such high Company; and at the same Time putting some questions to Drusus and Lentulus, about what had passed in Augustus's Court since her departure thence, they both gave her some Account thereof, and thereupon entred into a Conversation, wherein Lentulus, who till then had spoken very little, took Occasion so to display the riches of his Wit and Judgment, that it was the general acknow-ledgment of the Company, that he was a Person of very excellent Parts. Artemisa having view'd him a long Time, and hearkned to him with much attention, being come up along with the

Company to a Place where there were seats, and where all were preparing to fit down, took the Princels Cleopatra a little aside, and whispering her in the ear so as no body could hear, 'Sister, faid she to ber, I have seen the Faces, and know the Adventures of Drusus and Ptolomy, but I pray tell me whether this Lentulus be the fame you made mention of in your Discourse, who by a strange Accident fell in Love with " Ciceru's Daughter; that Tullia, who, after she ' had by her Cruelty occasion'd the banishment of Julius Antonius, fell in Love with Ptolomy ? " Cleopatra baving told her that it was the very ' same, and withal given him the Character of ' a very confiderable Petion among the Remans, in regard as well of his Birth as Merit, Ab! ". Sifter, added the Armenian Princels, are you not desirous I thould know the Consequence and the Success of that Love whereof you acquainted "me with the first Eruption, and which by its ftrange beginning hath raised in me no small Curiofity? I do not know so much of it, replies ' the Daughter of Anshony, as that I dare pro-' mile you any great Satisfaction by the discourse 'I might entertain you with thereof; and I am absolutely ignorant of what may have happened to them fince our departure from Rome, where we left them, and whence he came within these few Days, which haply is of greatest Confe-". quence: But if you are so desirous of it, I amf confident you may promise your self Satisfaction from Lentulus himself, and I think I may prefume so far upon him as to make the proposiction to him.

With that the calls Lentulus to her, while the other Princesses were taking their Seats, and having in sew Words acquainted him how that in

the Discourse she had made to Artemisa of the Affairs of their Family, the had not forborne to give her forme Account of his concernments in the Adventures of Ptolomy, and that having inform'd her of the original of his Love to Tullia, an Adventure so much beside the ordinary rate, had raifed in that Princess so great an earnestness to know the Success thereof, that she thought her self oblig'd to intreat him to facisfy her as to that particular, in case there were nothing he would be desirous to conceal; affuring him further, that besides the Obligation he should put upon her, he might absolutely trust himself to the Discretion of that Princess, as one that had very much the faculty to conceal those Things, whereof the discourse or discovery might prove either regretful or prejudicial to him. Lentulus, at the first start of this Discourse of Cleopatra, seem'd to be a little surpriz'd therear, but it was not long ere he recover'd himself; and being one that had abundance of respect and compliance for her, he protested it would be no small satisfaction to himself, that he should endeavour to give her all the demonstrations the could defire of his Obedience: And that fince the Princess Artemisa was desirous of the History of his Afflictions, he would farisfy het Delires whenever the pleased to command him to do it, and should be very glad to take that Occasion to express the Respects he had for her, and which he was ambitious to render as well to her Merit as her Friendship, and with that to the affection of Prince Alexander, whom he had ever had a very high efteem of, and of whose Adventures he had heard some part in his way towards Alexandria. Artemisa made a civil return to that obliging Discourse of Lentulus, and having excused her Curiosity, by alledging her con-

concernments in the Adventures of a Person of his worth, and a good Friend of Alexander's, they consulted together about the time wherein this relation was to be made, and having resolv'd that it must of necessity be done that day, because of the artival of the Emperor, after which they should have such leisure, as they then had, it was concluded it should not be put off any longer than to the end of their walking. And whereas the Princess Cleopatra was ignorant of some part of the Adventures of Lentulus, and those, as she told him, the most important, they resolv'd that Artemila thould return along with her to her Chamber, where, after they had defir'd that liberty of Candace and Elifa, they would stay with Lentulus, and hear the relation he was to entertain them withal. The business was put in Execution, as it had been resolv'd, and the fair Princesses having their recreation in walking an hour longer, those that were lodg'd in the Palace returned thither, taking Arsemifa along with them; Cleopatra having per-Iwaded Olympia and Arfinoe, that it was out of a Defign the had to bring her to the acquaintance of a Brother of Alexander's. In a Word, they were no sooner gotten into Cleopatra's Chamber, whither they were followed by Ptolomy, Drufus, and Lensulus, but the acquainted Ptalomy how much their whole House was indebted to Artemisa for the safety of Alexander, and the extraordinary Obligation which she her self stood in to that Princes; and the young Prince, who had understood something of it, finding in the Person of Artemisa all things worthy his Respects and the Love of Alexander. rendred that fair Princels whatever might be due to her from his Brother, and expressed the resentment he had for her goodness, and the Honour the did their House, with all imaginable acknowlcdgkedgment and civility. Which passed, he grew very impatient to know what was become of Alexander, whom he thought to have found in Alexandria, since that Artemisa was there: But Cleopatra told him, that he was gone thence with Marcellus, and that she was in hopes of his Return thither that Day, or at surthest on the Morsow.

After this Discourse and some other, whereby Artemisa and Ptolomy mutually discovered the Respects they had one for the other, the Princess Cleopatra acquainted Ptolomy with the Defign they had to understand the Adventures of Lentulus, upon which Notice he took away Drusus along with him, and left them alone with Lentu-Cleopatra, going to Elifa and Candace, intreated of them an Hour's Liberty to fatisfy the Curiofity of Artemifa, promifing them to return inimediately after Supper, and to pass away the Evening with them. Being, after this Precaution given, return'd into her Chamber, where the had left Artemisa with Lentulus, they went all together into the Closet, taking only Camilla with them; where being fat, and having seated Lentulus near them, when he perceived they gave him Attention, he began his Discourse (which Cleopatra ordered him to address to the Princess Artemisa, as the least acquainted with his Adventures) and spoke in these Terms.

The History of LENTULUS and TULLIA.

T was no slight Enterprize that I engaged upon when I undertook the Service of Gicero's Daughter; and had I examined Appearances, I could have expected but small Success in the dispute of a Heart prepossessed before-hand by a strong Passion

Passion and that raised by a Merit such as that of Ptalemy, a Person illustrious and recommendable for his Birth and Virtue, and one amiable in all Things. Nor indeed was it any Effect of my Will that inclined me to prosecute that Resolution, but I was dragged to the Pursuance thereof by the importunity of Passion, to abate which, all the opposition of Reason proved inessectual, as being so strong, that disarming me of all the affiltances which the other might have supplied me with to fortify my felf against its violence, lest me no other Liberty than that of fighing, and considering, to my grief, the sad and sudden change of my condition. Cettain it is, that I went out of Lucullus's Garden, a place fatal to me for the loss of my Freedom, as really, and as passionately in Love, as I could have been, had I, for the space of several Years, suffered under the influence of Tullia's attraction, and that I was as much Metamorphosed during those few Minutes, wherein was effected that engagement upon my Soul, as if I had spent a considerable part of my Life in the service of that Person, to whom my Destiny had but newly enslaved me. things which thould have fecur'd me against that growing Passion, contributed to my further engagement therein: For however it must be acknowledg'd, that the fair Tullia was infinitely amiable, and really able to raife love in Persons much less inclined thereto than my self, yet is it my opinion, that, of a long time, I should not have submitted to the yoke the hath forced upon me, if, in that faral instant, her Beauty, though of a Virtue to Work a far more miraculous effect, had not received a certain supply from her grief that made it more attractive than ordinary, and afforded it those Forces, against which my

Heart could not make the least resistance. Those zears, whereof all her constancy could not obstruct the passage, gliding from her fair Eyes down ther beauriful Face, and which (contrary to their opinion, who would attribute that effect rather to daughter and joy) gave a new lustre to her Beauty; the languishing sweetness was so remarkable in ther Eyes and all over her Countenance; the gracefulness of her Singing, perform'd with much Arr, and heightened by an admirable Voice; the Words, wherein, nowithstanding the eclipse of her Passion, she discovered so much Prudence, and fo great Virtue; in a Word, fo many feveral things having conspired together to give my Heart the faral assault, wrought it in the first place into a certain tenderness, grief, and compassion, and afterwards reduced it into such a posture, as that it was in an absolute incapacity to make the least opposition against the imperious Passion that possels'd it self thereof. In fine, Madam, I was in love, nay, in an instant was eagerly in love with the beautiful, the afflicted, and the passionare Tullia. Ptolomy, to whom I discovered my affection, at first made sport at it, but afterwards bemeaned my destiny. From that very first Day was I grown a great lover of Solirude, and I thought all Company insupportable, but that which I had then left. During the temainder of that Day, and the Night following, I imagined to my felf that Tullia was perpetually present, in the same condition I had seen her, as well engaged in the Conversation she had had with Emilia in the Arbour, at my last meeting with her, when I had her fwooning in my Arms, and saw her breathless in Emilia's Lap. The Night, which for that time had drawn a Curtain over her fair Eyes, and the paleness which during Vol. VII. N.

those few Minutes spread it self over her Countenance, seemed not to me to have taken aughe from her Beauty: So that whenever I represented her to me in that posture, and that it came into my thoughts it was for Ptolomy, an ungrateful obstinate young Man, who had seen her in that affliction without being moved to the least compassion; "O ye Gods, cried I, is it possible that Tullia, the object of my adorations, thould be reduced to those Extremities for a Person's fake who is not in the least sensible of her Suffersings? And that he who is ready to die for herdares not hope for any part of that which another so ungratefully disdains ! O Tullia, what cruel Destiny reigns over thee, that thou must bye him that thung thee, and art so insensible of his devotions that dies for thee ! O Prolomy, is there any necessity that show shouldst be possessor of a Good thou doft contemp, and that the unfortunate Friend should derive from that Good, which show deprivest him of without the Least Enjoyment to thy felf, all his hopes, and all the happinels of his Life! O Lentulus, must thou needs fall in love with Tullia, whose Soul s is insusceptible of all impressions other than what it hath received for Ptelony; or shouldst thou hate Ptolomy, who, though not chargeable with sany fuch defign, will prove the occasion of all thy unhappiness?

Such and the like expressions did my first agic tation break forth it self in; whereupon making some reslections on the change of my Fortune, I summoned all the affistances of my Reason, the better to fortify my self against it. Not that I sould hearken to any consideration that should divert me from continuing my addresses to Tullia, if my own inclinations engaged me thereto, save only that of the Love she was preposlessed with for Ptolomy, which misfortune only removed, all things else seemed to encourage me in the Services I had for that excellent Person, as well in regard of her disposition, as her Birth, and the quality of our Conditions, which gave me much reason to hope a fortunate issue of my design; but that one obstacle appeared so formidable and fo cruel, that upon the least reflection I made on it, I fell into a kind of irrecoverable affliction. There had been heretofore a very great Enimity between our Families, upon occasion, that one of our House and Name had been unfortunately engaged in Cataline's Conspiracy, which Cicero, during the Time of his Consulthip, had discovered; infomuch, that Lentulus, with Cethegus, and divers of the nobleft Families in Rome, loft their Lives for it : But finte Cicero's death, thefe divifions had been appealed; and though the familiarity between me and his Son was not very great, it proceeded rather out of the intractableness of his disposition, than any resentment might be left of our differences. So that looking on my felf as of a confiderable Rank among the Romans, and sufficiently, advantaged as to all those things that come into the confiderations of Marriage, I might with reason excertain a confidence, that Gicero and all Tullia's Friends would not have flighted me, had I acquainted them with the defign I had to serve her, since they had before allowed of the addresses of Cecinna, who (I may speak it without flamery to my self) could not be preferred before me. But I should rather have Submitted to the absolute defeat of all my hopes, than endeavour the attainment of my Felicity by that way: And though I had some reason to imagine, that Gicera would, the more to oblige me,

have forc'd his Sister to a compliance, as one that, notwithstanding the pre disposal of her affection, would have, out of Prudence, submitted to his defires; yet should I have chosen rather to continue unfortunate all my Life, than make a Conquest of Tullia by any other disposal than her own, or owe my happiness to any thing but her see inclinations.

And this manner of proceeding I thought very rational; for if, after I had applied my felf to her Brother, Tullia her self should have resuled to comply with his intentions, or that her Brother, fensible of her aversion thereto, would not have exercised the power he had over her to my fatiffaction, I must have borne all the shame and regree of fuch an overture; and if, on the contrary, Tullia conforming her felf so the will of Cicero, would have consented to my pretensions, as it might be hoped from such a prudence as the was owner of, I must needs, with no small regret, be assured, as being fatisfy'd of her affection for Ptolomy, that, to profecute my own contentment, I should make a Person I lov'd beyond my self, the most unfortunate upon Earth, and so might justly fear, that notwithstanding all her Virtue, I should never have the absolute possession of a Heart which lay so strongly engaged elsewhere. This Heart therefore was that I resolv'd the conquest of, or rather to dispossels it of the Love it was fortified with for Ptolomy: And this resolution I faw well enough could not be effectuated but through a many difficulties, it being no ordinary Master-picce in the Art of Love, to force out of a Soul an impression engraven therein by an excessive merit, especially such a one as that of Tulha, who had expressed such a height of constancy in the generous opposition the made again@

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against the Love of Julius Antonius, a Prince eruly great and shining in all those qualities that make a Person amiable. Tis true, I could not but conceive a little weak glimpse of hope from the affurance I had of Ptolomy's backwardness to meet her Love, or rather from the profession he had made to me, that he would never love her while he liv'd; and accordingly infer thence, that the great Courage of Tullia would at last be tir'd out by the disdain of that young Man, and that she would endeavour to break those bonds, which could not but make something for my advantage. But, Madam, be pleased but to favour me with a flight reflection on the strange posture of my Affairs, and confider how much I deserv'd compassion. No question, but it must needs be a great satisfaction to me, that Ptolomy would not love Tullia, and that I grounded not my happiness on any thing so much as the aversion he had for her: Yet were there certain intervals wherein she sincere affection I had for her, put me upon withes much against my self, as such as wherein I should be far from desiring he might not love her: For, loving her beyond my felf, how advantageous soever it might prove to me, I could not wish her perpetually unfortunate through the aversion of what the so much affected. During those reflections, I knew not how I ought to demean my self towards him; but certain it is, I durst not, without a great violence to my self, have intreated him to continue his cruelty towards a Person whom I ador'd; and though I should have been much troubled to see him earnestly fallen in love with Tullia, yet had I fuch a tenderness for her contentment, when my own was so much concern'd, that I never made it my request to him, that he should not love her. N 3

. In the mean time, I thought it long to have another fight of those fair Eyes that had wounded me so deeply; but having no great acquainxance at Cicere's House, but being well known to Emilia, and her Husband Scipio, of them it was that I expected some affiftance, and consequently to them was it fit I should address my self. The first visit I made to Emilia, I intended not to make any mention at all of Tullia, to prevent an amagination the might conceive, that I visited her only out of some design I had upon her. But the spoke of her first; and whereas the accident that had happened to her in our presence, gave her occasion enough to bring her upon the Stage, the foon engag'd me upon that discourse, and put me into no small affliction, when the told me, that ever fince that fatal Day she had lain very fick, nay, that her fickness was not without some danger, as to her Life. Had Emilia taken notice of my Countenance, when she gave that account of ber, she might have observ'd in it such a change as would in some measure have acquainted her with what passed in my Heart. That I was extreamly troubled at the misfortune of her Friend, was a thing I could not diffemble, as what might have been attributed to pure civility, and the respects I had for her; whereupon I took occafion to tell her, that I had conceiv'd an infinite esteem for that excellent Person, and should take it as a great obligation done me, might I be admitted to wait on her in a Visit to that distressed Lady. Emilia told methat might eafily be done, when Tullia's indisposition were a little remitted, and that she would take me with her, when she were to be feen; but for that time her condition. was such, as that she in a manner saw none but her felf, and hardly bore with the conversation of

of her nearest kindred. In a Word, Madam, it is not easily imaginable what strange things passed in Tullia's thoughts at that time; and funcemy relation is to dilate it self into an historical Account of her, as well as my self, I shall acquaint you with that part thereof, which hath

fince come to my knowledge. That excellent Person, in whom a Passion raifed by the indignation of Heaven might well disturb her enjoyments, but neither alter her Virtue, nor abase her Courage, had been sensibly mov'd at the infuking behaviour of Ptolomy towards her. And whereas there could nothing fall from him, but must be levell'd right at the Heart, the disdain he had express'd towards her; prov'd not only the occasion of her swooning, and the weakness consequent thereto, but also left in her mind an impression of grief, which made the body feel some part of the indisposition of the mind: Infomuch, that the was no fooner serir'd wich Emilia, but the was put into a Bed with a violent Fever, and for some Days after was in some danger. I have been inform'd, that the danger the was in, as to point of Life, such as not a little alarm'd her Friends, seem'd to be very welcome to her, and that feeing her felf fallen into a misfortune, which she look'd on no otherwise than a crime, she thought her self unworthy to live, and was defirous to fee the period of her Life, that the might fee the end of a Pafsion, which, in her judgment, eclipsed all the glory of it, and must have darkened her memory with shame and consusion. Her indisposition therefore, producing in her mind an effect wholly contrary to what it was wont to do in other Perfons, brought her a double fatisfaction, partly by reason of the convenience she derived from it

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to humour her melancholy thoughts without the disturbance of conversation and company, and the opportunity she had to disguise the diseases of her mind with the appearances of those of her

Hence came it, that during her Sickness, she admitted few visits, and unless it were those whom the must of necessity see, only Emilia had access to her. And whereas the was the only Perfon the admitted into the Cabinet of her most secret apprehensions, to her alone was it that she made her complaints, and disburthened her affliction, and of her alone did the expectan abatement thereof. 'You now see, faid she to ber, wou now fee me reduced to the condition I have fo often wished my self in, ever since that infupportable misfortune befel me, which hath d blafted all the luftre of my Days, and wherewith you only are acquainted. You see Death, which only can furnish us with necessary remedies, comes in to my assistance according to my wishes, and the need I stood in of him; and I hope that by his means you will be delivered from the shame which you may suffer through either my weakness or want of Courage. The infolent Youth, who triumphs over my · Heart, and all the glory of my Life, shall never know his Victory, and shall not have the satisfaction either to laugh at my weakness, or hug himself in his own revenge. This Life, which continued, had exposed me to such mile carriages as might have discovered to him my misfortune, and his own advantage, now draws towards its period, and it is already grown too insupportable and odious to me, not to entertain the approaches of Death with abundance of Comfort. O Tullia, had it been the good pleasure of the Gods to shorten thy unfortunate thread but some sew Months before, thou hadst dy'd in the height of an unblemished Glory!

But thou wouldst not haply have wanted some defires to live, whereas now thou art ready to lose it, with a satisfaction equal to what other.

Persons are sensible of in the Meridian of their

best Fortunes. To this effect was the discourse she made to Emilia, who, out of the fincere Friendship she had for her, dissolved into tears to hear her speak, and forbore not to make those remonstrances to her, which she thought any way likely to divert her from that aversion which she seemed to have for Life. But her discourses wrought little on the apprehensions of Tullia; and whereas, notwithstanding the greatness of her Courage, the wound the had received gall'dishe very bottom of her Heart, the could not put out of her thoughts, nor' indeed forbear to speak of him that had given either; 'Ah! my dear Emilia, faid she, looking on her with a certain infinuation of Passion, could the cruel Adversary but have guessed at the true cause of the accident that's befallen me. · how confident and fiery had he been, and, if I mistake not his humour, how insolently would he have trampled on a wretch, against whom he is exasperated for the disgrace of Ju-" lius Antonius! With what scorn would he: have aggravated my unhappiness, had he but known the advantage my cruel Destiny had given him over my heart; and with what prefumption would he not have looked on this deplorable change of my Humour and Fortune! ' I am of opinion, said Emilia to comfort ber,' that he would behave himself much otherwise, and that if he were fatisfied of the affection you have for him, I do not think but he would be fensible thereof. Ah! my dear Emilia, replies the Daughter of Cicero, flatter me not, by tel-Iling me that which abates nothing of my Grief! I am very confident that Ptolomy neither loves ' me, nor ever will love me while he lives; but ' you have heard it from me already, and shall find meaffirming it to the last Gasp, that, though ' I were really loved by him, yet would his Affec-' tion contribute nothing to my content; that I ' should slight it as I have done that of his Brother, and that he should sooner come to the ' knowledge of my Death, than of the true Senti-' ments I have for him. Not that the pure hatred I have for his House, obliges me to this Kind of Procedure, or that I have not as much Rea-' fon to hate the Son of Cleopatra, as the Son of ". Fulvia; but my precedent Actions are the rule whereby I regulate the subsequent; and that since ' I have dealt as I did with Julius Antonius, I ought to continue my Constancy to the end, and die rather then remit any thing of it.

These were her ordinary Discourses, the real Expressions of her Apprehensions at that Time; but not long after, what Resistance soever she could make against that which she called Weakness, the could not forbear falling into it. So that looking ou Emilia with an aspect not discovering any mark of that Violence, which she had but so lately expressed: Emilia, faid she to ber. I desire you by all the Friendship that hath past between us, to tell me, without any Flattery, a thing I very much long to know, and which I cannot ask without Confusion; did you observe how Ptosomy entertain'd the Accident that happen'd to me for his Sake; and while I lay panting for breath between your Arms, and his Presence, saw you.

you in his Countenance any mark of Grief or Compassion? Seemed he to be any way mov'd at so sad a Spectacle, or did he make a Reflecficion upon it like that of his Companion, whose . Countenance upon the first opening of my Eyes, 'I perceived bathed in Tears?' Emilia could not tell her truly that Ptolomy had feemed moved thereat, as I was; and yet the as much as lay in her Power disguised his Insensibility, and endeavoured to represent with the greatest Advantage, the Service which the Prince had done her upon that Oscasion, shough proceeding from pure Civility. Though Tuttin could not absolutely believe what the faid, yet for some small Time the hearkned, with Satisfaction, to what flattered her Humout; but afterwards returning to her Diffidences and Resolutions, 'Flatter me no longer, my dear Emiis, faid she, I must dye, 'tis the only Remedy I know to get out of my Miseries, and the onby one whereto without Shame I can have Recourle.

Thus did Tullia pals over some Days, during which, through the little Love she had to life, she really brought it into some Danger: But she was opportunely relieved, and by the continual Attendance and Consolations of Bmilia, her Body and Mind receiving some Refreshment, the grew somewhat better, and within a small Time gave Hopes of a perfect Recovery. From the Time that I first understood from Emilia that she was sick, I either sent, or went myself every Day to Emilia's to inquire after her Health: And Emilia having several Times acquainted her with it, the flattered herfelf into an Imagination, that Ptolomy, whom I daily conversed with, might be somewhat concerned in that Civility; infomuch, that I have been told that Imagination, wherein Emilia confirmed het all

all that lay in her Power, contributed not a little

to her Recovery.

As foon as any were permitted to visit her, Emilia, whom I daily follicited to that Purpose, took me along with her, yet representing it to me as a very particular Favour, and making me believe that Tallia as yet suffered but very few Persons to come to her. She still kept her Bed, as being not thought strong enough to get up, though her Fever had lest her some Days before: But even in the Condition the seemed to be in, though the were very pale by reason of her Sickness, yet my Love enlightening my Eyes and Imagination, represented her to me more beautiful than any Thing that pretends to Beauty. The Sight of her raised a little Disturbance in me, and her looking on me, bringing Ptolomy into her Mind, it might be perceived the was somewhat troubled and surprized. Coming near the Bed, Emilia, who presented me to her, assuming the Discourse: Lentulus, feid she ' to Tullia, was so officious to relieve you in that Accident which occasioned your Indisposition, that it is but just he should be admitted among

the first to visit you, and that he should congratulate the Recovery of your Health proportiona-

bly to the Affliction he conceived at your Sick-

I was in such a Disturbance through the Earnestness of my Passion, or, to say better, at such a
loss, that, not able to add any Thing to Emilia's
Discourse, I suffered Tullia to second what she
said, who gave me Thanks as well for the Assistance
I had afforded her in Lucuslus's Garden, as the
Tenderness I had expressed towards her during her
Sickness, and the Pains I had taken to visit her. I
reply'd to hed Discourse, in the Complements or-

dinary upon such Occasions, and which I repeat

not, because that kind of Entertainment deserves not to be brought upon the Stage a second Time, not indeed any Thing of the Conversation that passed between us at that first Vist, which was only about Things indifferent. Only I am totell you, that I went away much more sick than I had been before; and that this second Sight, and the Discourses to Tullia, widened my Wound to shove half what it was before.

"Two Days after that Visit, I gave her another upon my own Account, and, by the Conversation we had together, making Experience of the admirable Excellencies of her Mind, if before I was in Love, it might have been now said, I had lost myself in it. No doubt, but my Eyes, and cer-tain Sighs which I was not able to keep in, might have given her some Notice of what I suffered in my Heart; but my Tongue was far from the like Confidence, as having put me into such a Pear at the first, as made me dumb as foon as I would open my Mouth to discover myself. I bethought myfelf, therefore, to manyfelt my Intentions by other ways more folemnthan those of Discourse; fo that the Day being come on which is celebrated the Birth of Augustus by divers magnificent Spectacles, wherein the young Nobility of Rome Is wont to appear with Abundance of Splendour, and to adorn their Persons and their Equipage with the Liveries of the Ladies they serve, I resolved to make my Appearance in the Shews with the Liveries of Tullia, disposing of them all about, as well on myfelf as my Chariot, and all the Persons of my Retinue. I may presume to affirm, that I was not to be numbred among those that made least Appearances there; and if Drufus's Magnificence had not obscured all that was to be seen that Day, I might haply have been observed as well as divers others. The

The Colours of Tullia are white and green; which I interlac'd all about with her Characters. disposing them as well upon my Arms, as upon whatever belong'd to me, intermingled with Motto's and Devices, which as they expressed my Gallantry, so were they also in some manner the Demonstrations of my Passion. I shall not need to trouble you, Madam, with any Relation thereof, because I doubt not but that the Princess Cleapatra hath given you a particular Account of the Magnificences of that Day, fince the hath acquainted you with the Loves of Drusus, who carried away all the Glory of it. Ptolomy, who was present when I put on my Cloaths, and took order for all Things that Day, and who only knew what none elle could imagine, of what I had in my Thoughts, could not, though he withal bemoan'd my case, forbear laughing at the Earnestness I discover'd towards a Person that was at fuch a Distance from the Affection I might expect from her, and in whom haply he, by reason of his aversion, had not observ'd those Excellencies. which have prov'd Charms and Chains to me. many Persons took Notice in the Solemnities of that Day, that my Appearance therein was in the Quality of Servent to Tullia; though they were ignorant whether it proceeded from Love, or was a pure piece of Gallantry, as it might have happened.

But the next Day going to Emilia's, whom I constantly visited, and whose Favour it was my main business to acquire, as soon as ever she saw me, 'You are very much to be commended, faid' she to me, for being so mindful of those that are sick and absent, and I shall take Occasions every where to celebrate your Generosity, which hash made you neglect so many fair Ladies that

were in health, and present at the Solemnities, to bestow the Honour of your Magnificence on one that was absent and indisposed, whom we may be haply acquainted with. No question but the is of your Acquaintance, reply'd I very ' feriously, but you were not very familiar with "my Intention, if you call that Generosity which e proceeds from a far more powerful Cause; and I may very well have endeavour'd to bestow one Day with the greatest Solemnity on her to whose Service I have devoted those of my whole Life. Are you in good Earnest, replies Emilia, or is it yet a small Remainder of Gallantry, whereof, to the Honour of my Friend, you made so great " Oftentation? I speak to you, reply'd I, but with too much Sincerity; and as I dare acknowledge ' myself to you guilty of a l'assion full of Love, · Innocence, and Virtue, without derogating from the Respect I owe you, so I despair not your 4 Pardon, if I tell you, that I am and shall be

while I live, infinitely in Love with Tullia. Upon that Expression, Emilia putting on a sesions Countenance, 'I think my Kinswoman very happy, faid she to me, to have gain'd the Affections of a Person equal, as to Worth and Extraction, to Lentulus; and certainly I could "not have wish'd any Thing more to her Advantage. But fince the Esteem I have for you is extraordinary, and that I am truly tender of both your Fortune and Satisfaction, I conceive myfelf oblig'd to tell you, that Tullia's Mind is " much different from the Apprehension you may have of it; and it is much my Fear, that as things fland, you will not make those Advantages of your Merit and the Demonstrations of your Love, which he could wish you might; and consequently, though I am as much as may be a

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Friend to Tullia, I would advise you, if it be possible, to dispose your Affections elsewhere.' This Discourse of Emilia added nothing to the Distinctive I had foreseen myself, and assured of the Sincerity wherewith the spake to me, I was the more inclined to make a surther Discovery of my Condition to her, and to beg her Assistance.

While Things stood thus between us, comes in Scipio, of whose Friendship having a more than ordinary Considence, I made no Difficulty to proceed before him in the Discourse I had begun to his Lady, and having repeated to him what I had already said of my Inclinations for Tullia, and protested to both, that that Passon should never expire but with my Life, I begg'd their Assistance in a Design whereat their Friend could take no offence, and to sutther my acquest of her Heart, which was the only Thing I wished in the World, as being resolved not to make any Application to her Brother, till the should approve my so doing,

and favour my Pretentions herfelf.

Emilia and Scipio listened to my Discourse with much Attention, and seemed to be troubled at the knowledge they had of my being thus engaged; but not both equally, in as much as Scipio, being ignorant of Tullia's Passion for Ptolomy, and forefeeing nothing might fo much oppose my Intentions as Tullia's Severity, conceived a hope that with Time and a Constancy of Addresses, it might be overcome: But Emilia, who knew much more than her Husband, judged otherwise of the Business, and was almost at Despair of all good Success. She alledg'd to me all the Reasons she could, concealing only those which the knew to be most pressing and perswasive, to divert me from that Affection. I knew them as well as herself, but thought it not fit to discover so much.

out of an Opinion that the had not acquainted her Husband with that Secret of her Friend, and a conceit, that it was yet too foon to give her an Account of the knowledge I had of it. In fine, they promised me all the Assistance which their Interest with Tullia could procure, though Emilie sufficiently discovered that it was with little hope of Success that the made methat Promise, and that it was apparent in the Carriage of Scipio, that the unfortunate Issue of the Design he had been engaged in to serve Julius Antonius in his Addresses to that inexorable Beauty, had much deterred him from undertaking the like Employment for any other that should pretend to her Affectious. And yer, they might both very well undertake to do me some Favour in my Affairs, without any Injury to the Friendship they had for Tullia; and if I may be allowed to speak it myself both as to Birth, and whatever is else of Importance in order to Marriage, the Advantage of the Match lay rather on my fide than Tulkia's; nor could Emilia, shough even so much concerned in her Affairs, do any Thing more truly advantageous for her Friend, than by endeavouring to wean her out of an Affection contrary to her Content, Glory; and Establishment, to engage her into another; wherein the might find whatever the loft in the other.

From that very Day, did the endeavour to represent, as a very great Obligation, that I had done for her Honour at the publick Shews, and to perswade her, that it was not, as the would needs interpret it, an Effect of pure Gallantry. Tullia was as earnest in the contrary Opinion, and maintained very stiffly, that there was yet less probability it should proceed from any Love to her, and that in all likelihood I could not have fallen in

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in Love with a Person I had no oftner seen, and whom, when I had, I had found in a Condition more likely to raise Compassion than Love. After a long Comestation, wherein Emilia thought it not fit to acquaint her with the Confession I had made to her; I should be very glad, added the, pretending to comply with Tullia's Judgment, my Opinion should prove falle, and yours true; and whereas Lentulus is no doubt a Person of very much worth, and deferves a very good Fortune, all that know him are obliged to with for his Sake, that he would not address his Affec-4 tions where they are so slightly entertained. You " are much in the right, answers Tullia, and io is the greatest Missorune could have happened to Lentulus, to love an unfortunate Wretch that fhall never be capable of any Sentiments for him, other than the Efteem due to his Merie, and one " whose Heart is already unbappily engaged for that Remainder which the expects of Life. It may be hoped, replies Bmilie, that that Engae gement will not bear date with your Life, and 6 besides the Assistance you may expect from your Courage, it is not impossible but that the Services of some worthy Person that casts his Affection on you will force out of your Mind the 4 Memory of a Man that neither loves you, nor you would by any means affect. Ah! my dear Emilia, replies Tullia, let's have no more Difse course of it! you are too well acquainted with. my Misfortune to be really of that Opinion, nor is it for me to flatter myself any longer in the Misery whereto I am reduced. With these Words she so burst forth into Tears, that Emilia, deploring her Condition, was obliged to fall uponsome other Discourse.

While Tullia continu'd thus in a fruitless consumption for Ptolomy, I might be truly said to die a gradual Death for Tullia; and what was worst, I lay still dying, and durst not open my Mouth to discover to her the disease that hasten'd me to my Grave: Not that I am naturally a-wanting as to Confidence, or that I was afraid to offend Tullia, by acquainting her with the passion I had for her; but the knowledge I had of her unfortunate prepossession, benumb'd my Heart upon the least resolve or reflection to that purpose, as knowing not in what manner I could discover my Love to a Person whom I knew pre-engag'd in another Affection, and so far from being in a Condition to entertain that which I had for her. Upon this confideration I passed away several days in a languishing Condition, and I think I should have kept filence yet a while longer, if chance had not befriended me with that which I could not fo foon have expected from my Resolution. Tallia, was by this Time recover'd, though still languishing and melancholly by Reason of the indisposition of her Mind, which suffer'd not the Body to advance to perfect Health; and though she were extreamly given to solitude, yet could the not avoid the Entertainment of divers Persons that came to visit her. Having always been very much inclin'd to study and learning, and that only she of her House inherited some part of the Knowledge and Eloquence of her Father, the was particularly visited by all those who were remarkable for their skill and command in the noblest Sciences. Among these, the famous Mathematician Thra-Collus, whose Reputation is so great all over the World, and whom the Friendship and Protection of Tiberius had engag'd to follow Augustus's Court, came often to see her, and conferred with

her sometimes of the Discoveries he made in human Affairs by the help of his Science. One Day we casually met together at her Chamber, whither came also Emilia, and some other Ladies of her nearest Acquaintance, and with whom I passed away the Time while Thrasyllus was in private Discourse with Tullia. I was at no great distance from him; and though I talked with Hortenfia, yet heard I some part of what he had said to Tullia. In fine, perceiving he went on very serioufly in his Discourse, I hearkened to him more attentively, and heard, that after some Words which I repeat not, 'I shall not, continued be. conceal any longer from you, what I have found out of your deltiny and the state of your Mind. No doubt, but you are passionately in Love; and are also as passionately lov'd, but this Love is onot disposed with Justice, in that, without making any one happy, it makes two Persons extreamly unfortunate. Thrasyllus, being a Person better acquainted with the Stats than versed in matters of Courtship and common Civility, spoke these Words with so little Discretion, and so loud, that Tullia could not but imagine I had overheard them. A sudden redness immediately spread it self over her Face, such as since her sickness was not very ordinary there, and the was infuch a confusion of Thoughts, that she was abso-Jutely at a loss what to say, or what Answer to make Thrasyllus. I know not whether the notice he took of it occasion'd his parting from her; but leaving her, he comes up to Hortensia whom I was in discourse with, whereupon seeing Tullia difengaged, I went to her, and left Thrafyllus with Hortenfia. Tullia continued still in a thoughtful pensiveness, having not conquered the confusion into which the words of Thrasyllus had put

her, or rather the perswasion she was of that I had over-heard them, and the Reflection the could not but make thereon, drew from her certain fighs, which she ineffectually endeavoured to smother. I looked on her for some Time in that posture, and growing somewhat confident upon her filence, ' Madam, faid I to ber, may I not presume to sak you, whether your Thoughts are not em-1 ployed about the last Words Thrasyllus spoke to you? Upon these Words she recovered herfelf; and looking on me with a Countenance languishing, yet not without Mildness; it seems then, you over-heard, faid she to me, what Thrafyllus faid to me, whence I perceive you make it your business to hearken to the Discourses of others, while you were thought engag'd in the Entertainment of Hortenfia? I have indeed, replied I, over-heard Thrasyllus's Discourse, though not out of any Design I had to do it; and indeed he spoke it so loud, that it was hard not to hear it to the Place where I fat ? And if I am chargeable with indifcretion for acquainting you with the notice I took of it, you hould pardon it, out of a Consideration of the concernment I have therein, and the skill I have in some Measure to explain to you what you may haply think obscure in it. I find it also fo obscure, replied she, that I do not apprehend any Thing of it: But though I am well satisfied of Thrafyllus's Experience and Knowledge, vet do I not believe it always infallible, nor think my felf obliged to trouble my Thoughts to find out the explication of all he may fay to me. The last Thing he said to you, replied I, is, in my judgment, of great Consequence, and contains something Mysterious; but without 4 any direction of the Stars, I could my felf,

and that with more certainty than Thrasyllus, bave acquainted you with one half of what you have heard from him; and if I am ignorant who that felicify'd Person is that may deserve your Affection, I am on the other side but too infallibly certain, that it is Lentulus adores you, and Lentulus that dies for your sake.

' Tullia was a little surprized at these Words; but not long after recovering her felf, I fee then, faid she to me, that your knowledge of my Destiny is much below Thraspillus's, or at least that you diffemble what you do know, and would speak after another rate, if you were either better skilled in it, or spoke more sincerely. For my fincerity, replied I, you need onot, I conceive, question it, while I shall tell. you Things that stand in such a compliance "with probability; and for the knowledge of vour Destiny, the interest I have in it makes " me say that I am more seen in it than Thrasyle lus. But without medling with the other part of his Discourse, wherein I find little likelihood, or at least, little justice, I shall fasten only on that which I-have undertaken to explain, and accordingly affire you, that I am the Person means by Thrasyllus, by whom you are passionately belov'd; but I shall withal protest to you, by whatever I think most sacred, nay by your felf, whom I religiously adore, that nothing shall ever hinder me from being ' yours to the last gasp of my Life.

This protestation I made trembling, and by all the action thereof discovering the reality and violence of the Passion that forced me to speak; and Tullia, who had heard it with a Countenance more serious than the expressed before, rejoining to my Discourse with an excess of Modesty: 'I

' am no more obliged, faid she to me, to credit this Confirmation, than I was your former Difcourse; bus shall tell you, that, having those Respects I have for you, 'twould be one of my segregrest Afflictions it should be true. Affliction, replied I with an accent submissively passionate, can accrue to you from an Affection full of Respect, Innocence and Vertue; and why will you envy me the glory, to ferve you, a Relation I prefer before the Empire of the World? You know, replies Tullia, that accords ing to the Discourse of Thrasyllus, I am only destind to make People unfortunate, and knowing you to be a Person of excellent worth, as I do, nay further, being much obliged to you for the good Offices you have done me, I should be much the more troubled that unhappy lot inhould fall on you, rather than some wretched Person, whose Formes and Enjoyments I i should be less tender of. Ah! Madam, reply'd 4 I, bewail not my Destiny, since it is in your opower to make it what you please; and call to mind, that Thrafyllus stold you indeed, that you make some unfortunate, but not that you s cannor but make them unfortunate, I am that sunfortunate Man, and no doubt thall be fuch, while my addresses are directed to you without any hope of acceptance; but if compassion, and the assurances I shall give you of my affection evente my Death, may work upon your Heart, I would not change Formnes with the happiest Person upon Earth. I cannot; replies Tullia, give you any encouragement to hope for any fuch change in my Heart, without some design to deceive you: And fince I really have too high an esteem for you to be guiky of such an ine tencion, I am to defire your reflection on the pref precedent part of Life, that you may thence infer what humour I am of, and what resolutions I may have taken. Further, added she, with a figh she was not able to slife, my Life is crossed with those missortunes which are not yet come to your knowledge, and it will be your happiness not to have to do with the Person or Fortunes of one wretched by decree.

These Words were accented with so pressing a Passion, that it was with much ado she kept het fair Eyes from giving but too too evident marks of her Affliction, and the Moistness which I perceiv'd cast a certain Cloudiness about them. wrought such Compassion in my Soul, as that, during that Interval I defired Things prejudicial to myself, and wished Ptolomy loved her, that so the might be the less miserable. The sad Reflection I made on that cruel Circumstance of my Fortune, ty'd up my Tongue for a Time; and when I was preparing to speak, Hortenfia and Thrafyllus came up to us, and for all that Day after I could not fasten on any private Discourse with Tullia. I was not, I must consess, a little satisfied at what I had had, as imagining I had broke the Ice of my Affairs with much better Success than indeed I could have expected. And though Tullia, by her Answers, had endeavoured to put me out of all hope I might derive from her Discourses, yet had I not heard any Thing from her which I knew not before, and methought the had without any Indignation, entertained the Discovery I made to her of my Affection. In fine, I flattered myfelf into a Perswasion, that my Condition might be better than my Expectation; and the very same Day having visited Emilia at her own House, aster I had given her an Account of all the Discourse had passed berween Tullia and myself, I endeavoured to make her comprehend, that, contrary to her Opinion, I might entertain some hope. Emilia, who knew what the other concealed from me, and what I knew as well as she, would not flatter me any longer, and thought it enough to say, that she heartily wished me in that Affection, all the good Success I could propose to myself, and which the durst not promise me.

While Things Rood thus, Tullia and I were equal in this, that we both passed away the Time in languishing and pensiveness, according to the Prediction of Thrasyllus, so as that neither being happy, we were both in a miserable Condition. Only I might be faid to have more Freedom of Passion, and more Satisfaction than Tullia, in that I was not obliged to the same Reservedness as she was, but at Liberty to bemoan myself, and to discover a Grievance which The took so much Pains to conceal. Ptolomy only knew it, but no further than chance had informed him, but he had concerned himself so little in it, that he hardly remembred any Thing of it; and whereas he neither visited Tullia at her House, nor came much to those Places where the frequented, and that Tullia herself, desirous to conceal from him above all other Persons whatsoever, what she suffered upon his Account, avoided all Occasions of meeting him; his Presence could not afford her that Abatement of her Affliction which the might have received from it, and which the made it lo much her business to avoid.

Thus were we both in a kind of a Love confumption, Tullia without Hope, and without Defire, I with much Defire and little Hope. Tullia, who had a certain Effect for me, though it lay not in her Power to allow me her Affection, yet expressed not her Ayersion otherwise than by avoid-Vol. VII.

ing the Occasions of being with me alone, and the did it in such manner, that, knowing her Engagement, as I did, I could not quarrel at her Carriage towards me. Yet did it happen one Day, that being at Emilia's, who was still inclined to do me all the kindness she could, I was fat all alone with her on her Friend's Bed-fide; and being unwilling to let flip that Opportunity, as fuch as I should not easily have recovered, after I had looked on her with all the Infinuation of a respectful Passion: 'Is it possible, said I to ber, that in the Discovery I have made you of what I suffer for your Sake, you should find any Thing so criminal as to deserve the Punishment you inflict on me; and shall I not be allowed further Discourse with you, because in what I have said * I have spoken too truly? The Opinion 1 have of you, reply'd she, is such, that I cannot imagine you guilty of the least Dissimulation or Fallhood; and you might on the other fide have observed, that in what I told you, I have not disguised the Truth. Ah! Madam, replied I. I have but too too well observed it: And might it please the Gods, that, in the Prediction you have given me of my Misfortune, you had spoken * less truly! But O Heavens! is it possible, that all the Assurances I give you, and may be able to give you, of the most consummate Affection that ever was, should not any way move you; or am I born with Defects so odious, as that I a may not hope any Entertainment of the Services which I shall render you while I live? Lentulus, said she to me, with an Aspect wherein appeared nothing difobliging, as though it were faid, it is not to be attributed to your Defects that · I comply not with your Hopes, fince I must acknowledge all things in you confiderable enough

to deserve a better Fortune than what you imae gine to yourself in my Affection: If your notadvancement in your Design proceed from Defects, they are in my Disposition, not in your Person; and I would intreat you to be so far affured it is so, as not to hate one whose Incapacky to love you is the pure Effect of her Misfortune. Ah! Tullia, cry'd I, adorable, and " cruel Tullia! if what you say be true, the whole · Prediction of Thrasyllus must also be such, and you will give me leave to be your Remembrancer, that he said not, you were passionately beloved, till after he had faid, you were passioe nately in Love. If it be so (replied she blushing, and putting one Hand over ber Eyes) I think you id much the more unfortunate; for if my Soul hath already received another Impression. ' you will find it no small Difficulty to efface it. If Thrasyllus be creditable in the whole (replied 4 I) I should not despair the doing of it; for it is evident from his Discourse, that that Affection was not mutual, and that it is very unlikeby, that with all the Merit and Courage you own, you can always obstinately love a Person by whom you are not beloved. And there indeed I fuspect there may be some Falshood; for I shall e never be perswaded there can be any Man whatfoever so happy as to be loved by you, without having purchased your Affection by Demonstra-. cions of his own; nor any so insensible, as being I loved by you, should not passionately love you again. I am not (replies Tullia) so well opi-· nioned of myself, as you seem desirous I should be, and if I could love Persons of whose Affection I had not received any Assurance, it may also happen that the same Persons would not · love me, though they were loved by me; and

that much more probably, if they are supposed e ignorant of my Affection. And is it so easy a mattet with you, (replied 1) to conceal your Affection from a Person you can love, and so, without any Necessity, do yourself such a Vioe lence as would make you truly unfortunate? If it were (replied Tullia) to a Person, who might · lawfully claim it, both by the Demonstrations of his own, and the Consent of those to whom I am to submit myself, I should make no great Difficulty to let him know what were or ought to be approved of all the World: But if through the Malice of my Fortune I had conceived an Inclination which ought not to be approved, and which I thould condemn myfelf, there's nothing · So certain as that I should conceal it while I · lived, though that Violence to myfelf should cost my Life. I hope (added I) the Gods will be · more merciful than to suffer that to happen, and protest to you in their Presence, that this wish proceeds not fo much from any Concernment of mine as yours, that your Sufferings would be as insupportable to me as my own; and that I . should not be more unhappy in the Affliction it would be to me to love you without any · Hope of being loved by you, than in what I · should see you suffer in loving a Person by whom wou shall not be beloved again. These Sentiments (faid she) speak Abundance of Goodness: But there is a Thing called Justice also, and if that Misfortune shall befal me, you would have much more Reason to bewail my Condistion, than attribute your own Misfortune thereto. I shall, what lies in my Power, endeavour to prevent it, that I may not put you to the Trouble of that Obligation. Ah! Madam, (faid ! I to ber, with a fad Accent) I much fear this Mis-

Missortune is already happened, and that there is some ground I should be assured of it, as well from the Discourse of Thrasyllus, as all you have faid yourself. For, in fine, if it were not so, what other Reason could oblige you to tell me that the Obstacle of my Happiness is, in your Disposition, and not in my Person, and that your Incapacity to love me is to be attributed only to your Misfortune, since you have a Heart that may be moved, and that it is known you werenot infensible of the Affection of Cecimna? Those who were better acquainted with methan you are, (refiles Tullia) know that I had no Love for Cecin-* na, till his Death, because it was upon my Account that he came to it, and that all the Sentiments I had for him proceeded meerly from Pity, with-. out the Contribution of any other Passion; and that as to my Resolution to marry him, it was, according to my Duty, out of a Compliance to my Brother, who was more fit to appoint me. " a Husband than I to chuse one. And if your Brother (said I somewhat bastily) designed me to the same Happiness, would you not oppose his Disposal? I should still do what in Duty I ought (replies Tullia) but your Vittue secures e me as to any such Design, and the Knowledge I have of it frees me from all Fear that you will take that Course to possels yourself of a Person, to make her unfortunate while she lives. Your belief as to that point is rational (replied I) and how violent soever I may be for the Enjoyment of that Happiness, I should certainly refuse it, though twere offered, if I were to receive it otherwise than through your own Inclinations. Nay further, Madam, (added I with a Sigh) 1 should in my own Judgment be very unfortunate, should I contribute aught to your being such, 0 3

and I am already arrived to some Degrees of it, in that I beard those cruel Words which have left me neither Hope, nor Love for Life. That you are in Love, Madam, is a Thing out of all Question; pardon me the Passion that forces me to tell it you; and if you were not in Love, you would not fear to be unfortunate with a Manh that adores you, and you acknowledge worthy fome Esteem.

These last Words I spoke with an Action full of Heat and Earnestness, infomuch that Tullia was for some Time at a loss what to reply, as being doubtful how she ought to take them. endeavouring to dissipate or dissemble some part of the Confusion she conceived thereat; s' Twould " very much trouble me (faid she to me) the " World should think of me as you do; but if the Opinion you are of any way furthers your * Recovery out of the Misfortune you fuffer, contrary to my Desires, far be it from me to be displeased thereat. And indeed it may well become your Prudence so to subdue your Passion, as to forbear further Hostility against a Heart which you believe pre-engag'd in another Affection, and that a Heart wherein Impressions are onor so easily either entertained or removid. Be it then your Business, let me intreat you; and know, since you pretend to understand me so well, that if I love not any Thing, I will con-tinue in that Condition while I live; and that if I do affect any Thing, Death only shall put a Period to that Affection. I am already of that Mind (reply'd 1) but that cruel knowledge contributes nothing to my Recovery, as it was ' your desire it should; nay, haply, had it preceded my Love, it had not been able to hinder the Birth rhereof. I shall give over speaking to

you, if you command it; I shall forbear seeing you, if my I'resence be burthensome to you; But, Tullia, I shall never cease loving you, till I cease living, and my Heart shall preserve, as inviolably as yours, the Impressions it hath once receiv'd. If it be so (faid she to me) I shall bewail you, Lentulus; 'tis all I can do for you; with this Protestation, which I make with all Sincerity, that I feel my own Unhappiness growing the heavier upon me, proportionably to the

Knowledge I have of yours.

Our Conversation had continued some time longer, had it not been interrupted by the Arrival of Octavia, who came to visit Emilia, accompanied by the Princesses Antonia and Marcia, Drusus, (whose Affection for Antonia was publickly known and approv'd by all) and Prince Ptoloney, who could not deny his Attendance on Marcia in that Visit, though he knew Emilia to be very much Tullia's Friend, and that he was in some Danger to meet her there. I cannot well represent unto you how much I was surprized to see Ptolomy comeinto a Room where Tullia was: But Tullia's Difturbance was much greater; and if all present had observed it, as Emilia and myself did, who knew the Cause thereof, 'tis to be fear'd, she would have been at a strange loss what to do. Her Colour chang'd twice or thrice in a few Moments. which was seconded by Agitations and extraordinary Disturbances; but the recover'd her Spirits, out of an Opinion the had, that those who might observe it, would have attributed it to the Aversion the had sufficiently expressed for the Children. and whole House of Anthony. Yet did she not seem any way desirous to leave the Room, as well out of a Respect to Octavia, who for her Rank and Virtue was generally honoured no less than

the Persons of Livia and Cafar himself, as out of the Satisfaction she could not but take (though much against her Desires) in the Sight and Prefence of her amiable Enemy. But if her Soul, upon this Accident, notwithstanding the Resistance. the made against it, gave Emertainment to certain Motions of Joy, which forced their Passage through her Resolutions, she presently after found. Occasion enough to render herself up to the Merey of that Affliction, at whose Command she for some Time before had absolutely been. For Ptolomy that Day forgetting even natural Civility, whether out of a Fear to displease Marcia, who continually eyed him, or fuitably to his own Inclination, which was much at a distance with Tullia, gave her not fo much as a Word or Look, nor engaging in any Conversation where she was concerned; and indeed so behaved himself towards her, that though I were more jealous of him than all the World besides, and should have been glad at the Returns he made to an Affection that occafioned all my Unhappiness, and wherein I could not fear any Thing to much as that it might raise any in him, yet could I not forbear being diffatiffied with his Carriage, sensible in some measure of the Grief he occasioned in the Soul of the afflicted Tullia; and during that Time, having him for the Contempt he expressed towards a Person I adored, and whom I saw, by his Disdain, exposed to a violent Dif-enjoyment of herfelf. Nor indeed was I long able to diffemble my Resentments of it; and having made a Sign to him to retire into a Gallery that lay near Emilia's Chamber, I immediately followed him; and after we had walked a while without any Discourse, looking on him with an Action wholly passionate, 'It must cer-a tainly be (faid I to bim) that you are the Issue

of.

of fome African Lion, and not of MarkAnthony, whose inclinations were full of · Sweetness and Love; unless your Breast were e petrified, you could not treat as you do one of the most excellent and most amiable Persons in the World, who excessively loves you, and

whose affection would not haply be slighted by 4 any other whatfoever. Ptolomy hearkened to me with some assonishment, and thereupon assuming the discourse with. an action less serious than mine; 'Is there any difference between you and your Wits, (faid beto me) or is this the return you make for what I do in order to your Enjoyments, and out of the tenderness I have for your Friendship? Have you quite forgotten your being in love with . Tullia, not confidering that I am too much wour Friend to become your Rival; and that you entertained with an excels of fatisfaction the promise I made you never to love her while "I liv'd? It was indeed a fatisfaction to me " (replied I) out of a concernment suggested by my Love, and which I cannot but acknow-· ledge; but I cannot with any Enjoyment see her afflicted, pining, and unfortunate by yout treatment of her. Well Lentulus, (fays Ptolomy fmiling) I must confess I have not behaved my self civilly towards a Person so excellent, and one in whom you concern your felf fo much; and therefore, to give you greater af-furances of my Friendship, I will love her with all my Heart, for your fake.

Though Prolomy spoke this in jest, yet knew I not well how to take it, by reason of the weakness I was fallen into: But recovering my felf out of it, 'You are pleasant, Prolomy, (faid' Lta him) and make sport with the misfortune

of a Friend, whole formene deserves compassion: Fall in love with Tullia, if your inclination oprompts you thereto, and affaire your felf I shall on nor be much more unfortunate in the defeat of my hopes that way, than I amthrough Tullia's. malicious Destiny. I do not intreat you to love her, as not conceiving my self in a capacity to direct your inclinations to do it, not being haply as yet resolv'd to sacrifice all my hopes to her Happinels: But my humble luit is: you would not hate her, nor aggravate, by your distain, the affliction it is to her to love you contrary to her disposition. It seems then (replies Ptolomy) that you are not well resolv'd what to ask, nor were it on the other fide any e great Prudence in me to expect much reason among Persons sick of your disease. Assure ' your self that I do not hate Tullia, and that I hall never hate what you think worthy your affection: But know, that it is to ferve you, ' that I carry my self as I do, and that if I did otherwise, I should haply do more mischief in one Day, than you would recover again in. divers Years. You are infolent in your Victory f (faid be to bim) but you are not well acquainted with the disposition of Tullia, which it is possible may be such, as that if you had much more affection for her than you have, you would not make any advantage of that which the hathfor you. I am willing to believe it so, (teplies Ptolomy) and for that reason, as well as for fome others, I once more promise you never to love her while I live.' I was going to make him some reply, when upon the sudden. he was called to attend the Company that brought him thicher. I returned into the Chamber with him, and making no stay, took my leave, observing

fuch a Cloud of sadness in Tullia's Countenance, that I concluded it not fit for me, while she continu'd in that humon, to importune her with my visits.

About this time, Cicero her Brother stood for the Dignity of Edile, one of the most considerable places of trust among the Romans, and imployed the interest: and sollicitations of all his Friends to obtain it. question but his Rank might warrant his pretence thereto; but besides that, his Person lay under some contempt, by reason of certain impersections of his understanding, and that he was not generally belov'd, there were Competitors that were more powerful than he, as such as were more considerable at Rome for their worth and several other reasons; so that it was commonly believed he could not defift the prosecution of that attempt without some dishonour to him. I thought my self oblig'd to lay hold on that occasion to serve him, though 'twere meetly to do something that Tullia might take kindly at my hands; so that I resolv'd to take his part against all pretenders, though at some other time I thould have been more like to serve those that opposed him. follicited all my Friends, whereof upon that occasion I found a confiderable number that stuck close to me, and profecuted the business so hard my felf, that I got the mediations of Drusus, Marcellus, nay of Agrippe himself to the Emperor and Senate, and with their assistance things were carried on with such eagerness, that notwithstanding the Credit of our Adversaries, and all the rubs we mer with in our Delign, it came to a Glorious Period, and Cicero was created Edile, contrary to the general opinion, and to their confusion that opposed it. This Honour bred a confiderable quarrel between him and Metellus, the most powerful of his Competitors, who no doubt was of greater Credit than he, and would have carried the butiness by the Number of his Friends, had I not

over-power'd him with mine, who in all the Briars of that difference were too hard for those of Metellus, and forc'd him to an accommodation with Cicero. who by that means got the better of the Day, both as to his pretention to the Edile-ship, and the difference. He was soon made sensible, that all his good success was the effect of my appearance for him; and though he was more inclin'd to Pleasure than any thing that was Noble, yet was he not wanting in point of gratitude, and omitted nothing whereby he might express his resentment of the good offices I had done him, and which raised him to a more considerable Rank in Rome than he had been of before. He was not ignorant of the affection I had for his Sifter, though I had never spoken to him of it; and having observ'd without any distartisfaction the first discoveries I had made thereof, finding afterwards the advantage of my Alliance, he, after that obligation, was very earnestly desirous of it; and would gladly have offer'd me, if he durst, what he knew I should have desir'd of him in-'Tis true, she took kindly relation to Tullia. the Service I had done her Brother, and House, as much as could be expected from a rational Perfon, as the was; but it is as certain, it was not without affliction that the thought her self oblig'd to a Man she could not love, and that she figh'd, out of a regret that she could do so little for one to whom the imagin'd her felf to much engaged. In all the discourses we had upon that occasion,. the expressed abundance of gratitude and desires to acquir her self towards me by all the assurances of a high esteem she could give me; but she confined herself to those terms, insomuch that I had: no great hopes ever to raise in her any other sentiments for me.

For some time I supported this unhappiness of my condition, and opposed the malice of my Fortune, with all the Courage I could command; but at last I began to flag, or, at least, grew so far unable to bear the weight of my Love, that all the affiftance he could afford me, was not enough to secure me against the cruel attempts of my Passion. I fell into a sad and melancholly humour, and my Friends vainly expected in me that chearful Liveliness which they had sometime affected me for, and which made me one of the first in all disvertisements suitable to Persons of my Age. The Companies I had been so much taken with, grew burthensome to me, and now was I for Silence, Solkude, and Obscurity: I was not to be seen at the Emperor's, or Octavia's, nor at the Princels Julia's, or any of those noble Assemblies whereto I was wont to run; nay it was with some difficulty that I could afford a few Minutes in the Company of Craffus, Servilius, Albinus; and Ptolomy, my most intimate Friends. They all bewail'd my misfortune, which as to some part, they were acquainted with, and did all lay in their power to disengage me from that faral passion, wherein I had so lost my self. The Emperor himself spoke to me of it, and employed others to do the like several times, and the Empress, the Princess Julia and Octavia, did all they could to diffwade me from loving one whose Cruelty had already wrought too too fatal effects. There was a stronger reason than all these, which they might have alledged to me; but they knew it not, and I did all I could to conceal it from the World. In fine, the Body began to participate of the indisposition of the Mind, and my Countenance suffered a change suitably to that of my humour. It was a certain satisfaction to me to oblerve

observe the paleness of it, as conceiving it might have some operation on the inexorable Tullia: But when I thought to make my advantage of that change in my Face, the made me observe as much in hers, and would perswade me by that fight and her discourses, that I should not with fuch obstinacy profecute an affection for her, when the was upon the point to destroy all her Beauty. and whatever the might have had that were amiable either in Body or Mind. Her discourses, and the fincerity I imagined to my felf therein, very much aggravated my affliction; and many times the compassion I had for her misfortunes made. me suspend all sentiment of my own. During these intervals, I was several times ready to discover to her what I knew of her love to Ptolomy. and confidering the Extremities I was reduced to. I conceived there was not any reason could oblice me to dissemble it any longer: But the sear I was in to displease her, had in my Soul the Mastery and Command of all other Considerations. And calling to mind that I had heard her fay, in the fatal conversation that passed in Lucullus's Garden, that the would run upon her own death, if the thought her Passion were discovered, I had! some ground to believe, that a discourse of that nature must needs reduce her to the utmost of Affliction, especially if I should tell her than Ptolomy himself had the knowledge thereof, which . of all things was that the stood most in fear of.

During the time I was yet in suspense how I ought to behave my self as to that circumstance, I went one Day to see her at her Brother's House. Having all the freedom I could desire to come thither, and that with the consent of Cicero, who entertained me as the best Friend he had, I went up straight into her Lodgings, and having passed

through the outer Room, and gone into her Chamber, yet not met with her, I went into her Closer, whereof the Door was half open, where It imagined the must needs be. I indeed accordingly found her there, sat in a great Chair near the Table. Though I had made some noise at my coming in, yet did the not look about to fee what the matter was, or thir from the place; which obliging me to come hearer her, at least fo as that I might take a view of her Face, I perceiv'd the was fallen afteep in her Ghair, and that she was writing, because she had the Pen still in her Hand, and a Letter half writ lying by her, which it seems drowfiness had not suffered her to finish. The posture I found her in, raising in me a greater confidence than I should have been guilty of, had she been awake, I came up dole to her, and looking very earnestly on her Face, I perceived a moisture over her Cheeks. may observed that under the Eye-lids, that seemed to be thut; the Tears found a passage, nothwithstanding her being asseep, and fell into her Bosom, attended ever and anon with certain sighs, and they interrupted by certain words obscurely pronounc'd, which made me conclude, that even during her fleep, her mind had not that rest and ferenity which others are wont to derive from it.

That Spectacle wrought such a tenderness in me, that how much foever I might stand in need of Pity my felf for my own Sufferings, I could not but forget them at that instant to be the more fensible of those of Tullia, and could not forbear the shedding of some Tears, as it were, to accompany those that fell from her. Then I fasten'd my fight, not without a mortal Affliction, on the palenels of her Countenance, and the change which that malicious Passion wrought therein; and the

filence

filence observ'd in that Place affording me the opportunity to make even the saddest Resections I could, I was fo o'erburthened therewith, that nor able to make any further Reliftance against my Affliction, and having hardly the strength to stand, I fell down along a Chair at one end of the Table, whence I could not easily saviate my Eyes with the fight of that beloved Countenance, whereof the paleness, and the change happened therein, had not, to my apprehension, depriv'd it of aught that render'd it amiable. Whereupon fixing my Thoughts on that sad Object, I accompanied with a fign every Tear that fell from her, and not able to reflect on their cause, without engaging at the same time an over-violent Affliction : Precious. Tears (faid I to my felf) but unjustly and un-gratefully spilt, must you fall to the Ground with fo little Reason and so little Effect; you that proceed from a source so full of Light and Knowe ledge, and might sosten Marble, or what else is most hard and insensile ?- Ah.t fairest Eyes. (added I with such transports as it were im-possible for me to express) fairest Eyes, whose influence commands my Heart, which the envious Lids cannot conceal from me, shed no more Tears for an ungrateful and infensible Person whom you cannot move, and leave that Employment for the unfortunate Lentulus, whose Mileries require an inexhaustible source of Tears, and who, while he lives, is bound to bewail the Misfortune of Tallia, and his own unhappinels.

This Reflection I could not difmis without abundance of Tears to accompany it, saying withal many other Things to my self upon the change of her Countenance, which I could not observe without extremity of Grief. And yet all the weight

of

of it I then felt, was not enough to hinder me from taking a freedom which I never had done, so that seeing Tullia's fair Hand not far from me, I had not that command of my Passion as to forbear putting it to my Mouth, and kiffing it with much earnestness. All this did not awake Tullia, as I had much reason to fear it might, and it was my happiness, as Things stood, that her former watchings had been so great, as to put her into a founder sleep than ordinary, and that the did not surprize me in an Action, which no doubt but the would have been displeased at. 'Wo is me! ((faid I to my felf, having recovered out of the fear I had been in) What a strange Condition am I in? I tremble for having stolen this innocent Favour from Tullia though affeep, and he who hath stolen her Heart is hardly sensible of his Conquest, and triumphs, without making any account of what would make Lentubus the happiest Man in the World. ' After I had bestow'd some sew Minutes more on these sad Considerations, casting my Eye on Tullia's Letter, that lay by her unfinish'd, the concernment I conceived I had in whatever the might write or think of, encouraged my Curiofity to venture on that which could not be done without violence todiscretion, and made me cast my Eye on that which was written. I did it without any difficulty, and drawing the Letter gently to me, foas Tullia might not awake. I found therein thefe Words.

TULLIA to EMILIA.

MUST I be so unfortunate, my dearest be milia, as to pass away a whole Day without seeing you, when you know that all the:

the Comfort, all the Enjoyment I desire, proceeds from you alone, and that you are the on-Iy Person to whom I bemoan my self against that disturber of my Quiet, which the Gods have in their indignation thought fit to ordain my Tormenter? That Passion, which you call a revenging God, and that I term the unjust Tyrant, wreaking his malice on an innocent " Heart, hath tortur'd me since Yesterday according to the rate of his ordinary violence, and that Image, which in all reason ought to be so abominable; and yet through my Misfortune is fodear to me, would, this last Night, hardly afford me a few Minute's rest. However, my dear Emilia, you may rejoyce, my sufferings will at last have a Period, and I hope to carry my Reputation with me to the Grave pure and untouch'd, fince the only stain it hash received is known. only to Emilia, and that my Death will pree vent the discovery which the World might have " made of my weakness, should my Life be spun. out any longer. Till that hour, so much my heart's desire to see, overtake me with the Comforts of your ordinary goodness, and assist and favour with your Advice a diforder'd Reason and an unsettled Mind---

Thus far had the proceeded, and it is probable, that drowfinels had surprized her at that passage of her Letter, and that it was through her precedent watchings, whereof the complained, that the was now fallen so fast assee. I several Times read over her imperfect Letter, whereat I was extreamly troubled, and yet when I had done, I knew not whence it came, I felt a secret inspiration encouraging me to finish her Letter according to my apprehensions, continuing where she had left off, and by that means discover to her, ber-

ter:

ter than I durst presume to have done by Discourse, that I was not so far ignorant of the state of her Soul as the imagined. In fine, without much reasoning on the motive might incline me thereto, or a rigorous Examination, whether I did not by that Action in some measure derogate from the respect I ow'd her, and had ever observed towards her, I took Pen in hand, and continued immediately after what she had written, not leaving any distance, no more than if it had been sinish'd with her own Hand, endeavouring withalto imitate her writing as much as lay in my power. The words I added to hers were these:

Shall I ever continue an obstinate Love towards an infolent young Man, who infults upon the advantage he hath over my Heart, an Enemy that flights me, that shuns me, and who makes the Passion I have for him, contribute to the revenge which you so often put me in mind of; and shall I not at length entertain the Love s of the faithful Lensulus, who dies for me, and whose sidelity cannot admit any abatement, cither for the insensibility I have expressed towards him, or that cruel pre-engagement of my Heart? This love for him who so ungratefully thuns me, and this aversion for him that paltionately loves me, are they qualifications fuirable to my Courage, my Generolity, and f that Glory which I have ever so highly valued ? And is there any necessity I should espouse Mi-fery for my Life, by persisting in the pursuance of an unjust Affection, and thun that Quiet, and those Accommodations which would be offered e me upon the Submission of my inclinations to the disposal of a rational Affection?

I writ down these words; though I could not my self imagine to what end I did it: And in

regard

regard there had not passed any Letters between Tullia and my self, and consequently that the was not much acquainted with my hand, ? thought the might be some time to seek whose it should be. And so, destrous to know what would be the Effect of this Adventure, I returned the Letter to the Place where it was before; and rifing without any noise, I went out of the Closet as softly as I possibly could, and went away with as little notice taken of me as I had come in. For Tullia's Women being in a Wardrobe; where they had locked themselves in, when Tuk lin retired into her Closet, it being their custom to leave her to the solitude she was so desirous of, I got away without being observed by any but the Servants of Cicero, who had nothing to do with Tullia.

Some time after my departute, as I understood fince by Bmilia, the awoke, and that in some disturbance by reason of certain Dreams she had been troubled with during her sleep. When the had shaken off all sleepiness, she remembred that the had left her Letter unfinish'd, and being in an Humour to make an end of it, she takes the Pen in her Hand, and cast her Eyes on the Place where she had lest off: But when she was going to write down what was then come into her Thoughts, the faw that without any discontinuance the Page was full, with somewhat that took up part of the other fide. At first the thought the had been deceiv'd, and forgot that the had finished her Letter before she fell askep; but having better observed the writing, she was satisfy'd it could be none of her own, though I had endeavour'd to imitate it as much as lay in my Power. This the was so surprized at, that she seem'd to be uncertain whether the were awake or no; and rubbing.

rubbing her Eyes to shake off the remainder of her drowfinels, she look'd on it with more earneftuefs, and found that indeed they had not deceiv'd her: But if that fight put her into some disorder, you may thence imagine, Madam, what aftonishment she was in when she had read the words I had written, and thereby understood, that the secret of her Heart was discovered, or at the least, that it was not unknown to the Person that had finished her Letter. Once reading she thought not enough, but looking over the words one after another with attention, she found them so fuitable to the state of her Soul, that for some Moments she was of opinion, that her good Genius had written them, to raise her out of the misery wherein she was, and put her into the course she was to take. During that reslection, reviewing all the words one after another: ' What compassionate Deity, said she, takes this care of my wretched Fortune upon him, and fo officiously puts me in mind of my Duty, at a time when all my courage could not have done it? Ah! it is some God, no doubt, since it is a " God alone could dive into the secret of my · Heart, and in such a manner inspire me with the sentiments which I ought to be directed by. Who, but a God, could make me speak with ' so much truth and reason, at a time when my. reason was eclipsed, and the knowledge of the

truth of my Torment? She might have continu'd longer in that imagination, had she given less credit than she does to vulgar Opinions, and the perswasion which a weaker mind might have conceiv'd upon this commerce of the Gods with Men: But the, being of a solid and sharp-sighted judgment, soon quitted that conceit, and put out of all doubt,

that her Letter had been finished by the hands of a Man. This affurance put her into an extraordinary affliction; and as by all the Words the Person of Ptolomy, was pointed at, though I had not named him, so was the fully facisfied that the Writer of them was acquainted, even to the least circumstances, with her misfortune, and certainly knew that it was for Ptolomy that she languished and suffered all she did. O what a: torment was this perswasion to her! And what confusion and grief was it to find the Pussion she was so desirous to smother, and which she sieft of any condemned with fo much severity, exposed to the knowledge of Men! The Affliction the conceived thereat drew from her those complaints, which, out of a fear to importune you with a frivolous relation, I forbear to repeat; and when the had disbutthened her felf of allher grief suggested to her, returning to her Letter, · and attentively examining all the Words I had written, the drew from it the most fatal consequences imaginable to her quiet and satisfaction. Yet could the not but approve what the read, and conceiving a regret that she had not her self written what the allowed fo rational: O thou (faid she) whoever thou art, that makest me both think and speak so well what no doubt I hould have thought and faid, if Reason had fill the command of my Soul, pardon my weakness, if it be in thy Power, and see into my Heart, whereof thou knowest the secret transactions, whether I am in a capacity to be directed by thy inspirations. Thou mak'st me fay to my felf, what thou conceivelt, and what ' all the World ought to conceive of my miffortune and my Duty, and I find but too much. ' justice and truth in what thy hand writes for

me: But where shall I find strength to put it in execution, suitably to my knowledge and allowance of it, and what assistant Deity will guide me through the way thou shewest me?

Having bestowed some time on these pensive recollections, the befer her felf to find out the Author of that adventure: By the Characters of the Writing she soon concluded it could not be Emilia, whom she could with lefs disturbance suspect to have done it than any other whatsoever. From the same reason she also inserred it was not her Brother, who was the Person of all the World the stood most in sear of: And after these two, reflecting on me, she imagined, from the advantage it was to me to perswade her to a compliance with what was written, that it might proceed from me rather than from any other. Yet could she not make that judgment without fome difficulty, as well out of the respect and distance I always had observed towards her, which seemed in some measure to plead against the freedom I had taken, as out of a confidence she had, that I knew nothing of her secret, and the little probability there was I should have dissembled what I knew, there being so much reason I should discover it: And being on the other fide unwilling to suspect Emilia should have revealed it to me, though she knew her to be much my Friend, and perpetually sollicited her on my behalf; yet desirous to find out the truth, she called her Women to her, and asked them, whether they had feen any one come into her Chamber, and so into her Closet, while she was asleep. They assured her, as they truly might, that they had not seen any one; and having sent them to ask the same question of some other of the Servants, as Fortune would have it, they came to those . those that had not seen me, and consequently

could give her no satisfaction.

In this perplexity was the, when Emilia enters her Closet, whom the no fooner cast her Eye on, but commanding her Women to withdraw, the gave her an account of her adventure, and shewing her the Letter as far as her own writing reached, the afterwards made her read what I had written, and put ber to such a surprize, that Emilia for a good while was not able to fay one word to her. She had often feen my hand, and though I had at that time a little disguised it. yet was it not so much, but that at last she discovered it, but not without much aftonishment at the words I had written, whereby the concluded, as Tullia had done before, that I was not ignorant of her Friend's Passion. She would not acknowledge to her, it was of my writing, nor did she so deny it, but that Tullia had some suspicion it might; so that she left her in a doubt inclining to the truth. 'If it be Lentulus (fays 'Tullia at last) as I believe it can be no other, by what adventure could he have come to the knowledge of my misfortune, or what Demon hath discovered to him, what I only made you privy to? For, in fine, my dearest Emilia, what Friendship soever there may be between ' you and Lentulus, I shall never suspect you have discovered this secret to him, and you are but too well satisfied of the resolution I had ever to have concealed it, so to avoid this affliction. I cannot only protest to you (replied ' Emilia) both in the presence of all the Gods, and by the facted Friendship that's between us, that I never made the least mention of any fuch thing to him, and that I have concealed it from him, with as much circumspection as ' you

4 you could have defired; but I can also with the 4 same protestations assure you, that he never, either in his discourses or actions, made the 4 least discovery of his knowledge thereof. And 4 thence I infer, that either it was not he wrote 4 these Words, or that he is the most discreet and respectful Person in the World, as being one bad such a command of himself, as in an affair of fuch concernment to his felicity, and a e passion so violent as his, to conceal a thing 4 whereof he might have made so great advantage; not only from you, who upon the account of his affection, would have pardon'd it, shough he had not done it, but also from me who am fincerely his Friend, and much desirous to serve him in the passion he hath for you. If he hath 4 had that respect (replies Tullia) he should have continued it to the end, and spared me an 4 affliction which I shall never be able to shake off; for, in fine, Emilia, I cannot easily be e perswaded, that Lemissius should ever come to the knowledge of what fentimenes I have for 4 Prolomy, but I must withal conclude, that 4 Ptolomy, whom he daily visits, and between s whom there is the greatest familiarity imagi-4 nable, must know as much as he; and if it be 6 fo. Emilia, I am resolved upon death, this last 4 imagination putting me into such a disturbance. as will never allow me the least ferenity of Mind or Thoughts. Though Lentulus (replies " Emilia) should have known the affection you have for Ptolomy, I durst engage for him he s never made the least discovery thereof; and onot to mention the respect he bath for you, his Prudence is such, that he would not make a Rival of a Friend, and what is more, a Rival " whom he knew to be loved, which must be Yot, VII.

the greatest missortune he could have feared. ' If Lentulus alone hath taken notice of my misfortune (replies Tullia) my affiction will be much the less, out of a confideration, that if · he knows it, it may be a means to divert him from further pursuance of the fruitless affection he hath for me; but I can hardly believe Ptolomy is ignorant of it, and am the rather confirmed in that perswasion from these words, That · be makes the passion I have for him contribute to bis revenge, which he could not have faid of him, if that Passion had not been known to him. It shall be my Business, (fays Emilia to ber) to fift this bufiness out of Lentulus, and I am confident I shall know the truth of him. She urged many things to her, to perswade her, that in that adventure, there was nothing should create her any new affliction, and finding in what I had written, eccasion to speak on my behalf, the managed it to my best advantage, with much earnestness, and omitted nothing which, out of the compassion she had for her and me, and her Friendship towards both, she could or ought to have faid.

In the mean time, I was come home to my own house, o'erwhelmed with affliction no less for Tullia's sufferings than my own: And I was hardly retired into my chamber, but Ptolomy was brought in, coming to give me a visit. How great Friends soever we might have been, I could not look on him that Day but as the author of my Missortunes, though I was not unfarisfied of his innocency; and he had not said snary Words to me, but interrupting him with some precipitation, Ptolomy, said I to bim, there is no longer any means for me in the extremity whereo I am reduced, and you must of necessity either love

Tullia, or be the Death of Lentulus. You may indeed wonder to see me seek to those remedies for the preservation of my Life, which in all probability are more likely to haften my Death: But know, that Tullia's Life is much dearer to me than that of Lentulus, and that I die much I more cruelly by the miseries of Tullia than can do by my own. While I have had any hope to deprive you of the heart you so much disdain. I could not have defired, nay was in some fear you should have loved Tullia, but now I find that nothing can divert her from the Love she hath for you, and that the aversion you have for her, only makes her the more unfortunate, without contributing any thing to her recovery. Of two evils which my malicious fortune presents me. with, I ought to chuse the more supportable. fince it were better for me so be unfortunate. through the aversion Tullia hath for me, or rather the incapacity she is in to bestow on me a heare. which is yours, than the regret I must conceive to see her unhappy, without making any advantage of her unhappiness. That miracle of her Sex for understanding, wisdom, and excellent endowments, bath loft all, forgotten all for your sake, and that beauty, which was considerable even among the greatest, is defaced by affliction, and moulders away to utter ruine. Love Ptolomy, love the amiable Tullia, both for my fake and your own. There cannot any thing under Heaven be more worthy your affection, since your Brother, a Person as great in all things as ever any among the Romans, did not only judge her worthy his own, but did that for her aversion which I defire of you for her Love.

Psolomy was so much amazed to hear me talk after this rate, that he knew not at first how he

should take my discourse; but perceiving with what earnestness i spoke, he concluded my words proceeded from my heart. Yet was a while to feek what answer he should make me; but at last putting on a more ferious Countenance than he was wont to do in any thing concerned me, as conceiving it more fuitable to the condition he faw me in, than stood with his divertive humour; Lentulus, faid be to me, I should be much stroubled, the misfortune which diffurbs your Reason, thould make a breach in our Friendthip; and fince I am so unhappy as to do you any prejudice contrary to my intention, I will do all lies in my power to serve you in all the good offices you can hope for from the best of your Friends. I should find it a difficulty to make any serious answer to your discourse, were I not from many discoveries fatisfied, that you feel no less affliction than you express in your words: But I should find it much more to befiere, that you really defire me to love Tullia. were I not affured of your being a great lover of functiny and truth. I cannot promife you I fhall love Tulkia, and befides that it will haply be prejudicial to your quiet, you know that these inclinations are not in out power, and that it is not unlikely it would be as hard for me to love her, as you find it not to do fo. My. Soul is not much subject to passions of this nature, and if it could be, you know that what hath passed between me and Marcia, and the great obligations cast upon me by Octavia, are fuch, that it should be in some measure my care not to flew my felf unworthy thereof by my ingratitude. For these reasons, but indeed much more out of a respect to the Friendship 1 hear you, I should not put you into any hope

that I shall love Tullia: Buethis I dare promise you, that if you defire it, my behaviour towards her shall be much otherwise than it hach " hitherto, been; that I will visit her if you think fit, and that I shall have as much compliance and civility for her, as a Man can express towards those Persons he most highly esteems. Nay, I might tell you, that I would pretend to I love her for your fake, but that you know diffimulation is wholly inconfident with my dispoficion, though I did not make it a conference 6 to abuse a Person you love, nor believe it against your interest, that Tallis should be perswaded I had any affection for her.

This was the tenor of Phalemy's discourse to me, and I found to much prudence and reason in it, shor I shought I could not rationally define more of him: And before we parted, I took him upon the promise he made me, that he would fee Tulbia, if the defised it, either at her Lodgings, in case the could oblige Cierro to allow his visita, on at Emidia's, and do what lay in his power to flatter her affliction, and restore her to her former enjoyments. He made me this promise, telling me that I knew not what I defired, and that it was not for my advantage he should express any Submission to Tullia: But I reiterated to bim what I had already faid, and protofted, that loving Tullia much beyond my felf, I would endeavour her facisfaction, though with the loss of my own, and would much rather be unfortunate alone, than fee her perpetually fuch.

The next Day, Emilia lent a Message to me to some to her, to be acquainted with something the had to say to me. I presently imagined it was about the words I had written in Tullia's Letter, and so went to her with an intention not

to conceal any thing from her that she should be defirous to know. I was no fooner come, but the related to me all that had passed at Tullia's since my coming thence, and intreated me with the same ingenuity to acknowledge, not whether I had written the Words, for that the doubted not but I had, but by what means I could have learned the engagement of Tullia's inclinations, and how I have concealed my knowledge of it from her, if it were true that I had known it any considerable time. I made her answer with freedom suitably to her own, and after I had begun to discourse with a complaint I made to her, and she her self had not given me the least notice of a thing she knew so well, I continued it with a relation of the adventure Ptolomy and my felf had met with in the Gardens of Lucullus, which had given birth to my Passion; of the delign we had to follow them, and to overhear their discourse when they were rerired into the Arbour, and where they had had that conversation out of which we discovered Tullia's love, whose very expressions I gave her, as also the last words of the Song which Tullia had fung, and which I had well remembred ever fince.

Emilia interrupting me, and crying out at that passage of my discourse, What Lentulus (faid for to me) is it then certain that Ptolomy heard as well as your self all the conversation we had together in the Arbour, and that as well as you he knows what sentiments Tullia hath for him? He knows fully as I do, (faid I to ber) nor did he miss a syllable of all you said one to another, though he had not been so attentive, but upon my intreaty, and seemed not to be any thing moved thereat. O unfortunate Tullia (replies Emilia) how would thy afflictions multiply, if

thou knewest this cruel circumstance of thy misfortune! Lentulus (continued she turning towards me) for Heaven's sake, make not the Icast discovery to Tullia of what you have acquainted me with; fince you may be confident, that if she knew but what I have understood, from you, she will never entertain the least comfort. After what you have written in her Letter, it cannot be said you are ignorant of her affection for Ptolomy; but it shall be my business to perswade her, that you have it partly from Thrasyllus, who hath by his Art disco-! vered many things, as she may be likely to imagine from what he said to her himself, and that you guessed at the rest by her countenance and actions, as well at the first meeting with her in Lucullus's Garden, when she fell into a fwoon between us, as in the visit which Ptolomy made us fince with Octavia. probability enough in these suggestions, and it is known, that interessed Persons, such as you are, may well take notice of such things, as those that are indifferent make not the least teffection upon.

Having so said, she took occasion to commend my prudence and reservedness, in keeping so well the secret of her Friend, and that one I was my self so much concerned in; but her astonishment was much greater, when I acquainted her with my intention to oblige Ptolomy to love her, as choosing rather to be deprived of all my hopes, and with them of my Life, than any longer to be a spectator of the miseries of a Person I adored. And when I asterwards gave her an account of the discourse I had had with Ptolomy the Day before, she cries out, looking on me with a certain admiration, 'This goodness (faid she) this

perfection of love is beyond all example; and if Tullia comply not with your defires upon the representation I shall make her of it, I think ber the most unfortunate Person in the World. I shall not fail to press very home to her this Arange effect of the trueft Love that ever was; yet some palliation must be used, as by perwading her that you have obliged Ptolemy to fee her, and to demean himfelf with all civi-Ility and complaifance towards her, though he knew not any thing of the affection the hath for him: And be confident, Lentulus, that in doing much you have hazarded nothing, and that Tullin will be highly engaged to you for your good intentions. But if I know any thing of her humour, it is not to be feared you will receive any prejudice thereby, the being resolved e never to see Ptolomy. I neither can nor will deny that the hath that affection for him, which is known to you as well as my felf; and could I have done it without betraying the trust reopoled in me by my Friend, I had discovered this feeret to you long since: But I can assure you, that what effects soever that passion may pro-duce, it will only prove her torment, yet so, as that he who is the cause of it shall not make any advantage thereof, and that fhe would rather die, than make the least discovery of it

to him.

To this Emilia added some other Discourse, whereby the made a perfect Representation of the Nature of Tallia's Pathon, and the State of her Soul, such as I have already described it. I infift too much on the Relation of Particulars of lines Consequence, and to shorten it therefore, I am to tell you, that she went the same Day to see Tullia, satisfied her it was I had written at the bottom

of her Letter, and so gave her an Account of all Things, not indeed punctually according to the Truth, but as we had concluded together, to afflict her the tefs. This Tullia looked on as a ray of comfort datted from above, and it was a great Abatement of her Affliction, to understand that het Passion was unknown to Ptolomy, and that I had no other knowledge of it than what I derived from the Words of Throfy Mus, and Appearances remarkable only by a Person concerned as I was. Upon the Assurances which Emilia gave her of it, the was in some measure appealed, and recovered out of the Fear the had been in, and was not a little latisfied, I had entertained an Opinion that might cure me of my Pattion, as the had ever defired. But when afterward the came to hear that instead of diverting Prolomy from loving her, as in all Reason and Prudence I ought to have done, I would needs, out of a merion of Generofity, as Emides represented it so her, have facrificed my own quiet that the mightenjoy hers, and condemned myself to eternal Misseries to put a Period to hers, by endeavouring to oblige Ptolomy to love her; and in a Word, that without differering to him the Affection the had for him, I had made him promise to visit ber, and address himself to her with all Submiffions and Civilities, Iraving the reft to the Influence of her Beauty; the Rarity of such a Demonstration of Love wrought in her more padionate Sentiments for me than the had conceived at all those I had made her before. So that having looked on Bmilio for some time, with a Silence that proceeded from her Aftonishment You acquain me (foid foe) with an Effect of Lenswus's Love no less extraordinary than my

own Fortune, such as it would be as hard a maner so and Examples of, as of my Misforume.

I was never so sensible of it as I am upon this Occasion, since it leaves me me not in a Capacity to acknowledge as I ought, and indeed as I wish, ' so unheard of a Discovery of the Love and Good-Whence you may fafely affure " pels of Lemulus. him, that he shall suffer no Prejudice by it, and that instead of defiring Ptolomy should come to fee me, and render me Civilities, as he hath procured he shall, I promise never to see him while I live. You may therefore give him Notice, to forbear all further Violence to the Inclinations of Ptolomy upon any Account of mine; assure him, that I conceive myself as much obliged to him for what he hath endeavoured to do; as if I had thence derived all the Satisfaction he would have procured me, and intreat him to bewail my ' Misfortune, which fuffers me not to do that upon this Occasion, which I ought and haply ' should be glad to do.' ---- At which Words making a fudden stop, she could not forbear to express the Compassion and Tenderness wrought in her. Infomuch, that a little after taking a Handkerchief to wipe away certain Tears which this doleful Confideration forced from her fair Eyes; O! Lentulus, (added fbe) what an unfortunate Planet are we born under, and how are we obliged to bemoan one the other, that we have fo blindly and so unjustly disposed of our Affec-4 tions!

Though it was with much Sincerity, and a Defire to effect it, that I had proffered to do Tudios that cruel Service, so doftructive to all my Hopes, yet was it no small Satisfaction to me, that she had refused to accept it, and that I had mer with an Opportunity to express my Love to her, by a Discovery so extraordinary. I gave Ptolomy thanks for what he would have done on my intreaty, and

acquainting him with Tullia's Resolution, I perceived he took it not unkindly to be dispensed the Violence he would have done himself to pleasure me. This happened about the Time of Augustus's Departure from Rome, in order to that great Progress from which he is not yet returned, when he took with him the Empress Julia, Ostavia, yourself and all your House, and the most considerable Persons of the Empire.

No doubt but I had attended him, among others of my Age and Quality, if my Love would have permitted it, and that I could have left Tullia. who was resolved not to stir from Rome. Emperor exculed me upon the Account he received of my Misfortune, and all my Friends at their Departure expressed the Regret it was to them toleave me in that deplorable Condition. Emilia stirred not, no more than Tullia, much to my Satisfaction, as having only her with whom I could remit somewhat of my Grief, by the Account I daily gave her of the Effects it produced upon my Thoughts, and the Assurance I had of the good Offices the did me with her Friend, as much as lay in her Power. Tullia also entertained me with as good a Countenance as the could, expressed a higher Elteem of me, than of any other that came to visit her, and endeavoured to make me apprehend, that it was not without Abundance of Affliction to her, that she was in an Incapagity to acknowledge the Love I had for her. She purposely forbore all Mention of Psolomy, and whatever had passed wherein he was concerned: And our of the Respect I bore, I would not him at any Discourse of that Nature; so that withque any Explication, we mutually knew the Apprehenfions one of another, and bemoan'd one the other, without being able to comfort ourselves. My doleful

were not so effectual as to change her Inclination; my Sighs also many times produced the same Effect: And when any one stipt unawares from her in my Presence, she blush'd and look'd downwards, out of a Consusion she was in, that the cause thereof was not unknown to me. She would never oppose the belief I was in of her Love to Ptolomy, because she was very glad I found in it some Assistance against a Passion that had made me so miserable: Nor would she on the other fide make any Acknowledgment thereof, as being not conformable to the Height and Severity she had ever observed.

About this Time, Cicero, invited by the Pleasantness of the Season we were then in, would needs go and pass away some Time at the fair Palace he had near Tusculum; and I believe he was the rather induced to take that Diversion upon the Intreaties of Tullia, whose Melancholy represented. to her the Solitude of the Country, as what was more pleafant than the great Companies and Meetings of Rome, for which the had naturally no great Inclination. Tullia entertained that News with a great deal of Joy; but it produced a much different Effect upon me; insomuch that Cicero, to whom my Passion was not unknown, observed so much Grief in my Eyes, that he could not but pity me, and having a great Affection for me, and conceiving himself very much obliged to me, he thought fit to abate the Affliction he law I conceivsed thereat, by a second Proposition, and intreated meto go along with them, and pals away some · few Days at their House, where he promised to contribute to my Divertisement as much as lay in his Power. Cicero made this Proposal to me after fach a manner, as I could not but infer, it was his Defire Defire I thould accept of it; but before I made him any Answer, I cast my Eye on Tullia's Coursenance, as it were to ask her Consent, and not observing in it any thing repugnant to her Brother's Proposition, I accepted it, but with much more Joy than I durst express to him. Accordingly having prepared myfelf for that short Journey, some three Days after I went along with them, and arrived at that House, one of the most pleasant in all Italy, which Marcus Tullius their Father had made the most magnificent he could, omitting nothing that might any way add to the Ornament of it. I was appointed Lodgings, whereof the Windows looked into a Garden curiously kept and embellished with spacious Walks, large Rivulets, Fountains, and whatever Art could add of advantage to Nature. I was treated by Cicero with all the Demonstrations of Friendship imaginable, nor was Tullia thrifty of the Civilities I might expect from her, being in her Brother's House. But there was little in all this to fatisfy fuch a Passion as mine; and sensible of the small acquests I made on Tulka's Mind, which, notwithstanding all the Kindnels the had for me, was immoveable in its first Affection, I gave way to my Grief in such a manner, that it was as much as I could do with all the Courage I had received from Heaven, to keep myself from Despair. In fine, my Grief grew so violent upon me; that it made my Life hateful to me, and fuggested me with a Resolution to hasten the Period of it, by engaging in some War. This put me upon Thoughts of a Voyage, with a Design never to return again, and to find from the Point of some favourable Sword the Remedy of my Misfortune. I was casting about my Departure, when Cicero, observing the change of my Humour with much Distatilfaction,

faction, was moved to compassion thereat, and conceiving himself extreamly obliged to me for the Service I had done him, he would exceed ordinary Formalities to find out some way to comfort me. Upon this Account, having one Day. taken me alone, consulting my own pensive Thoughts, and walking along a Row of Trees, which as a kind of a Hedge parted two Walks, he would needs discover his Mind to me, and obferving on my Countenance the track of certain Tears which I had thed not longer before, 'What, Lentulus, (said be to me), are you resolv'd ever to live at this distance with the best of your Friends, and never to gratify either their Intreaties, or the Grief they take at your change, with the least Compliance? It is (reply'd 1) one of the most cruel Effects of my Unhappiness, to communicate it to my Friends, as if it were not fufficient I should be miserable alone, but the ' Persons that of all the Word I wish most Happiness to, must be within the lash of my Miferies.

These Words fell from me with an Action so doleful, that Gicero was extreamly mov'd therear, and in that Condition, not able to keep in any longer what till then he had out of some Consideration of Civility concealed; 'Lentulus, (faid be to me) the Condition I see you in troubles me so much, that I cannot be any longer stav'd off by ordinary Considerations, since they are contrary to the Intentions I have to ease you, if it lies in my Power: Nay, though I should run the hazard of being thought by you an indifferent and rash Person, yet can I not forbeat acquainting you with my Thoughts, and charging you with a groundless Obstinacy, in suffering me to be so much a stranger to yours, at a

Time when you cannot urge any reason obliging you to that Refervedness, after the good Offices I have received from your Friendship. 'Tis generally believed, and my Opinion is consonant to that of the many, that you are in Love with * Tullia, and that it is from the Affection you have for her, that this change in you proceeds, whereat all your Friends are so much cast down. Belides the general Opinion, I think I have obferved it by feveral marks, which it were to difclaim, had you any such defign. Having this Confidence, I cannot but extreamly wonder at your Carriage towards me, and knowing, as no question but you do, the Esteem I have for your Person, the obligation I stand in to your Friend-! ship, and all the other motives which should engage me to approve your Inclinations for my Sister, I cannot comprehend upon what ground it is, that you choose rather to languish mises rably, and to suffer as you do, if Appearances may be credited, than to open your Mind to me, as your Friend and Tulkia's Brother; and let me know the Necessay you may stand in of my Af-sistance, to prevail with a Sister who hath everhad a Religious Submission for my Disposal of her. You cannot from any. Circumstance or Reason-imagine I should any way oppose you; nay, though I were not, as I am oblig'd to you, I must needs be sensible, that, out of confiderations of the Noblenels of your Blood, and the worth of your Person, the Affection you . have for Tullia, cannot be otherwise than advantageous to her. Give me then some account . of your Reservedness and Diffidence, and affire yourself, that if the Power I have over my Sister 4 may help to dispel this cloud of Sadness that

afflicts us, you shall have Reason to be as much fatisfy'd as ever you were in your Life.

To this effect was Cicero's dileourse to me, to which he added feveral other things full affection, and whereby I perceived that it was to no pur-pose for me any longer to conceal a such which he was fully acquainted with. I therefore refolved to acknowledge it, though without arry hope of comfort from that acknowledgment, or advantage from the offers he made me. So that having continued in suspense a good while without making him any answer, ' Cicero, (faid I to bint at last) there is as much generofity in your proceeding, as you imagine your felf there is trangenels in mine, as indeed there might be in effect, if I had not reasons strong enough to excuse it: But to answer you with a freedom equal to your own, I shall acknowledge that vou have believed nothing but truth, when you believed that I adored your Sifter, and that the Passion I have for her, hath occasioned all the d change you have observed in my Person. 'Tis true Cicero, I am infinitely in love with the fair and vistuous Tullie, and I shall with an inviolable fidelity profescure that Love to the alaft galp. Nay, I will tell pon further, that in the Love I have for her, there is nothing that A required to great secrecy, or that should oblige 4 me to conceal it from you, that I have had to 4 far a confidence in your Friendship, as to bebiere you would further my defign, and that I have expected the confirmmation of my haps pinels in the enjoyment of Tullia from your only affiltance. But, this supposed, I shall further declare to you, fince I needs must, that * having made it my main design to conquer Tullia's Heart, I had resolved to do it purely by

Cicero

the batteries of my Love and Respect, and reeeive it from her affection, rather than your affifrance, which I would not by any means defire of you, while I thought it contrary to her inclination. These I have endeavoured to render favourable to me, before I implored your affiltance, and have had that Respect for Tullia, as by my Services to gain her Favour, before I em-ploy'd the Authority of her Brother. My En-deavours have indeed met with little Success, and all the Demonstrations of my Passion have now been able to move a Mind which I would gain by Love and Submission. If Fortune hath been contrary to my Defign, or rather, if I have not had 6 these Endowments which might deserve Tullia's " Affection, 'tis but just I should smart for it, and one feek my Happiness by such ways as she might take offence at. And though what you offer is to be preferred before the Empire of the "Universe, yet ought I not to make any Advantage thereof, fince I cannot entertain a thought to do it, withour confidering that I make unfortunare a Person I adore, and whose Sufferings I should be much more fensible of than what you fee me exposed to. Quarrel not therefore at my Silence, fince it proceeds but not from the Tenderness I have for a quiet a thousand times. more dear to me than my own; and if you love " me, bewail my Fate instead of proffering mean Affiftance I cannot accept. The Period of my Mifery draws nigh, and therewith confequently that of my Life, and I shall have the Satisfaction to have suffered even to death, without charging Tullia with any Thing, or embracing any Advantage that might displease her, to come pals my own Happinels.

Cicero hearkned to my Discourse with much astonishment, and when I had given over speaking: 'Your procedure (fays be to me) hath too much Obligation in it for a Person that's tooungrateful, and if my Sifter hath not answered as the ought, the demonstrations of your Affection, she must needs be her self prepossessed by fome Passion that disturbs her Reason. I have very much suspected it by the change I have obferved both in her Disposition and Countenance, and I should haply have been the more confident of it, if I had not heretofore known her Mind to be far from all manner of Engagements. It is certainly at this present more than ever, · (faid I, much troubled to find him inclining to that Opinion) and as the concernment I have in her inclinations makes me the more vigilant to observe them, so I can assure, there's no Manin the World so happy as to be lov'd by Tullia. and that I can charge my unhappiness upon nothing fo much as the general aversion the harh for all our Sex, or at least for a Passion which " she can raise in us, but not be sensible of her felf. No certainly, nothing can be the object of her Love, as there is nothing that deserves to be belov'd by her; and you cannot, without aggravating my Affliction, entertain the least suf-

picion of any fuch Thing.

This I should have pressed further, as being unwilling to leave him in that Opinion, knowing that Tullia would be extreamly troubled at it, if there had not appear'd at the other end of the Walk, certain Persons that were coming towards. us. Whereupon, I being desirous of solitude, and consequently loath to engage in that Company, intreated Cicero to go and entertain them, and leave me to the freedom of my walk. Cicero, to humour

humour me, did so; whereupon coming to a Place where there was a passage into another Walk, I lefe that I was in before, with an intention, out of that also to steal into some more private Place. But I was batdly gotten into the other Walk, but I unexpectedly met with the fair Tullia, who having walk'd on the other fide of the Palisade and hearkned to our Discourse, had overheard all we had faid, without misling a Word of it. I was not a little furprized at that meeting, and Tullia reading my aftonishment in my Countenance: 'Pardon me, (faid she to me, with un' attractive mildness) if I trouble your solitude, and take it not ill that I have over-heard all the Discourse you have had with my Brother: I have found in it so many expressions of Goode nels, Wildom, Discretion, and an Affection " which I have not deferv'd, that the Service of ' Ten Years could not have gain'd so much upon me; and you may thence imagine, that I am no less to be bemoan'd than you, finse my misfortune is fuch as suffers me not to make any advantage of an Affection, which no doubt would exchange my Unhappiness to a proporti-. onable degree of Felicity-----

At these Words she made a stop, with an Action attended by a certain consusion, and observing I still had my Eyes sixt on the Ground, without making her any Reply: 'I know (added she)' that you are acquainted with my Missortune; and notwithstanding that out of interest or reference you might have published it, you have not only concealed it from all the World, but have chased away the jealousies which my Brother had conceived thereof. Nor have you cast a slight obligation on me in the contempt of his profers, because they are contrary to my

unhappy inclinations; and these Effects of your Goodness I have such a resemment of, that if

wou knew what struglings pass in my Soul up-

on your account, no doubt you would not charge

· me with an excels of Severity.

If ound somewhat in these Words, which to my apprehension made more to my Advantage than any Thing the had faid to me before; and attributing them to pure Acknowledgment and her Gravitude, whereof I had already receiv'd feveral affurances, I conceiv'd I ought to emerman them no otherwise than the rest. Whereupon lifeing up my Eyes to falten them on her Connecnance, with an action wholly puffionate, 'I do ! not charge you with any Thing, (faid I to ber) and I appeal to both Gods and Men, That all I bewait is my own Misfortune, without the e least repining Thought against you. I have undergone it hitherto with all the conffaricy Heaven was pleased to afford me; but now my Strength is spent, and I am reduc'd to such Necessity, as to imagine there can be no Remedy for me, but only in Death. I need not haply go any further than my own Grief to find it; but the Effect might prove to flow as to tite my expediations, so that I must be forc'd to court it in those ways wherein so many great Persons. have met with it. I will go and spend in a Military employment the unfortunate remainders of a Life that was so odious to you , nor is the Universe so peaceable, as not to afford War enough to dispatch one, whom his Misseries have long. · fince factified to Death.

These words I uster'd with such an Action as produc'd fome Effect on Tullia's Mind already softned into compassion; so that when she was going to make me fome answer, the perceiv'd coming coming isso the Walk where we were, Cisero and the Company nowly arrived, who came along with him to find us out: Yet not willing to leave me without fome seply, in those terms of despair wherein she saw me, "No Lentulus, (faid for the Gods have haply some compassion reserved for us, and will work some change in our Fortunes." These sew words were all she could say to me, nor had I the time to reslect much upon them, by reason of the coming up to us of Gioseso, and those that were with him, whom we should be Scipto and Emilia, and two other Lacies of Tuilius's more immane Acquaintance, that same from Rome to visit them.

The arrival of Emilia and Scipio brought me all the comfolation I was at that time capable of ; but my Condition was fuch, as that joy could not make any impression on my Mind: And though I cuterrained both with all the kindness and carefles I was able, yet did they discover what obfervation they made of my Affliction, by what they expressed themselves. Cicero, a lover of pleafore, even to excess, endeavoured above all things the divertion of the Company he had in his House, and for the space of two Days I endeavoured compliance, to avoid disgusting my Friends, as also to find in Tullia's lest expressions some ground to hope. But my melancholy having infected all my Apprehensions, and lest in my Soul nushing but fadness and distractions, I could derive no more encouragement from them than I had done from the psecedent, as proceeding from a Companion whereof she had given me many fruitless marks, fuch as had nothing common with Love. Emilia would perfused me to the contrary, when I gave her an Account of it, and endeavouted, as having,

as the faid, observed somewhat more than ordinary in her Friend's disposition, to reinforce my Heart with a new supply of Hopes: But Despair having possessed it self of the Place, it would have proved a hard attempt to get in any. So that at last, not able to endure Company, nor resist the violence of my Affliction, I thought it my only way to profecute the Defign I had refolv'd on forme Days before, and engage in the War then breaking forth in Pannonia. I thought it best to depart thence without taking leave of any one, and forbear going to Rome (though I was not sufficiently furnished with Things necessary, yet had enough for one, defy'd Death so much, that he cared not how foon he met with him) as nor doubting but that Cicero, and Scipio, and all my Friends would use all possible endeavours to divert me from my Delign, and put fuch rubs in my way, that it would prove hard for me to execute it. To this end, Cicero, baving appointed a Hunting-match the next Day, I thought a fairer Opportunity to be gone could not be expected, it being likely no notice would have been taken of my departure, and that, having given my People order to expect me with my Horses at a Place I should appoint them, upon the way I intended to take, I might easily slip aside, and meet with them, without any body's observing it, before Night. For the rest, I referred my self to the disposal of my Destiny, that which was most occurrent to my Thoughts, being, that I was, without any further Consideration, to run upon my own Death. Having thus settled all Things in order to my Design, I writ that Night a Letter to Tullia, to be delivered to her after my deparsure, whereof the words were thefe.

LENTULUS to TULLIA.

I AM now preparing for my Death, inexora-ble Tullia! fince it is the only remedy I an imagine will be a Period to my Misfortune; and I shall not complain either of that destroyer of Mankind, or of you, if, while I die for your sake, I have the happiness to pkase you, after I had displeased you while I lived. I charge 4 you not not with my Misfortune, but facrifice 4 what I am now going to lose, in sôme measure
4 to the grief I have for yours. The Gods know " that if the remedies that should abate it had been s possibly attainable, I should gladly have sacrificed the remainders of my Quiet to gain them, and that I should have refisted my own Misfortunes, had they not been multiplied upon me by a fatal Conjunction of yours. If the Fates referve you for a better Fortune, I heartily pardon them their Malice to me: And as my Mind was diffeated out of my felf to be the more con-A stantly attending on you, so is it for you alone that it breathes out its last wishes, and that it defires of the Gods you may find that which I ' never could for my felf. Farewel, fairest Tullia! 4 I haften to my Death without any regret, other than that of being eternally banished your pre-fence; and since Death it self can never force your fair Image out of a faithful Mind, have the Compassion to bestow some sew Minutes of your precious remembrance on the Memory of the Unfortunate Lentulus.

Having written this Letter, and given some order to my People about my departure, yet without acquainting any of them with my Design, I went to Bed, and having passed away the Night

in such disturbances as you may well imagine, I got up in the Morning long before any of those whom the love of Hunting had awak'd. How fully soever I might be settled in my Resolution, yet could I not see Scipio and Cicero without some motion of grief and tenderness, when I bethought my felf I was fo to leave them as never to fee them again: But my Despair having the absolute Command of my Soul, tyrannizing over all other impressions it might be capable of, I soon silenced those that were any way contrary to my Design, and having given my Letter to one of my Men whom I was to leave behind, with order to deliver it to Tullia two Hours after our departure, I got on Horse-back with the rest, and follow'd them to the Place where the Hunters met. It was not long ere a Stag was put up, and Cicero and Scipio being out of emulation earnest upon the pursuit, thought it not strange, that, considering the weak Condition I was in, I thould lag a little behind, and were gotten a vast distance from me, without the least jealousy of my Design.

When they were gotten out of fight, after I had with the Tears in my Eyes, mutter'd some few Words, whereby I took my last leave of them, I wheel'd about, and made towards the way I had resolved to take, intending to lodge that Night at Vellium, where I had appointed my People to meet me, and whence I should have sent one to Rome, with order to meet me three Days after at a Place to be named to him, with what Equipage were thought necessary for me. To speak clearly and truly, I knew not well what my intention was, as having not determined any Thing but with much constitution; though this for one Thing I had fully resolv'd, never to appear among Men again, and to go and tun upon a

Death that should prove much less cruel to me

than the Life I was so weary of.

As I rode along taken up with Thoughts, I called to mind the Destiny of Julius Antonius, who fig or seven Years before had taken the same course for the same Tullia, and lest Rome with fuch another intention as mine, and had not been heard of ever fince. Having made a comparison betwixt his Fortune and mine, and reflected on the conformity between them; 'Well, (faid 1, lifting my Eyes to Heaven) fince it is the Destiny of these that love Tullia, to go and seek in Death the determination of their Afflictions, let sus submit our selves thereto without repining, and be not much troubled to meet with a Fortune suitable to that of Julius Antonius. While my Thoughts were entertained with these sad reflections, getting still further from the place where I had left my Friends, I was surpriz'd by a violent thower of Rain, which in a thort time made its way through my Cloaths, and wet me as far as that liquid substance could find a passage. The condition I was in took off much of the reflection I should have made on that inconvenience. as to the Body: But at last it grew so great a Tempest, together with Thunder, Lightning, and impetuous Showers of Hail, that it was impossible to follow any way; fo that infenfibly straying out of that which I was in, and not able to get into it again, I followed another, which instead of carrying me further, brought me nearer Cicero's House. At last, not able to go any further, and my Horse being in a manner tired by reason of the Hail and Tempest falling heavy upon him, I was forced to turn into certain Houses, which I perceived not much out of the way, to stay till the violence of the Weather were over: But it continued till Night came YOL. YII. OB,

on, and then it began a little to abate. I was forced to take up my Lodging in that Place, and the People of the House having me to Bed, offered me of what they had, and very carefully dried my Cloaths. The remembrance of my Misfortune, the perpetual Torment of my Memory, kept me awake all Night, and falling affeep about the break of Day, through weatiness and diffraction, or rather my Destiny so ordering it, I rested many hours together without ever awaking, and it was grown so late when I opened my Eyes, that ere I could get my Cloaths on, and be ready to take Horse. the best part of the Day was passed. In fine, having enquired out the way I had miffed, I found my felf extreamly stray'd, and that to return into that which led to Vellium, I must go a vast way about, which took up my thought for some time longer. But it was the Gods and my good Fortune, that thus ordered things, for that whilst I was yet at a small distance from the Place where I had lain, having heard the noise of Horses behind me, and turning about to fee who were coming, I perceived Scipio and Cicero riding for Life after me, and who had almost come up to me ere I had discovered them ." Twere hard for me to express the confusion I was in at their arrival; nay, I suffered my two Friends to embrace me several times, and tell me many things relating to my Passion, ere I could recover my felf so as to make them one word of Answer. At last, Cicero, shaking off the disorder whereunto they were put by that which they had caused in me; 'What Lentulus, (faid be to me) can you with so much Cruelty abandon the dearest of your Friends? Nay, you forsake (added Scipio) the Person you most adore, Tullia,

that Tullia who desires your presence, and sends

after you. It is my perswasion (replied, I, with a very doleful Countenance) that my Friends may haply be troubled at my departure; but for Tullia, I think her resentments of it are suitable to what she conceived at all the other effects of my Missortune: And if you have no other Artifice to perswade me to a value of the Life I am ready to cast away, your attempts will prove ineffectual. Lentulus (replied Gicero) imagine not there is any Arti-' fice either in our procedure or discourses; " Tullia is of fuch an humour as you would deif fire her to be of; and she is not only sensible of what the owes you, but also resolved to return it you without any violence. And whereas (added Scipio) we do not haply deserve you
thould give credit to our discourses, we bring you greater affarances of a truth which you would not absolutely believe upon our report. With these words he presented me with a Letter, which I received, and opened without being able to unet one word, and which I presently knew to be of Tullia's writing. My Mouth was upon it as foon as my Eyes, though I knew not yet what it contained, and a little after, in a trembling posture, and with an action so amorously passionate, that my two Friends were moved to pity thereat, I read it in these words.

TULLIA to LENTULUS.

Thought the last Words I spoke to you had diverted you from your Design; but fince they have not proved so effectual, I employ all the power you have given me over you, to bring you back again. Return, Lentulus, if it be true that you love me; and if you can Q 2

forget what is past, as I desire you would,
assure your self, that for the suure my acknowledgments shall be consonant to your desires.

O Gods! (cried I, upon the reading of thefe few Lines) is it possible these words should come from Tullia's Heart; or dare I believe my Eves, and my Friends who would convince me of so unexpected a change?' This first transpore being over, I several times read over Tullie's Letter, and thereupon opening my Heart for the entertainment of Hope, gently making its way into it; 'It cannot be otherwise (added I) than fhat these Words, which have such a sovereign Virtue for the preservation of my Life, must come from the hands of Tullia: But who can fecure me that the writ them not meerly out of compassion, or that it is not an effect of her-Brother's Authority, which I would not owe my Formune to, if it be contrary to Tullia's inclinations?

It would be long, great Princesses, ere I should make an end, should I repeat all that my different Passions put into my Mouth upon that occasion. And because it is now time to conclude this tedious relation, I shall only tell you, that my two Friends, having borne with my transports and first diffidences, both protested to me, that Tullie's Letter was the effect of her own pure inclination; that it was indeed true, that Cicero had spoken on my behalf, and had expressed to her the desire he had to see me better treated and satisfied than I had been; but that in his discourse he had . employed perswasion rather than authority: That Emilia and Scipio, fince their arrival joined with him to convince that inexorable Spirit, and that beyond all hope, they had observed in it those dispositions which they looked not for;

that it was much in suspense upon the very receipt of my Letter, and upon the reading of it so moved, that they could hardly have defired a greater effect in a mind as much inclin'd to love, as that of Tullia had ever been averse from it. So that they were at no great pains to perswade her to do what they would, to write that Letter, and to promise she would entertain my services for the future as favourably as I could defire the should. In fine, Madam, they by their discourses reduc'd me from the Extremity of affliction to that of joy, and forcing out of my mind all the dreadful resolutions I had received in there, they brought me back to Cicero's House, so chang'd, that I was hardly taken to be the same Man. I saw again my fairest Tullia, with a joy it is imposfible for me to express to you, though not abiolutely free from confusion; I embraced her Knees with Tears and Transports, which the presence of fo many Persons could not oblige me to forbear; and the Gods were pleased I should observe in her the change my Friends had perswaded me to expect. She bore with the first discoveries of my Paffion, without expressing her acceptance there-of, otherwise than by looks full of mildness; and when she could speak to me without being heard by any but Emilia, ' You fee, Lentulus, (faid he to me) the effect of that Compassion which the Gods have had on us, and which I gave you some assurance of upon the first sentiments I had of it! My mind is now delivered, through their assistance, from the torment it was before unjustly exposed to, and I should tell you that I have reduced it to an acknowledgment of your virruous Affection, as I ought to do, could I believe you have forgotten my weakness, and continued your esteem for a Person you have fomefome time thought in some measure worthy it.

I shall think it an Obligation, if you attribute
it to the disposal of Heaven, or to some extraordinary Missortune, rather than to the natural
current of my inclinations; and I am apt to
hope, you will make no other judgment of it,
when you shall have known me better.

I made fuch answer to this discourse of Tullia's as whence she might be satisfied, That the knowledge I had had of her unhappiness was so far from raising any impressions in my mind that were prejudicial to her, that it had given me rather an admiration of her Virtue, feeing her oppose and subdue, with so much Glory, an Enemy that any other would have been crush'd by: And I prevailed so far with her, that she quitted all the scruples the might derive from that imagination. Whereupon I perceived, that from time to time her mind became more and more free from that malicious passion, till at last there was not the least track lest of it, she being, without any repugnance, willing to submit to her Brother's disposal, which was to put a Period to my sufferings by a Marriage. In fine, all things became as favourable, as they had been contrary, to my defigns; and my Felicity had been consummated, had it not been thought fit, for many important confiderations, which I could not except against, that we should defer it till the return of Augustus; and Tullia told me the was very glad of that delay, to the end, I might be the more fully satisfied in that interval, whether there remained in her any thing of her affection for Ptolomy. Since that time returning to Rome, I spent my time with as much Pleasure and Enjoyment as I had had affliction before that happy change: And when I was grown to confident of my Forsume,

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as to defy all uncertainty of it, I thought my felf obliged to take a journey after the Emperor, to repair my past neglects, and appear before him . in a condition suitable to my Birth, and the Rank I had lived in before.

Thus did Lentulus conclude his Relation, to the great satisfaction of the two Princesses, who could not, without expressing their gladness thereat, understand the happy issue of his Loves. Especially Cleopatra, to whom the worth of Lentulus was known, congratulated the happy change of his Fortune, and increated him to afford her a place in Tullia's Friendship, whose Virtue she had ever had an efteem for, though she had through her Cruelty lost a Brother. Lentulus answered that obliging discourse of the Princels with much respect, and not long after perceiving the Princesses ready to go to Supper, he took his leave, and went to find our Drusus and Ptolomy at the Prztor's, who entertained them that Night. That Evening they again visited the Princesses, who received their visit in Elifa's Chamber, whither presently after came Olympia and Arsinoe, to fpend the Evening with them.

After their departure, and at the accustomed hour, Cesario made his visit to Candace, with the same circumspection as the former Nights; and this time Cleopatra having taken a more par. ticular knowledge of her Brother, and observed in him those many marks of greatness, which the could not at the first have done, entertained him with all the Friendship he could expect upon the account of either Blood or Desert. He was defirous to leave that suspected Country, and to take his fair Queen along with him; but Cleopatra, who was loath to lose him so soon, after the had beyond all expectation mer with him, Q 4

represented to him, that fince Cefar was to come in the next Day, 'twas fit Candace stay'd his arrival, and discovered her self to him, since that there was no reason she should fear the Emperor's presence, with whom neither she nor any of her Predecessors had had any difference; and that it might be dangerous for her to depart secretly, after she had made an unknown abode there that might have raifed a jealoufy of her, and cause her to be stay'd in her way; fince it was not to be doubted, but Cornelius would, out of revenge, oblige the Emperor to pursue her, if there were any apparent reason for it. Cesario and Candace, to whom the Friendship and Presence of Cleopatra were but too dear to be quitted, without grief, complied with these considerations, and that the more freely, out of a confidence that Cafario could not be discovered in Alexandria, where the report of his Death was credited for the space of ten Years, and where he had not been known by his own Brothers, besides the care he took to conceal himself as much as might be. Cleopatra thought not fit that Day to make him known to Ptolomy, conceiving it would be time enough some Days after, upon a more sa-vourable opportunity. After a visit of two Hours, he retired, and the Princesses being gotten to Bed, devoted the rest of the Night to Sleep, as far at least as their different reflections would give them leave to entertain it.



Hymen's Præludia:

OR,

Love's Master-Piece.

PART XI. BOOK II.

ARGUMENT.

Augustus maketh his Entrance into Alexandria, accompanied by Alcamenes the great King of the Scythians, and all the Princes that had gone to meet him. He is received at the Palace by the fix incomparable Princesses, Elisa, Candace, Cleopatra, Artemisa, Arsinoe, and Olympia. He pretends a great Esteem for Artaban, and promises him all Favour against the Pretensions of Tigranes. All the most considerable Persons about the Court meet at Julia's Lodgings, where Agrippa makes a further Discovery of his Passion for Elisa, Concelius of his for the Queen of Athiopia. Augustus tokes Notice of Agrippa's Inclinations for Elisa, and

promises him the utmost of his Assistance to gain her; speaks to the Princess on his hebalf, but she continues constant to Artaban, and discovers to him what Discourse had passed between her and the Emperor and Agrippa, whom he reproaches with the Injustice of his Proceeding towards him, and entertains with his Resentments thereof.



HE next Day by Sun-rifing, all the Inhabitants of Alexandria were in Arms ready to march out to meet the Emperor, who was to make his Entrance into the City ere the Day were too far spent; and though, out of the Respect he

had for Octavia, and the Children of Anthony, he was not defirous any Solemnity should be used at his coming into a Place where the unfortunate Anthony and the great Queen Cleopatra had, after they had seen the Ruine of their House, lost both their Lives; yet did it not hinder but that Cornelius set himself in the Head of what Horse there were in Alexandria, and disposed the Infantry without the Gates under the Command of his Lieutenants. All other Things that were usually done upon the like Occasions were purposely omitted, so that there was little to be seen of that Pomp which had been observed in all the other Cities of the Empire, where Cafar had been received after his Departure from Rome. All the great Princesses that were in Alexandria, behaving themselves upon this Occasion, according to the Advice Agrippa had given them the Day before, and which they had received from him, as grounded on the Instructions he himself had seut him by the Emperor, expected him all together in in the Palace, with a Resolution to receive him in the Couri, and salute him as soon as he were alighted. Drusus, Ptolomy, and Lentulus, kept them Company in that Attendance; but it proved not long, it being hardly Noon when Augustus was come into Alexandria. Heaven rung again with the Acclamations that were made at the Name of Casar, and yet the People who were the Authors thereof, could not behold his coming into their City, without reflecting on that more dreadful Entrance he had made ten Years before, on that fatal Day, wherein Fortune decided the Empire of the Universe on his side.

The Day happening to be very fair, the Emperor, purposely to prevent the Emulation and Discontent that might have risen among so many great Princes, who equally pretended to places in his Chariot, came on Horse back from the Place where he had lodged the Night before, and in that Posture was attended, or environed by the most celebrious Company the World had ever beheld. The Majesty of his Person was no doubt consonant to the Greatness of his Fortune, nor could it but raise a certain Veneration, to look on the greatest of Mankind, or, to speak modest-ly, the Master of the greatest Part of the Universe, and one that had made himself such, by the Assistance which his Fortune had deriv'd from his Prudence and his Sword. Yet were not the Eyes and Observance of the Spectators so absolutely fasten'd on him, as not withal to have directed them on the Countenance, and indeed the whole Personage of a Prince that rode on one fide of him, and whose attractive Aspect carried with it the Admiration of all that saw him. Besides the Beauty of his Face, and the Goodliness of his Deportment, which might justly contest with whatever had come most accomplish'd from the Hauds of Nature, his Person was remarkable for something above the ordinary Rate of Men, and not milbecoming the Character of one of the Heroes, or Demy-Gods of Antiquity. But if the Excellence of his outward Person drew the Eyes of all upon him, the general Astonishment was much greater, when it was given out, that it was the great Alcamenes, the Monarch of the Scytbians; a Person so famous, that notwithstanding the Dic tance and little Commerce there was between his and other Nations, his Adventures and glorious Actions were confusedly spread over the Universe. and could hardly be credited by those that heard them, as being more suitable to the Fables of the Greeks, than any Confistence with ordinary Events. Cafar, considering in him the Greatness of his Actions, with that of his Dignity, and the Obligation he had put upon him, contrary to the ordinary proceeding of fuch Kings as were not Tributary to him, to come and visit him after so obliging a manner, and to afford him his Company part of his Journey, did him the Honour which he had never done to any, and treated him in all things as his Equal. Nor indeed had he reason to do otherwise; for that, not to express the extraordinary Worth of Alcamenes, it was but just that Augustus should put some Difference between one of the greatest Kings in the World, that had not the least Dependence on the Empire, and those Princes that were his Vassals and Tributaries.

After Alcamenes, rode along about Cafar, but without any order, Ariobarzanes the new King of Armenia (one more considerable for the Sweetnels of his Person, and his admirable Qualities, than for his new Dignity) Tigranes King of the. Medes, Archelaus King of Cappadocia, Philadelph Prince

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Prince of Cilicia, Polemon King of Pontus, Mithridates King of Comagenes; and among all these Kings a Man fo remarkable, that the want of Crowns abated nothing of those Marks of Greatness, which were more observable than the Royal Dignity. 'Twas the Great Artaban, whose Person was made up with such a consummate Perfection, and in whose Countenance, notwithstanding the natural Fierceness of it, there was something so attractive, that the Eyes of all were fasten'd on him, and that not without Exclamations and visible Discoveries of Astonishment and Admiration. Nay, the Emperor himself was so struck therewith, that he was not able upon the first Sight to deny him what all the World acknowledg'd due to him; and having understood afterward, that it was the famous Artaban, on whose Sword depended the Fates of Empires, and whose Noble Reputation he had so often heard of, he looked on him as a miraculous Person, and entertained him, not only equally with, but indeed as much beyond what he had, those Kings that were of his Attendance. as his Virtue was above theirs. He discoursed with him almost all the way, but with no small Discovery of the Esteem and Respects he had for him, caused him to tide close by him all that Day, and by all manner, as it were of Familiarity, he manifested the Respect he had for his Virtue. The Indignation, Madness, and Confusion which Tigranes conceiv'd thereat, was apparent in his Countenance, infomuch that he despar'd of any good Succels of his Affairs, though the Emperor had entertain'd him with much Kindness before the Arrival of Artaban, and had promifed to do him all the Justice he could expect. King Ariobarzanes, whose Virtue, Excellency of Person, and great Qualities, were not inferior to those of the most

accomplish'd Persons, and of whose Noble Actions the Emperor had receiv'd an Account from the Mouth of Agrippa, had been entertain'd by him with all expressions of Esteem and Friendship: Nay, Cefar having consider'd him, not only as one of the most valiant, and most amiable Princes upon Earth, but as one raifed up from the Grave. and that had escap'd a Death, which according to the general Opinion had fnatch'd him hence, as he was, upon his Orders, coming to Rome to be brought up near him, he had received him with more than ordinary Kindness, and congratulated his Arrival to the Crown, by the Death of a Brother whose late Actions had incensed him, and promised him the Protection that he afforded those Kings, who, being his Allies, he had most Refpects for.

Prince Philadeph, whose Advantages were not inferior to those of the rest, and who, for the noble Adventures of his Love to Delia, whereof Agrippa had taken the Pains to give to Cesar an Account, and his gallant Actions against Artaxus and the King of Parthia, had deserved the Love and Esteem of all the World, had also had his part in the Catesfes of the Emperor, and with nosmall Satisfaction, heard from his own Mouth, that he would be his Mediator to the King his Father, for his Marriage with the Princels Arfinoe; or would openly protect him against his Violence, if he could not gain his Consent. Archelaus and he, out of a Consideration of Neighbourhood and the ancient Friendthip that had passed between them, could not one see the other again without much · Satisfaction: And whereas the King of Cappado-· cia was a Prince of very great Worth, the Friendthip that had been between them, suffered not the

kast Breach of Violation through Absence, or the several Passions their Minds had undergone the Distractions of. All the Princes rode along with Casar, without any Order or Rank, and with them the great Agrippa, the virtuous Mecenas, and divers others of the most considerable of Augustus's Court, and among all the Romans. The Empress, the Princesses, and all the Ladies that were come along with them, followed at the distance of some Stadia, and before they were got near Alexandria, the Emperor was come into the Palace, and alighted at the Foot of the great Stairs.

He was hardly gotton off his Horse, but his Eyes were dazled with the noblest Object the World could afford, in the Sight of the fix admirable Princesses that came to salute him: And as there was nothing that could come into Competition with their Beauty, he was accordingly fo amazed at it, that he had for some time lost all the Advantage of Motion, and was in a certain Suspense as to the Reception he should give them. During which, Agrippa, coming up to him, directed him to the fair Princels of the Parthians. whose History he had entertained him with, and whose Interests he had very much recommended to him; and the Daughter of Phraates, thought the might dispute for precedence with all the Princesses upon Earth, yet sensible how far the stood in need of Cafar's Protection, against the pretensions of Tigranes, and Cruelty of Phraates, would cast herself at his Feet; but the Emperor perceiving her Intention, prevented her, and having held her up in that Action, he saluted her as the Daughter of his Equal, and a Monarch who had never submitted to the Roman Power. Elisa having entertained Cafar's Civility with Abundance of Submission, and a Sweetness particularly recommendable

mendable in her, lifting up to view his Countenance, those fair Eyes, which out of Modesty the had till then kept fastened on the ground: 'My Lord, (faid she to bim) there now stands before you a Princess of the Blood of the Arsacides, cast by a Tempest upon your Territories, and whom the defire of faluting the great Cafar, and the design of begging his Protection harh ever fince detained. I am opposed by, and strugegle with a malicious Fortune, and fuch other Powers as against which it is only yours that can secure me. 'Tis at your Feet that I cast myself for Sanctuary, and I hope you will not deny it me, fince the Interest of my Country, and the House I come of, could not dissiwade me from desiring it of those who were the great-

eft and most powerful Enemies of both. With those Words she offered again to do her Submissions to Cesar: But the Emperor, who at the Sight of those admirable Princesses had shaken off all the Roman Gravity, not permitting it, ' Fair Princels, (faid be to ber) you shall receive from ' us all you have defired, fince all the Monarchs upon Earth are obliged to attend you with their Services and Affiftance against those Powers that oppose you. Fear not any thing, now that Fortune hath directed your Addresses to us, but be confident, that notwithstanding the bloody Wars, and the Enmity between our Nations, you shall

find among the Romans that Quiet and Security which you have not among the Parthians.

These few Words were all he said to her, nor had Elifa the time to make any Answer thereto, by reason that Cleopatra, desirous it seems, upon Candace's Intreaty, to prevent Cornelius's Delign to present her to Cafar, comes up to him with that fair Queen by the hand. The Emperor was no

less amazed at the Majesty of Candace than he had been at the Beauty of Elifa; and going to turn to Cleopatra to be informed of the Name and Quality of that excellent Person, the Queen her self, after she had saluted him, as Elifa had done, looking on him with an action not unfuitable to the greatness of her Courage , ' My Lord, ((faid (he to bim) there is not any one can acquaint you with what I have not discovered to any; but it were unjust for me to conceal my felf from the great Cafar, after the refuge and fafety I have found in his Dominions. I am " Candace, Queen of Æthiopia, whom a traverse of Fortune, insupportable as that of the Princess of the Parthians, cast upon the Coast of Alexan-" dria, and who, though by a happy change, reduced to a condition to return into her own " Country, yet thought not fit to leave yours before the had rendered to the great Emperor of the Romans, what he justly may, upon the account of his Dignity and his Virtue, expect from all the World befides.

Cefar was a little surprized at the first hearing of Candace's name; and though Agrippa, when he gave him an account of all the remarkable transactions in Alexandria, had not forgot to acquaint him with the adventure of that excellent Queen, and particularly to give a description of her Beauty, as one that might pretend as much to it as any in the World, yet could he not give him her Name, as being indeed unknown to him. Cornèlius was no less astonished at that discovery of the Princess whom he adored, and could not without a passing grief reflect on her being of such a Rank in the World, as in a manner blasted all the hopes he had conceived of obtaining her. All those who had all this time been ignorant of Candace's

Candace's Dignity, were not a little aftonished to understand it from her own Mouth; but the Emperor, having foon overcome that which at the first apprehension he had expressed thereat, and returned to the Queen what he thought due to .her upon that discovery of her quality; 'Madam (faid be to ber) I am extreamly glad at the ser-vices that may have been done, by any related to me, to so great and so fair a Queen as your felf, and no less, that I am in a condition to offer you, as well in Alexandria, and through the whole extent of the Empire, whatever you can desire of an Ally, whose greatest satisfaction it shall be, to tender your what your merit and dignity may justly challenge.

Having so said; he turned towards Cleopatra, whom he had not yet faluted, and embracing her with all the tenderness he could have expressed, if Julia had been in her place, he by the most kind and obliging discourses in the World, discovered the joy he conceived at her return and her liberty, the affliction he had been in for her loss, and the resolution he had taken to pursue the King of Atmenia to the end of the World, and to bring uster desolation by Fire and Sword into his Country, if the justice of the Gods had not overtaken him. Cleopatra perceived by that discourse, that Agrippa had given Augustus an account of some things that had past, and accordingly imagined, as indeed it was true, that he had so ordered his Relation, as to attribute all to the assistance of Marcellus and Alexander. without making any mention of Coriolanus; Agrippa had not been a wanting as to that point of Circumspection, and by perswading Cesar, it was by Marcellus's valour that Cleopatra had been recovered our of the hands of Areaxus, he had.

had over-burthened him with joy by the tidings he brought him, of Marcellus's safe return. Cleopatra, having entertained the careffes of the Emperor, with all submission and acknowledgment, made place for Olympia. Arfinoe, and Artemifa, who were presented to him by Ariobarzanes, Philadelph, and by reason of the ab-fence of Alexander, Ptolomy. His admiration continued still at the sight of so many excellent beauties, though the chiefest the World ever afforded had been bred up at his Court, and he rendered those fair Princesses, whose Names were told him, and whose principal adventures he had been informed of, what a Prince high-born, and full of gallantry, as he naturally was, could have done upon such an occasion. He took occasion to celebrate Olympia for what she had done and suffered for Ariobarzanes, to thank Artemifa for the safety of Alexander, and directing his of Delia.

discourse particularly to Arfinee, the story of whose loves he had been extreamly moved at, to say many pleasant things to her, to the great reputation When he had rendered to these six admirable Persons, what he thought due to them, turning towards King Alcamenes, who standing near him, looked on those miraculous beauties with an astonithment he could not not express; ' You have fuffered so much (faid be to bim) and done fuch extraordinary things for a handsome Woman, that it must needs be concluded, that 4 Beauty hath no mean influence upon you. If it be so, as no doubt but it is, you should not be a little satisfied with your coming hither, there being few places in the World where you might meet with so much Beauty, as you now find in Alexandria. I am not only perswaded (replied

the King of the Scythians, who spake the Roman Language as persectly as he did his own that the whole earth cannot parallel what now appears to our Eyes, but am inclined to be-lieve, that putting all the past Ages together, it hath not produced any thing comparable thereto, and the Gods express the care they have of your glory and greatness when they make it ' so much their business to glean together from the several quarters of the World, whatever it hath that's most fair, to adorn and embellish

' your Court withal.

They were in these terms, and the Emperor ravished at the objects that in a manner captivated his Sight, had not yet bethought him of going up the Stairs, when came into the Court the Chariots of the Empress, and those of the Princesses that accompanied her. Livia was in her own, with the Princels Octavia, the Princels Antonia her Daughter, and Terentia, Mecenas his Lady, whom the subtile and politick Livis pretended abundance of kindness for, though the was not ignorant of the love which Augustus had for her. In the same Chariot was also the Queen of Cilicia, who not many Days before was come to Augustus's Court, having brought along with her the Princels Urania her Daughter, and the virtuous Andromeda her Daughter-in law. After that came in Julia's Chariot, wherein was that Princess, and with her the discreet and fair Andromeda, the beloved Sister of Philadelph, Urania Sister to Archelaus, who had sometime been a defigned Wife for Philadelph, and the excellent Cipass, whom Julia treated with no less ceremony than the did those were born Princesses. Then came in that of Octavia, wherein were Agrippina, Marcella, and Marcia, and with them

them Sabina and Sulpitia. In that of Terentia, which came in next, were Helvidia, Virginia, Hortenfia, and Servilia; and after these came in several others; wherein were the most considerable of the Roman Ladies, who would needs accompany Livia in her progress.

As foon as the Empress was alighted out of her Chariot, the Emperor went towards her, leading in one hand the Princess Elisa, and in the other the Queen of Athiopia. Livia was no less astonished at their beauty, than Augustus had been, and Mecanas, who had helped her our, having acquainted her with their Names before they were come up to her, she entertained them as Persons of a quality equal to her own, and gave them a reception full of civility and obligation: And having not permitted the submissions which they would have made to her, the reiterated the proffers which the Emperor had already made to them, with a grace and infinuation particular only to her. That done, she received Olympia, Arfinee, and Artemifa, whom being presented to her, she was made acquainted with, and entertained with an equal mildness, and several times embraced the Princess Cleopatra, the more to express the satisfaction she conceived at her Liberty. Julia, Octavia, and the Princesses her Daughters, entertained them with no less ceremony; and though Julia might with some jealousy look on those Beauties, which in some measure eclipsed her own, yet being naturally of a mild and sprightly disposition, the was not clouded with the least melancholly or disturbance at this interview, and entertained these illustrious Persons with the greatest freedom and kindness imaginable: And her caresses were more particularly directed ito the Princels Cleopatra, whom shefeveral times embraced, congratulating her happy recovery, with all the demonstrations of a real and true Friendship. But she was forced to resign her to the embraces of Ottavia, Antonia, and her Sisters, who by thousands of kisses, and words accompanied with Tears of joy, discovered to her, what affliction they had conceived at her misfortune, and how glad they were at the happy issue of her Shipwreck and Captivity. Ottaviakept her a long time in her Arms, with expressions of tenderness and affection, equal to those she might have found in a true Mother; and when she had done, she less her to the fair Antonia, for whom she had had a very particular affection, and whom she had trusted with the knowledge of her most important secrets.

But if Friendship produced these effects between those admirable Persons, with much more reason might it be expected in the meeting of Philadelph with his beloved Sister, the amiable Andromeda: And if the Prince of Cilicia was furprized to see her, and with her the Princess' Urania, whose affections he had slighted, to address himself to Delia, the prudent Andromeda was no less astonished, so much contrary to her expectation, to meet with that so much defired Brother, whose absence she had bewailed with so many Tears. The first eruption of her joy was in a sudden out-cry; but when she began to express herself in caresses and words proceeding from the transcendency of Passion, she finds her self embraced, and turning towards the Person from whom the received that kindness, the perceived with an aftonithment much beyond the former, that the was between the Arms of Delia. furprisal had been much less, if she had been the Night before with Augustus, when Agrippa gave hima

him an account of what was most remarkable at Alexandria: But having not had the least notice: of it, that unexpected interview raifed such a Disturbance in her, that it was a long Time ere the could find words to express her Thoughts of it. She thereupon quitted her Brother, to return Delia the expressions she received from her of her Friendship; and when the assonishment she was in permitted her to speak, ' What mean the kind Deities (faid she to ber) to make me so happy, as not only to meet with that Philadelph, whom * Delia had taken away from us; but I must with Philadelph, find that Delia whom he had. Iost as well as we! You are not mistaken, Sifter, (replied the Prince) you indeed see that inexorable Delia, and which is more, you will find her such by birth, as that you will think it no less honour to entertain her alliance, if: 4 you may obtain it, as you some time thought

"you did her in the proffer of yours.

Arsinoe and Andromeda were going to make some reply, but they were interrupted by those ... that thronged in, and were forced to expect the mutual account they were to give one the other, at some more convenient Time and Place; and Philadelph, after he had faluted the Princess Uramis with very much respect, went to do his Duty to the Queen of Cilicia his Step-mother, who, notwithstanding the antient quarrel she had against him, received him with expressions of a cordial Affection.

The Palace of Alexandria, which some years before had been the Royal Seat of the Ptolomies, enriched and embellished by the magnificence of a long series of great Monarchs, was one of the most sumptuous, and most spacious Houses the Earth was ever proud of; so that all the Court of

Augustus,

Augustus, at least all those Persons who out of a Confideration of their quality might expect Lodgings in the Emperor's Palace, found conveniencies enough here. The King of the Scythians, and after him, all the Princes that were about Cafar, had fumptuous Lodgings appointed them, and the King of Armenia, who with the Princesses his Sisters, and Prince Philadelph, had taken a House in the City, left it, upon order from Cefar to come and lodge in the Palace. Elisa and Candace, being unwilling to part, had kept the Lodgings they were in before; but Cleopatra left hers, to be near Octavia, whom the was wont not to be at any great distance from, and it was taken up by the Queen of Cilicia and the two Princestes, her

Daughter and Step daughter.

The numerous retinue of so many great Princes was disposed up and down the great City of Alexandria, which seemed then to be rather the Metropolis of the Universe, than the principal City of Egypt, and more proud of the Abode of Cefar and io many Illustrious Persons, than of that of so many Kings as had reign'd there, and the glory of its Founder. People immediately refort thither from all parts of the Univerle, and the report which was scatter'd Abroad of Augustus's intention to continue there some Time, brought thicher some out of all Nations upon Earth. The Emperor finding himself accompany'd by so great a Number of the most considerable Persons of both Sexes, that the World could afford, and particularly by the King of the Seythians, whom he had more than ordinary respects for, the Princels of the Parthians, and the Queen of Athiopia, whose Territories had not any dependence on the Empire, resolv'd to treat them with all Magnificence, and entertain them with

those Divertisements which the Pomp of the Romans had invented, such as Races perform'd by Horse alone, or with Chariots, and Duels sought by the Gladiators among themselves, or with Savage Beasts, which he caused to be brought every where after him, and whereof there was already come a great number to Alexandria.

The very same Night there met a Magnificent Assembly at the Princess Julia's Lodgings, where to the found of a great number of Instruments. that Illustrious Company danced all those Dances. which, from the Greeks and other Nations, had been derived to the Romans, and which for thar Time prov'd the chiefest of their Divertisements. Julia appeared more chearful than she would have been at that meeting, to comply with the Order the had received from Cafar, though that by reason of the absence of Marcellus, her Soul seemed to be in a Mourning Posture; but a Mourning indeed suitable to het Humour, which was not over fusceptible of the most pressing griefs. Thoufands of Torches convert Night into Day, to comply with the enjoyments of the noblest Company that the Sun through all the Period of his course cast his all-searching Eye upon. The King of Armenia, and the two Princesses his Sisters, were dispensed from being there, by reason of the late Death of Artaxus, though the whole Assembly were extreamly desirous of the presence of Delia. These Famous Beauties, the chiefest haply the Earth could afford, appear'd that Night with all the advantages they could derive from either Ornament or Dreffing; and whereas Elifa and Candace had not at Alexandria all Things requisite. suitable to their Quality, the officious Cleopatra. whose external Beauty and internal Excellencies were beyond all emulation and envy, made pro-YOL. VIL

vision for their Dresling, and furnish'd them with all they could defire, to heighten that by Foreign Ornantent, and Accommodations, whereof Nagure had been so liberal to them. Nor was their appearance in that admirable Company, otherwife than as that of two bright Stars, raising an admitation not only in those that had seen them' before, but even in those that had seen them in another Condition, though with some inequality, Elifa's fairness giving her some advantage over the Complexion of Candace, to whom the Torches were so much the less favourable. Julia ineleed was the most glorious Object there, as well. by reason of her Natural Beauty, as the Ornaments whereby the had advanced it, and adding to the lustre of her Countenance the sprightlines. of her Eyes, the Freedom, Gallantry, and Infiamarion of her Action and Deportment, the for a long Time inhanc'd to her felf the observance of the whole Assembly, Antonia, though with less Art, appear'd no less beautiful than the, and by the command and modesty of her looks, she produc'd as great Effects as Julia had done by all the surprizing Management of hers. was there any thing feen that expressed more Modefty, and at the same Time more Attraction; mor yet was ever Virtue so well discover'd and acted in external Appearances, as in the Countenance, may indeed the whole Perlonage of Antonia. Her. Sisters, Agrippina, Marcia, and Marcella, fair and sumptuously drest, had also those that approv'd them : And Terentia, Wife to Mecanas, the worthy Object of Celar's Affection, and whole Beauty was not much inferior to the most accomplish'd, shewed herself with a more than ordinary Lustre. Andromeda, and Urania, among Beauties that darkened all near them, were thought very handSome; and the levely Cipassis, having, upon Judia's Command, dreft herself that Night, appeared with so many Advantages, that there were hardly in that miraculous Company, and consequentdy not in the whole Universe, above two or three Beauties that could be preferred before hers. Sulpitia, Sabina, Hortenfia, and divers other illustrious Roman Ladies, discovered, both by their Countenances and their Cloaths, abundance of Magnisicence and Beauty: But that, what was most remarkable in this so famous Assembly, how beautiful or admirable soever it might be, was darkened, or at least eclipsed by the Celestial Beauty of the incomparable Cleopatra, was the general acknow-ledgment of all; having that Night, upon the Command of Octavia, put on Cloaths far richer shan she was ordinarily wont to wear, though there were but little Conformity between the Possure of her Soul at that Time, and those external Discoveries of Gallantry. She heightned the Lustre of the Cloaths, by feattering about them part of those precious Stones which the Queen her Mother had some time made Ostentation of with so much Sumpruoufness and Prodigality. But they added not so much to her Beauty, as they lost of their own, by being fo near her, it being the general Opinion of the whole Affembly, that the Fire of her Diamonds was much less sparkling than that of her Eyes. Her Person and Deportment seem'd to be wholly directed by the Hands of the Graces, at being impossible an Eye should fasten it self on that delightful Object, without raising in the Soul a Joy whereby it was heightned and transported. Those on whom the darted her directer Looks, could not receive them without being deakd thereby; and those to whom the spoke, R 2 ſœm'd

feem'd as if they were charm'd into Silence and Aftonishment.

But though the Ornament of the Assembly lay most on the fairer Sex, yet could it not be said that the Men had been wanting as to what might be expected from them, and accordingly many of them thought it not unleasonable to make Oftentation of their Magnificence and Endowments in the most illustrious Assembly of the Universe. King Alcamenes, who was about the thirtieth Year of his Age, and betrayed no less Youthfulness and Gallantry in his Inclinations, than he had done when in Dacia, under the Name of Alcimedon, he had gain'd the Affections of Menalippa, appear'd there all Gold and precious Stones, and heightning the Sweetness and Majesty of his Look, by Ornaments, so far different from the ancient Meanness of the Scythians, he raised Astonishment in those, who, though well acquainted with the Pomp of the Romans, had not seen any Thing equally sumptuous, and gave all that were present Occasion to reflect on what they had heard related of his miraculous Adventures. amorous Drusus presented himself with a Magnificence nothing inferior to that of the Scythian King; and as to property of Person, exactness of carriage, and indeed whatever was taking and amiable, there being few with whom he might not dispute precedence; the Company look'd on him with much Delight and Approbation. Agrippa. who for some Years before seem'd to have thaken Hands with that Kind of Gallantry, the more to mind matters of War, and the Government of the Empire, re-assuming, out of the Love he had for Elifa, his more youthful Inclinations, shew'd himfelf amongst the most magnificent of the Assembly, and added to his high and marrial Look the Ornament

nament of that Gold and Diamonds he had before contemn'd. Archelaus came in also sumptuously elad, and though the Memory of Antonia had prov'd a great Affliction to him, and had caused him a long Time to neglect his Person, yet had he for some Days before minded himself more than he was wont to do, and fuffer'd himself to be o'ercome by the Inclination he felt growing in him for the fair Princels Andromeda, Sister to Philadelph: Tigranes, in whom Resentment and Indignation were more powerful than the Love of Gallantry, came to the Affembly without any thing extraordinary as to Ornament, and would not have been there, had it not been for Fear of displeasing the Emperor, who feem'd to have defired his-Presence. Mitbridates King of Comagenes, groaning still under the Grief he had conceived at the los of Antonia, yet made his Appearance among the rest pompously enough; and Polemon King of Pontus in a Condition not much different. Domitius presented himself clad to the height of Roman Magnificence, to the Eyes of Agrippina, whom he serv'd, and was upon the paint to marry: And young Ptolomy, as much to please his own Humour, as to honour Marcia, who paffionately loved him, had not abated any Thing of what the Riches of Habit and Deportment could add to that of his Countenance and Person. Crassus, 2 Person very considerable among the Romans, aswell for a many excellent Qualities, as the famous: Victories he had gained not long before against the Bafterna, whose King he had killed with his own Hands, in the Head of his Army, undergoing the griping of a secret Love, wherein he had Au-gustus himself for his Rival, had not omitted any Thing might render him acceptable in the Sight of. Terentia; and Lentulus, though at a great Dif- R_3

rance from the Object of his Affections; Ovid, galhant enough as to Accountements and Person; Albinus, Cinna, Emilianus, and divers others of the most eminent Romans, presented themselves so mucle the more sumperously, out of an Emulation of Magnificence. But among all those whom Gold, precious Stones, and Diadems, made the more remarkable to those that were prefent, Artaban, & Person in all likelihood hewn out for the Wars, and the overturning of Empires, made his Appearance as it had been in the Head of an Army, yes raised no less Love and Admiration in those who looked on him, then he did Terror in his Eugmies. when he was upon his March towards them. The Emporor who knew what Condition he was in. and what Accident brought him to Alexandria, had, in order to this Assembly, presented him with a fumptuous Habit, which he durst not refuse, so that the Handlomenels of his Perlon heightness shereby, he seemed to be somewhat more than human, and drew to himself the Respect and Affintions of all that were present. The Freedom of his Carriage, and his Stature somewhat above the ordinary rate of Men, discovered itself with all its Beauty, and that natural Fiercenels that was so observable in his Eyes, and all his Deportment, was upon this Occasion moderated by such an arractive Mildness, as yet through which there visibly broke forth fomething great and majestical. Whence it came to pass, that in this illustrious Assembly, he was respected beyond even those that were of Royal Dignity, infomuch, that in immunion of 7slia, all the Ladies were extreamly defirous of his Conversation, and to do him all the Honour imaginable. O what a Satisfaction was it to Elifa. to find her Affection countenant'd by so general an Approbation; and what Regres and Affliction to Tigranes,

Tigranes, to see, even in his Presence, so much Honour done to him, whose competition was such a Torment to him, and whom meerly for the want of a Crown and Royal Extraction, he had imagined fo much below him. Agrippa himself, notwithstanding the Greatness of his Spirit and Vittue, could not without some Inclination to envy, look on so powerful a Rival, but withed Fortune had raifed against him, one of the greatest Kings in the World rather then such a Co-rival. Alcamenes, and he, who indeed might with reason dispute all things, look'd one on the other without any Emulation, and finding themselves mutually worthy one another's Friendship, they both embraced it with equal Earnestness and Inclination. Alcamenes, who, though a great King himfelf, fet a lower value on Royalty than Virtue, and withal laugh'd at the unjust contempt which his Competitors expressed towards him, having, even while he sojourn'd in the Court of Dacia as a private Person, under the Name of Alcimedon, entertained him. to the Confusion of those that envy'd him, with as much Respect and Acknowledgment, as if he had been King of a Monarchy equal to his own; and after many Words, whereby those two great Souls affur'd one the other of an indiffoluble Friendship, Alcamanes taking him by the Hand; I enter into Friendship and Alliance with you ((faid be to him) as King of the Parthians: I doubt not but you will one Day attain that Crown; and if to carry on, or maintain you in the just Pretentions you have thereto, the Affiftance of your Friends be requisite, I shall be ready to serve you in the Head of a bundred thousand Men.' This he spoke so loud, that is was heard by Tigranes; but whether out of the Respect he had for Augustus, or some other considerations.

rations, he pretended not to have heard it, though he sonceived fuch a Grief and Indignation thereat, as he found it no small Difficulty to dissemble. Artaban answered so noble a Proffer with the Respect and Submission he had for virtuous Princes, by whom he was not slighted, and, by the afterconversation he had with the Scythian King, made him sensible, that all he had receiv'd from Fame of the greatness of his Courage, was below the Truth. Nor is it hard to imagine, that all those Persons of so many different Nations that then were in Alexandria, could discourse together, notwithstanding the difference of their Languages, fince that it was a general Ambition in all Kingdoms, especially those that had any Commerce with the Empire, to learn the Roman Language, and that there were few confiderable Persons in the World, who were not very skilful in it.

already be, would have seemed much more noble to the Emperor, if Marcellus had been there, his Absence being only that, which in his Apprehension hindred it from being compleat. Livia had the same Reflections for Tiberius, whose Presence out of a maternal Desire she could not but with; and Cleopatra and the Queen of Æthiopia, having with justice commended it in her, whisper'd one another in the Ear, that that Assembly would be absolutely consummated in the Presence of Coriolanus and Cefario, could their several Fortunes have permitted it. The Emperor had been inform'd of Marcellus's Return, and thence imagin'd, that fince his last Departure, whereof he was not able to guess at the Occasion, he could not be gotten far, and the Princess Cleopatra.

having that Evening had the Opportunity of some Discourse with Julia, assured her, that Marcellys

This Assembly, how admirable soever it might

was not far from Alexandria, and that he had shaken off that Jealousy out of which he had lest her, upon the Consession of Volusius, whose Attival she gave her an Account of, as also of the Artisices of Tiberius, and the Innocence of Corielanus. Yet thought she not six to tell her, that that Prince was somewhere about Alexandria; though he was consident, that upon her knowledge of it, she would not do him the least ill Office; and they together concluded it unscasonable as yet to make any Discovery of the base Artisices of Tiberius, by reason of Livia's being concern'd therein, and the Consustant she might be likely to conceive thereat.

During the Entertainments of so gallant an Asfembly, wherein so many illustrious Persons endeavour'd to express their Courtship and noble Dispositions, no less than their Magnificence, Agrippa having continu'd some time at the back: of Elifa's Chair, and none presuming to interrupt the Discourse he had with her, out of the Respect. which all bore him, had the Opportunity to enterrain her with his Rassion, more favourably than he had had any Time before: Yet out of all the Conversation he had with her, could he not derive the least Hope, though the Princess, whose Inclinations were naturally full of Mildness, took no Offence at him, as the might haply have done at any other, for whom the would not have had the same Compliance. King Alcamenes entertained the Princes Cleopatra, and Artaban had a long; Discourse with Julia, who could not but admire all Things in him. Cornolius finding an Oppor-tunity to come near Candace, and looking on her with a Respect which the knowledge he had of her Quality, added to what he had for her before, upon the Account of his Affection; 'Madam, R. 5 (Saidi

(faid be to ber) I come to demand your Pardon for the faults which out of my ignorance I may have committed against you: But had you been pleased to discover your self, I should have endeavoured to render you what is due to so great a Queen. I am easily inclined to believe (replied the Queen very sharply) that I was not known to you, and if I had, do imagine vour carriage had been much otherwise towards e me, than it hath been for some Days past: But fince you have put an obligation upon me, which nothing can force out of my rementbrance, I am willing to forget your past miscarriages, out of a confidence you will not be guilty of any the like hereafter. Ah Madam! " (replied the Pretor) It is not for that offence that I beg your Patdon, nor can I think my felf criminal for a thing I neither can or shall ever repent me of. That which I charge my felf with as most injurious to you, is, that I have omitted those formalities which are to be observed towards so great a Queen; but you could not certainly take offence at a Passion, which a Goddels, were there any fuch among 4 us, would think innocent: If therefore that be the offence I stand guilty of, I shall die in the guilt of it. Cornelius, (Jays the Queen, looking very difdainfully on him) Cafar is now in · Alexandria, force me not to represent these injurious proceedings of yours towards me; 4 and know, that I would not fuffer from him-· felf the unjust freedom you take with me.

With these words she turned away from him, and engaged her self in the conversation of Alesmenes and Cloopasva, who was sat close by her. Cornelius was at such a loss, that he found it no small difficulty to dissemble the confusion he was

in, and after he had communed a while in suspense what countenance to put upon it, he lest the place where he was, and went to Tigranes, whom he found no less discontented than himsfelf, and with whom he held a great correspondence.

All this while was Alcamenes in discourse with Gleopatra, whose celestial Beauty and transcendent Wit he thought worthy the greatest admiration, and the Princels, in whom the relation of the prodigious Adventures of that Prince had raised no less, took occasion to express the satisfaction the received in her Captivity from the relation Megacles had made of his miraculous Advoutures even to the least particularities. Whereupon having given him those commendations which he could not without some difficulty receive from such a Princels as Cleopatra: 'It must certainly be acknowledged (faid she to bim, with * a grace which it was impossible to meet with in any other) that what we have heard related of the fabulous Heroes of ancient Times, is income parably below the mirades of your Life: But s forbearing to mention those prodigious Acts of "Valour, whereby you have acquired to vast a teputation, you will give me leave to elebrate in . you that admirable fidelity of your Affection, . as fuch as whereof all the past Ages cannot . afford us a like example.

blushing at that discourse could not forbeat blushing at that discourse of the Princess, and answering her with an excessive modelty; 'If my Actions (said he to her) have raised me into any degree of reputation among Barbarians, they cannot signify any such thing, when they come to the knowledge of Persons among whom the greatest are ordinary; and I shall withat pre-

presume to tell you, that we deserve not any commendation for doing things which we are but too much obliged to, and ought to serve towards the sovereign Mistresses of our Souls to the last gasp of Life. But Madam, (added be) I did not imagine that the accidents of my Life had come to your knowledge, as conceiving that Fame had otherwise employment enough to acquaint the World with the miracle of Cleopatra, too much haply to trouble her felf with the adventures of a Scythian. And indeed, I must do her that right, as to assure vou, that she hath in some measure done you the justice she ought, and that what I underflood from her of you, in Nations that lie at a great distance from this, hath not been one of the least motives to put me upon seeking of that in Cafar's Court, which cannot be feen in all the Universe besides. Ah my Lord! (replies the .. the Princess) you honour me too much, and you give me what I expected not from you. for such truths as are but too much due to your felf! I know not the reasons you had to undertake a journey whence we derive so great advantages, but you cannot perswade me, you thould come out of your own Territories, to feek for any thing greater than your felf, or more beautiful than Queen Menalippa. Not, I must confcis, (added she, by a graceful diversion to bring about the discourse to such a subject as her modesty could better bear with) but that in some intervals I have been much inclined so quarrel with that fair Queen, or at least could not without impatience reflect on that cruel mistake which produced such horrid effects, and made her with so much earnestness endeavour, to put a. * period to a Life a thousand times dearer to her-

than her own. And you will also give me keave to tell you, (replied the Scythian, speaking • fomewhat lower) that I have not conceived a · less affliction and resentment, when I understood that a Prince the most amiable and most virtuous among Men, after he had deserved your kindnesses, as far as they could be deserved by extraordinary endowments and great actions,

e rendered himself afterwards unworthy thereof, by a change that armed against him the refentments of all the World, and gave us occafion to consider, either with indignation or pity, the blindness and weaknesses of all Men. · Alcamenes observing the disturbance which this discourse of his had raifed in the thoughts of Clevpatra legible in her Face, it repented him that he had medked with that Subject. And he secretly condemned the indifcretion he thought himself chargeable with, when the Princess no longer able to suffer the injury done Coriolanus's innosency, though the thought it no fit season to divulge it, after the had done some violence to a fighwhich would force its passage out; 'My Lord, (faid she to bim) there is sometimes a vast distance between apparencies and truth, and it is so ordinary with Time to discover what the f malice of Men would disguise, that he whom we charge with inconstancy, will be found much more unfortunate in it, than guilty of it. It fhould be one of the heartiest of my wishes (replies Aleamenes) it were so, and could he clear himfelf of that crime, I should gladly contribute any thing that lay in my power to mo-derate or put a period to his misfortune: For in fine, Madam, the account I had received of the noble Actions of his Life, had raifed in me fuch an effection and affection for him, as would hardly

hardly afford any entertainment to a belief of the infidelity he is so much reproached with, and made me wish his innocence, though it were with the loss of many things I should highly value. If it be my happiness ever to see him again, (replies the Princess) I shall acquaint him with this expression of your Goodness, and durst I speak any more on his behalf, I should presume to tell you, that he is Master of those excellent endowments that might render him worthy thereof. Akamenes considered this discourse as proceeding from the excellent disposition of Cleopatra, as on which a just resemment could not produce any effect contrary to her own generous inclinations.

While he thus entertained her, filling her with admiration at his Person and deportment, Julio. treated Artaban with those infinuating careffes whereby the often engaged hearts lefs constant than that of the faithful Servant of Elifa: And whereas it ran into her imagination, that the never had met with any thing more worthy her esteem, and was one that could not do her self the least violence as to matter of conversation, she treated him in the most obliging manner in the World, and made no difficulty to tell him, that Blifa would be very much to blame, to prefer any Tigranes whatfoever before fuch a Person as he was. Those expressions coming from so great a Princels, wrought in him a submission equal to the confidence he took upon him when he had to do with those that slighted him, and he received the honour the did him with such an excellent grace, that the was more and more confirmed in the good opinion the had of him.

Drufus was not awanting in his attendance on Antonia, whom none pretended to but himself, though

though there were many that envied his good. Fortune: But being withal a Person generally beloved and esteemed, all in a manner congratulated his satisfaction to find himself treated by the fair and discreet Antonia, as savourably as the severity of her Virtue would permin. Prolomy was very observant towards Marcia. Archelaus waited on the Princess Andromeda; nay Tigranes, though with much violence to himself, had some Discourse with Urania.

The best part of the Night was spent, when they gave over dancing, whereupon this illustrious Company separated to go to their several rests. They all went to their several Lodgings, out of the same design, yet did not all equally find that which they were so desirous of. Most of the Princes went along with the Emperor, to fee him a-bed; and after they were all departed, and that there was only Agrippa, according to his ordina-ry Cultom, left with him, Augustus looking attentively on him, and observing the visible change of his Humour, his Countenance, and all his Behaviour, could not conceal from him his thoughts of it. And it being ordinary with him to discover his Heart to him upon all Occasions: ' Agrippa, said be to him with a smile, and in a way * drolling enough, have I not that Place in your Affection, as that you will acknowledge a Truth if I my felf have discovered it, since it is well known to you, that I have not had any thing fo secret, or of such importance, as I was not willing to communicate it to you? ' Agrippa, who imagining what he would be harping at, made no Answer to his Discourse, so that the Emperor, confirmed in his Opinion by that silence,
I see (faid be to bim) what your Design is, you would have me much more a stranger to this than

than to all your other Adventures, I was already in a manner confident of: But think it not much to trust me upon this Occasion, since I. have made you privy to all the important emergencies of my Life, and confess, if you love: e me, whether the Princess of the Parthians hath onot deprived you of that indifference and freedom which had hitherto stood in defiance ae gainst all the Roman Beauties ? Ah ! my Lord. (replied Agrippa, with a confusion he was not able to smother) what actions of mine have egiven you occasion to conceive any such Opinion? 'Twas apparent (replied the Emperor') in all you have either done or faid in my presence ince your first fight of that Princes; in the Account you gave me of her Beauty and Adventures; in the passion which made you so earness in your Discourse; when you desired my pro-tection for her; in your officionspels to enter-tain her all this Night to the prejudice and disfatisfaction of other Persons, to whom no doube but you had refigned that employment, had you one been too much concerned in it: In the change I have observed in your Countenance while you were speaking to her, in your amorously passionate look, in the gallantry and maginificence of your Cloaths beyond what you were wont to affect: To be thort, in all the alterations might have been observed in your even by Persons no way concerned in your · Affairs.

This Discourse of the Emperor put Agrippa somewhat to a loss, as not being able without a certain consustion to reslect on the notice he had taken of his Passion, and that as a Time, when he had disburthened himself upon his Shoulders of the Government of the Empire. But being con-

confident withal, that he could not but have an indulgence for a Passion which he was so much subject to himself, and imagining he could not long conceal from him that which was so great a torment to him, he resolved to acknowledge it with the best countenance he could, and encouraged by the assurance he was in of his affection ; My Lord, (said be to bim) were the respect I have for you confistent with Elufions and Diffi-" mulation, I should haply endeavour to conceal that which your differning Observation hath but too 4 too easily discovered; nor is it without some confusion I am forced to avow, that, at a time wherein it was most requisite some affistance of Wisdom should have fecured me against the Passion which you have by so many marks discovered, I have been o'er come by it through too weak a resistance. 'Tis true, my Lord, since I must of necessity acknowledge it, I am in Love, I am desperately in Love with the Princess of the · Parthians, and my Heart hath submitted, contrary to my intention, to those Powers which upon the first fight disarmed it of all its strength. I know this weakness were not excusable if it were voluntary, and that I should have made all the Force I could to oppose the violence of a Passion, no way consistent with Reason. would have been expected that the Weight of the Employments you honour me with, and my Affairs of greater Consequence, should have diverted my Thoughts from any such thing; and if I must be enslaved to Love, it should have been for any one rather than a Princels born of a House in Hostility with the Roman Name and Empire; a Princers, next to the Princers " Julia, the greatest in the World, and a Princess. that is Heirels to a Monarchy, the attainment whereof

whereof a Roman, and a private Person cannot with any likelihood of fuesels, propole to hime felf: But, my Lord, I have been furprized, e and have to no purpose had recourse to the affiltance of my Realon in an affair wherein it a cannot be allowed any Power. It very much totobles me (fays the Emperor to bins) to find you defeated by that Passion in the manner you represent it to me; and that not only bee cause it disturbe your quiet, dearer to me that my own, but that withal it thwarts the delight I had so bring you as near my felf as I could, by the Alliance of some Person of no great distance in blood to me: But since the tendermess I have for you is equal to that I have for " Marcellus or my felf, and that all I cither do or can do for you, is below what may be due to a Person who by his extraordinary Actions hath in fome measure raised me to the great Fortune I now enjoy, I will, contrary to my inclinations, and without any regard to my Insereft, endeavour your Enjoyment and Satiffaction. Elifa is not the less amiable because 6 fhe was born among our Enemies, and I shall not oppose the Union of our Empires, if it may be Established by this Alliance. Nay, on the contrary, you may well imagine I should be infinitely pleased, could I saile you to the Throne of those great Monatche, who have so long disputed Superiority and Empire with Us: Nor fhould the Dignity of Elifa deter you, fince that, confidering the Rank you are of, that which you ought to be of upon the account of ' your Virtue, and the Friendship I have for you, there's nothing in the Universe above you. Be confident, Agrippa, your presentions to Elifa are moderate and justifiable, since you might

have pretended to Julia, and that the should never have been any Man's but yours, had I not designed her for Marvellus, or that he were not living reenjoy her. Be not then discouraged at these distinuities, but he considers there's nothing you may not overcome by your own great Merit, with our assistance.

- Appuffus added to this much other Discourse, full of the greatest Expressions that could be of a winder Friendship, and Agrippa who had hearkened to them with such Transports and Resentments, as he was not able to express, would have cast himself at his Foot, if the Emperor, who had long before forbidden him all fuch Carriage, had not prevented it. Agrippe made his acknowledgments with the greatest demonstrations of grazinde, declaring withal, that rather than be thought unworthy the honour he defigned him for, he resolved never to see Bhis again, and to en-deavour by an Eurnal absence, his own Death et Recovery. But Gefor, knowing he could not take any fuch refolution without doing too great a violence to himself, such as haply might have proved faral to him, would by no means hear of that proposition, and thereupon telling him that he should be no less in his affection, if he married Elifa, than if he were marched to Julia, he laid his Commands on him, to join endeavours with him in order to the purchase of his own quier, and to hope all things with his affiltance. Agrippa submitting himself to the will of Cafar, and com-plying with his desires, 'My Lord, (faid be to bim) now is it that I am of all Men the most unfortunate, in that the affiltance of Cefar, from which I might promise my self all things, I can upon this occasion make no advantage of, as not being able to employ it against the For-

tune of a Man for whose Virtue I have so much Respect. Did not the Affection I have for Elifa over-balance it, I should never have been' induced to cross his Designs. The Restection ? make on the Merit of Artaban, and the Advantage he hath over the Inclination of Elifa, discourages me more than all the Pretensions of 'Tigranes. 'Tis a Rival, whose admirable Endowments, upon the first Sight of him, forced my Esteem and Affection, and it is out of the sincere Respect which I have for him, that I have soelemnly promised Elifa, not to dispute her Affections against him, otherwise than by Love and Services, without offering the least Violence by any Authority derived from Cafar. Thus am I disarmed of whatever I might hope of Asfishance, and having nothing but Merit and Services wherewith to oppose a Man, who by those ways hath already deferved all Things, I may very well doubt the Issue of a Combat which Is undertake against him with so much Disadvantage.

continued filent a little while) take all Mankind, it will be hard to pick out such a dangerous Rival as Artahan, or one more worthy
the Affections you would dispute against him;
and I shall tell you withal, that out of the Esteem
I have conceived for his Worth, I could wish it
were any other Man's Fortune that we were to
crush; but when Agrippa's Safety and Satisfaction lies at the Stake, all other Considerations
vanish. We will endeavour to find out some
other ways to saisfy Artahan's Ambition, sincewe must oppose him in his Loves, and conditionally he will quit his Pretensions to Elifa, Iwill pamper him with those Honours and Dignities

nities which shall, give his very Desires a Surfeit. It was imprudently done to engage yourself to strefule my Assistances; and though you have promised not to receive them, you cannot hinder my Delign to afford them you. No, my Lord. (replies Agrippa) I cannot frustrate the Effects of your Goodness, the Expressions I receive whereof are too precious and too glorious not to be acsknowledged; but it is not in my Power to make any Advantage thereof, as resolved to keep the Promise I have made Elifa, as well out of the * Respect I have for her, as the Violence it is to my Nature to take the Advantage of my Fortune against a Man who for his Virrue is more s worthy of it than myself. It speaks a more than ordinary Generosity in you (replies the Emperor) but not over much reason: Go and take 6. some rest if you can, and let me take that care for you which you will not for yourself.

Upon these Words, he bid him good Night, unwilling to hear what he would have faid further against himself, on the behalf of his Rival. Agrippa withdrew, with a Soul engaged in a Tempest of different Reflections, not knowing whether he should rejoice or not, at that kindness of the Emperor's, who desirous, contrary to his Intentions, to make him happy, would have in some fort engaged him to a breach of his Word, and the generous Resolution he had taken. Being in this uncertainty, he passed away the Night with a certain Reciprocality of Hope and Joy, which though his Vittue would not admit, yet could not his Love but entertain them with some Delight. All the illustrious Persons that were then in Alexandria passed it also diversly, according to their several Conditions; and Candace was one of the least satisfied, as having not seen her Cesario

rio that Night, as the had done the precedent, and forefeeing it would be much more difficult for him to wait on her duting the Time the intended to stay in Alexandria, than it had been before.

The next Day, as soon as the Emperor was to be seen, all the Princes and the most considerable Persons were expecting his Appearance. The King of the Mades was one of the first so wait upon him, out of a Delign to have some Discourse with him about his own Concernments before the press would be too great: And the Emperor having entertained him with a feeming Kindness, he in a long Discourse acquainted him with what had all this while lain so heavy on his Heart. He in the first Place represented the great Desires he had ever had to serve him, as he in duty ought, and the submission he had for his Commands, as well in the Differences there had passed between him and the King of Armenia, as upon all other Occasious that had offered themselves. Then he comes to complain of the Injustice had been done him, by forcing and still detaining from him, against all right and all appearance of Reason, a Princess, whom by his Amballadors he had married, and that with the Confess of her Eather. To this he added the Satisfaction he conceived, to find her in a Place where he feared not any Injustice, nor yet any Prejudice on the behalf of his Enemies, and fo concluded with a defire that he would do him that Justice which he never refused any, and order his Spoule to be delivered to him, as he would de for any, though over so inconsiderable, upon the like Occasion.

Augustus gave him the hearing with much Patience, but, being now engaged to promote the Passion of Agrippa, and that withal he thought it

Book H. no Justice to force the Inclinations of a Princess of the Equality and Worth of Elifa, after he had given him leave to say all he would, ' Tigranes (said be to him) you have had some grounds s to be affured that I should do you no Injustice, sand you shall find from me whatever you can with Reason expect: I shall not give way that any should take away or detain from you the Princess of the Parthians, and I shall put her into your Hands, as foon as the shall be willing 4 to go along with you. To that end you are at 5 Liberty to dispose her thereto as soon as you A shall think fie, and you will find no further Ob-A stacle if you but once get her Consent: But you ought not to hope, and I imagine you do not, that to further your design I should do her any "Violence, both in regard the Action in it self " would be contrary to the Equity which I shall punctually observe, and that Elisa is a Person of that Kank, as neither can, not indeed ought 4 to give me that Freedom. This is a Thing you s know as well as mylelf: And you may take ' Notice further, that if Marcellus were in your Condition, I should treat him no otherwise than I do you; and that were it my own Son, had 4 the Gods been pleased to have blessed me with any, I would not, to oblige him, offer any Violence to such a Princess as that of the Parthians. 'Tis the least the can hope, to be at Liberty in a Place where the demands my Protection: You have the same Freedom, and if you can gain her Consent, you shall meet with no other Op-

e polition. To this Effect was the Discourse of Augustus so him, as who knew well enough how contrary the Inclinations of Elifa were to the Affections of Tigranes; so that the afflicted King of Media

growing

growing pale at the hearing of those Words, ocived them no otherwise than as the Semena Death, though he had in all likelihood alre foreseen some part of his Missorune: Nor co he dissemble the Affliction he conceived there and looking on the Emperor, though with a tain Respect, yet such as through which his l sentments were easily discernible, 'What, 1 Lord, (said be to bim) do you think it a Violence to permit a Husband to take his W to him in your Territories; and what Ra 6 soever Elisa may be of, do you think it as 6 sorce done her, by putting her into his Han on whom her Father and all her Friends has bestowed her, with all the Ceremonies and S lemnities ordinary upon such Occasions? Ha fhe been born in any Place within my Jurisdie tion (replies Augustus) or any Kingdom & e pendent on the Empire, I might have disposa of her according to your defires, but being the Daughter of a Monarch over whom we have and Power or Authority, and being fuch in he Person as nothing is able to exempt even mi ' self from the respect due to her from all Men you ought not to think it strange I thould have her to her own disposal, and be unwilling to do that for you, which certainly I should be loath to do for my felf. Tis enough, my Lord, (reolied the Median) and you cannot better affure " me that you have resolved my Ruine, than by telling me that you leave my Fortunes at the difposal and mercy of Elisa. The intentions the hath towards me I am very well acquainted with, and fince the hath left me her lawful ' Husband, to wander up and down the World with Artaban, I doubt not but that for the same " Artaban's take the will thun me to the end of

the World. But, my Lord, is it possible, that an Emperor so great and so just, can so easily acrifice the enjoyments and glory of a King. whose Life and Crown hath ever been at his difposal, to the satisfaction of a Soldier of Fortune. whom I have my self raised out of the Dust to he Honour he hath so unworthily abused; a Soldier, I say, whose most considerable Actions have been done in the service of your Enemies ? That Soldier (replies Augustus) is not to be slighted by those who have any regard to Virtue, and chere are few Kings in the World to be preferred before him, if it be referred to the Judgmant of the greatest Men. What he hath done against your For the Enemies of the Roman Empire, cannot prevail with me to abate aught of the efteem I have for him, and you are the Person that of all Men have the least reason to think so meanly of him. But whate'er he may be, it matters not you may take this further from me, that it is not any way to promote his Defign, that I leave the Princels Elifa at the liberty of her choice, and that I shall not interpose between you as to what concerns her Affections. Prevail with her, if it be possible, by Love and Services, and the all imaginable industry to gain her, violence only excepted, which I absolutely forbid you in my Dominions, both against her and against Artaban, and which you cannot make use of wishout rendring me your Enemy. g is ä

The Median King, ready to buff with grief and exasperation at this Discourse, was going to reply, haply with a violence which might have incensed him, when the Emperor perceives coming into the Room, Ariebaranes King of Armenia, Prince Philadelph, and King Arthelaus, and as

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he was turning towards them to falute them, comes in King Alcamenes. Cafar leaving Tigrases, went to enterrain him, which he did with the civility he was wont to express towards him, telling him it was his design to give him a visit in his own Chamber, and that it troubled him he was prevented. Alcamenes received that civility of the Emperor with a submission accompanied by all the marks of a real greatness of Soul, and after some discourse together, the Emperor baving word brought him that the Empress was ready, and that all the Princesses were with her, went to her Lodgings, followed by all that noble Compa-ny. She being one of the most ingenious and : understanding of her Sex, and able to manage the Government of the Empire, as well as the greatest Men, the Emperor had more than ordinary compliances for her, and she received them with . fuch an admirable defign and artifice, that taking no notice of his Amoretto's both towards Terentia and other Ladies whom he had lov'd, the accord ingly made it her main Business to satiate his ambition, which was the predominant passion in him, and flatter Augustus's Humour in such manner, as that The might continue her Authority over -him, and be in a Condition to raise her Sons to the height of advancement. When this noble Company entred her Chamber, all the Princesses were there, and the Emperor having very submisfively faluted them all, said to every one of them fome word by the way, relating either to her Beautry or Adventures; and not long after, perceiving that the King of the Schytians was fallen into difcourse with the Empress, he comes up close to Elifa, and having an affection for Agrippa, equal To that he had for Marcellus, he would not put

off to another Time the good Office he intended to do him, as to what regarded that Princess. Out of which design, beginning to speak very low to her, whereupon those that stood by, out of respect retiring to some further distance, as conceiving in was his desire that his Discourse should not be heard: ' (Madam, faid be to ber) the last Thing I did, was to plead your right against the pretentions of Tigranes, I have crushed the strongelt of his Hopes, by telling him, that you were free and at your own disposal in our Territo-ries, and I am confident I have this Day lost

one of my ancient Friends for your fake. This Discourse of Augustus could not but be very much to the satisfaction of the Princess, infomuch, that defirous to express the resentment the had of his favours; 'My Lord, (faid she to bim) though I ought to have hoped all Things from your Justice, I am now to acknowledge my Obligations to be absolutely to your Goode nels, nor can you make a greater demonstration thereof, than in your protection of a Princess, Daughter to an Enemy, against a Prince, who how unjust soever he may be, hath better deserved your favour and support than she hath. There is not any in the World (replies the Em-' peror) can better deserve the Respect and Services of all Men than your felf, and therefore I expect not the least acknowledgment from you of a Thing I ought to have done, and which ono doubt I should have done, though you had on not been the most accomplished Princels in the " Universe. Not, (added be, after a short interval of filence) but that the resentment you exand that it were my desire you should think

of

your felf obliged to me, that I may with the greater confidence beg a Favour of you, after I had done you a Service. My Lord. (few the had done you a Service. My Lord, (fays the Princess to him, somewhat astonished at his Discourse) you may lay what commands you please on those Persons that are in a capacity to obey you; but I cannot imagine how a Princels, whom Fortune hath not left any thing but what the receives from your goodness, can do any thing in order to your Service or Satisfaction. Tis in your power to do much (faith the Emperor to her) both as to what concerns my quiet and my happiness, since you can by your compassion preserve me a Friend that's dearer to me than my own Life, and that one that dies for you. Wonder nor, Madam, continued he. (observing in ber Countenance the disturbance which his Discourse had raised in her Thoughts) that I speak to you so soon with so much freedom; the inconvenience is very preffing when it strikes at no other place than my Heart, which makes me the more impatient to tell you, that Agrippa, by making you a present of himfelf, hath presented you with one half of Cafer: Were the affection I have for him less than it is. or were he not my other felf, I should never have had the confidence to speak to you for him, to the prejudice of the generous Artaban, for whom I have an esteem as great as his own virtue. I cannot but acknowledge all things fo great in him, that I think nothing above his deserts; but if out of that transcendency of courage which he hath upon so many occasions expressed, he could comply with the Fortune of my Friend, I should take such care of his own. s as to put him into a Condition above the envy

time.

of the greatest Kings. You see what I have said as to what concerns Artaban: And for Agrippa, I am to tell you, that deriving in some measure my greatness from him, I shall be as glad to divide it with him; that Julia should be his, were she not designed for Marcellus, and that I shall raise him to that height of greatness, that the Universe shall not afford a

greater than himfelf. Here Augustus broke off, to see what effects his Discourse produc'd in Elifa, as also to give her time to make him some answer; but she was fo strangely at a loss, that the knew not how to express her felf, and so continued mute and immoveable, with her Eyes fastned on the Ground. The Emperor perceiving the disorder the was in, and conceiving he had made a fair step into the Bulinels, would not prels her any further, not Stay for an answer from her, which upon those first disturbances of her apprehensions he could not hope would be very favourable. ' So that e re-affuming the discourse, I do not expect (consinued be) you should at the present acquaine " me with your intentions, but having here all the freedom and command you can defire, you may take your own time to resolve on what ' you shall think most convenient. Only let me intreat you, not to let Agrippa know any thing of the Discourse hath passed between us, since that, out of the respect he bears you, he abhors the kindness I would do him; and I may confidently tell you, he would never enjoy any ferenity of Thoughts again, should he once come to know I had spoken to you on his behalf." Which having faid, the Emperor left her, and coming to Candace, discoursed with her some

time, that the less notice might be taken of any private conversation he had had with Elisa. Having done with Candace, he went to Arfinee, and from Arfinee to Olympia, whom he found excellent good Company.

In the mean time Elifa, oppressed with grief, and not able, out of any confideration of the great Persons then present, to smother it, no Sooner perceiv'd Candace disengaged, but wringing her genely by the hand, and by her carriage discovering the had something to impart to her, prevailed with her to leave the Room, and to go into their own Lodgings, whither as foon as they were come, Candace reading the distraction of her thoughts in her countenance, very hastily asked her the reason of it, and Elifa, who on the other fide was as impatient to tell her, and to ask her advice in that emergency, acquainted her word for word with what the Emperor had faid to her, and discovered so much grief with the delivery of her discourse, that it was not hard for Candace to imagine het almost at the lowest de-gree of affliction. 'It was indeed my perpetual distrust (added the fair Princess) that Fortune would not continue me long in the condition you saw me in these two last Days; nay, from the first discovery of Agrippe's affection, I forefaw the Tempest it was likely to raise against me. There could not any thing more dreadful have happened to me, fince that, where I was in hope to find harbourage, I am most to fear a wreck. Assist me now with your advice fairest Queen, not in order to a deliberation whether I ought to comply with the defites of Augustus, (for to that point I am resolved what to do, that is not to be thaken with proffers

fers far greater than any he hath made) but to · instruct me how I ought to behave my self, so

as not to exasperate the Power wheteto our

Fortune hath submitted us, and to assure Arta-

ban of what he may expect from me, without

discovering the affection I have for him to all a the World.

Candace, who thought her felf nearly concerned in all the traverses of Fortune her Friend was engaged in, was extreamly troubled at this last, and after a small interval of silence; ' Fairest'

· Princess, (said she to ber) what's happened to

Day I do not at all admire; and all those who

know what place Agrippa hath in the esteem. of Cafar, do not much doubt he will leave any

thing undone wherein he may serve him. You

smust therefore oppose his authority with a

mild refistance, and so elude his hopes as not

to exasperate him, in expectation that either

he may change his humour, or that fortune may.

find out a way for us to get out of his power, .

without falling into that of Tigranes, which by

his protection you so much avoid. Mean time.

I advise you, to acquaint Artaban truly how. things stand, and not to conceal from him any

Ionger a thing he must know, and may haply?

find out some remedy for.

Elifa, who approved Candace's discourse, was going to make her some reply, when Artaban comes into the Room. He had observed their departure from Livia's Lodgings, and was glad of that occasion to see his Princels, out of that press of company wherein the had perpetually been ever fince the arrival of Augustus. He came in very confident upon the hopes he had conceived from Cesar's kind entertainment of him, and the pub-S 4

lick preference he made of him before Tigranes, and it was with much ado that he had that command of his modelty, as to forbear the discoveryof his advantage before his Princels. But his. felf-satisfaction suffered a strange abatement, when he saw in her countenance the symptoms of anapparent grief, which raifed a cruel inquisition in his thoughts, yet without once reflecting on what was the true cause thereof. He was still in suspense when that Princess perceiving the trouble he was in, and having already taken up her resolution, endeavoured to remit something of her affliction, and defirous to moderate the if news the had to tell him, by the joy he would conceive at the disappointment of Tigranes: Artaban, faid she to him) it is the pleasure of Heaven to order us a vicissitude of happinesses and misfortunes, that we may from the latter learn a moderation in our joy, and from the former derive a comfort in our afflictions; I hope we have not much to fear as to the perfecutions of " Tigranes; but there are at the same time others filing against us that are much more dreadful, which I am to give you an account of, according as I am advised by the Queen, who is not

only acquainted with all my thoughts and refolutions, but hath withal the goodness to concern

her felf in my Fortune.

Whereupon the repeated to him all Augustus had faid to her, as well as to what concerned. Tigranes as Agrippa, and if it raised in him a transient joy to hear that he was secure, as to the presentions of the King of Media, it gave him on the other fide a mortal grief, to understand, that he had in the Person of Agrippa the most powerful enemy he could have seared, a Rival whose interests

interests the Emperor was already engaged to promote with no less earnestness than if they had been his own. In effect, he seemed struck at this news, as it had been a Thunderbolt, infomuch, that that great courage which nothing could shake, seemed to entertain this last assault of Fortune, with less constancy than he had expressed in all the other accidents of his Life. He was little troubled at those traverses of Fortune which Tigranes might engage him in, out of the affurance he had of her favourable inclinations: But the powerfulness of Agrippa was formidable to him, and raised in him the greatest fear that his heroick Soul was capable of. Yet was it not the authority of this new Rival that most afflicted him, and it being not difficulties and dangers that his Heart could be dammed with, the misfortune was the more insupportable to him that should raise him a Rival, whose virtue he had conceived an esteem for, and to whom he thought himself obliged for the affiftance he had received from him against Tigranes.

The grief he was exposed to upon this cruel turn of his affairs put him to fuch an aftonishment and filence, as that the Princess having thus broke through the first difficulty, acquainted him with what he little suspected before, the discourses had past between her and Agrippe, and the discoveries he had made her of his affection. fastening his Eyes on the fair countenance of his Princess, 'Madam, (faid be to ber) the news ' you tell me is very cruel and insupportable, and among all the misfortunes I could expect from ' a malicious deftiny, I cannot imagine any fe great as what I am threatned with in the Love of Agrippa: 'Tis a Rival whose power is ab-

folute in the Empire and Favour of Agustus; yet am I much more afraid of his virtue than his interest, nay I could wish him more powerful, so he were less virtuous. 'Tis to me the most dreadful unhappiness imaginable, to ene gage against a Rival, whom furnished with so ' many excellencies you cannot contemn, and whom for the greatness of his worth, and the affiltance I have received from him, I thall find it no small difficulty to hare. In fine, Madam, fear looks at me on all fides, and certainly in ' this last act of my misforiune, I should fear every thing, were I not a little relieved by the confidence I have in your favour, and if I may be but allowed to hope till that fails me, I shall never think my self miserable. You do well ' (replies the Princess) to build the greatest hopes ' you can on the affection I have for you, fince ' you may affure your felf, that though Agripps
' were much more confiderable by his auchority. were much more confiderable by his authority, ' and more estimable for his virtue than he is acknowledged to be, neither the one nor the other shall work any thing on my heart to ' your prejudice. I may very well be able, upon your account, to oppose their pretentions,
whom Heaven hath not given any legal power
over me, since I have presumed; for your sake,
to oppose the will and disposal of my Father and my King, whom I had not submitted to but through violence. And who can affure us, " Madam, (replies Artaban) that the same, or a like violence, will not be practifed against us now, fince you are exposed to the mercy of a Man that hath an absolute power over the greatest part of the World, that governs the Empire with a great deal of Lenity, now that he is

gotten into a peaceable undisputed possession thereof, but one that hath slighted no advantages, nor boggled at any thing where he met with resistance. You see after what manner he takes to heart the quiet and concernments of ' Agrippa, but you may withal perceive, how that through the expression he expresses to his Favourite, his designs have a further reach, and that it is much less his business to make Agrippe happy in the enjoyment of Elifa, than to bring into subjection to the Roman Eagle the proud Empire of the Parthians, which hath so long ' stood out against its usurpation. I am of your opinion, as to that particular, (replies Elifa) and it is to consult with you about some remedy how it may be prevented, rather than to afflict you, that I have been the author of such bad news to you. To think you can oppose Cafar's authority (replies Artaban) while you thall continue in his Court, or be within his Domiinions, is an imagination raised upon very slight grounds, and if the tempest cease not of it self, it will be hard to avoid it otherwise than by an elcape, to find some retreat out of the jurisdiction of the Roman Empire. I expected (fays the Princess to him) to have been more secure here than in any other place, as conceiving thete were not any other Monarch upon Earth besides · Augustus, that durst protect me against the power of the King my Father: But this miffortune tells me, that all my hopes are defeated, and did I but know where to find a refuge, or how to feek it with reputation, I should make ' as little stay here as I possibly could. But ins that defign I met with difficulties which I cans not without borror think on: For besides that

it is much to be feared that the King of Lybia my Uncle, where I had proposed to my self a retreat, may be assaid to draw against him the Forces of Phraates, or indeed that he is too weak to stand out against him; if so be he hath that Friendship for me as to oppose him upon my account, I know not by what means, and in what condition I thall undertake that journey, onor to the conduct of what Persons I should ' trust my self: For in fine, Artaban, imagine one it can be honourable for me, after what the World now knows of our inclinations, to wander up and down with you, and to give mine enemies occasion to report every where, that I fhun my Father and my King, to run Fortunes with a Person whose pretentions and love to me he doth not approve of. Be not aftonished at at this Discourse (continued the Princess, ob-ferving in the Countenance of Attaban the effect it wrought in bim) it proceeds not from any indirect intention, or abatement of the affection I have for you, since that after the asfurances I have already given you of it, you may well expect all those which I may, without injury or virrue, afford you for the future. Nay, I shall for your sake go even beyond what you can lawfully defire of me; for I shall not only oppose the authority of Augustus, what effects " soever his friendship for Agrippa may produce, but also ever while I live defy all submission to that of Phraates, while his intentions shall be prejudicial to you. You ought not to press me any further, nor will, if you fet any value on my reputation, but rest satisfied with the assufrance I give you, that I will be yours, when I honourably may, whether it happen upon the change

change of the King my Father's resolutions, or that of my own condition; and that if I may

not be yours, I will never be any other Man's

with my will.

Artaban hearkned to this discourse of Elifa with such a reluctancy of agitations, as might well raise in him different reflections on his affairs, and was going, though with the respect her ever observed towards her, to urge something against what he thought most insupportable in her resolution, as to what concern'd him, when Candace, who withdrew from them during their Discourse, though she used not that reservedness out of any jealousy they had of her, came up to them, and thewed them the King of Scythia, who with Drusus and the Kings of Cappadocia and Comagener, were coming into the Room. The two Princesses received with abundance of civility the visit of these illustrious Persons; Artaban, thinking nothing to burthenfome as Company in the affliction that possessed him, passed through the Throng and departed, no Body taking any notice of it. He took some few turns upon the Terrace, and going thence into a private Gallery, where for a while he found the solitude he was so much desirous of, he would needs walk there some time to comply with the cruel passion that tormented him. Being of a disposition extreamly imparient of all injury and injustice, he could not reflect on that which he conceived Agrippa had done him, without a violent resentment; and his great Courage never inspiring him but with those things that were greatest and most full of danger, his first apprehensions inclin'd him to those resolutions which a highly passionate Lover might take against a Rival: But sastening his thoughts

at the same time on that Virtue of Agrippa, for which he had conceiv'd a great Assection, and withal on the assistance he had received from him in an occasion wherein his Life was in Dauger, he found to his no small assistance, that his resemment would not be suitable to his desires, and the greatness of the discourtesy done him.

' Having upon these reflections walked a while, in the posture of a Man cruelly disturb'd, O Fortune, (faid be) thou favourable Deity to my Fame, but eternal disturber of my Quier, was · there nothing remaining, whereby to trouble it with more success than formerly, but to raise ' against me a Rival, dreadful for his Power, but ' more dreadful for his Virtue; a Rival to whom ' I am oblig'd, and whom, notwithstanding the injury he does me, I must esteem and cannot hate? Wert thou not fatisfied with the miseries thou hadst brought upon me, through ingratitude and crueky, but thou must arm desert and civilities against me, to make my condition the more deplorable? Or couldst thou not raise against me those Rivals against whom I might have employ'd, without any regret or repugnance, that valour which enables me to dispute e all things with the greatest upon Earth? O · Agrippa, (added be presently after) why didst on thou suffer me to defend against Tigranes, my Life and my Pretentions, if thou wert re-6 solved to engage me in a greater misfortune than that whereto thou sawest me exposed? Or why dost thou not consider, that the injury thou dost me is much beyond the service 1 have received from thee, and that, though at the present I am the Object of Men's contempt, and Forune's disgrace, yet I should be such an Enemy

and Rival as were not to be slighted, if the esteem I have for thee suffered my resentments to act all their freedom and violence? But why (said be, recalling what he bad said) may not not any thing be sear'd from the just resentments of an exasperated Lover; and what obligation can outweigh the affront I receive from a Man that would sacrifice my enjoyments, and my Life to his unjust pretentions? Ah Artaban! has py and unhappy, according to the fautastick humours of Fortune, but still constant, still invincible in her most insupportable revolutions? Call to mind thy Life past, let the reslection of thy former glory cherish thy present hopes, and despair not of assistance from that courage which never yet forsook thee.

Thus did Artaban entertain himself, being so strangely retired into his melancholly thoughts, as not to perceive a great number of Men that were come into the Gallery, till they were within two paces of him. Agrippa was in the head of them. and with him, Prince Philadelph, King Polemon, Lentulus, Ovid, and divers others, whom Agrippa carried with him to Dinner. The fight of Agrippa coming so unexpectedly upon him, forced Artaban to a change of countenance, which Agrippa perceiving, and finding him in that posture, sufpected what the occasion might be, and was in a manner consident that he knew of his affection; but it being a thing for which he was prepared, and imagining that his passion could not long be kept secret, he prosecutes his design according to the resolution he had taken, and coming up to Artaban with a countenance, wherein, notwithstanding their competition, was observable the true esteem he had for him, he asked him why

ings,

he coursed solitude where his company was so generally defired, and intreated him to come and Dine with the Princes he carried along with him, and by his presence to make that company more illustrious. But Artaban was not in a condition to comply fo far with him, though out of the esteem he still continued towards him, he entertained the invitation with much civility, and intreated his excuse, telling him he was obliged to be at the King of Scythia's whom he had already promised, though he thought he should not keep his engagement with him, as being partly resolved to retire to his own Lodgings. Agrippa thought himself obliged by his discourse, to ask him the reason of the alteration he observed in him, and having taken him some paces aside from the Company, he intreated him to acquaint him therewith, that he might ferve him if it lay in his power: But the fierce Artaban, who had much ado to contain himself; 'I shall acquaint you (faid he to him) with what you fo much defire to know, whenever you shall afford me a more private Audience; and though there be on not any Person here whom I any way suspect, ' yet are they not engaged in a Design, as you are, to enquire into Things wherein they are

on tany way concerned.

Agrippa discovered in these Words some part of Artaban's meaning; and though he were much troubled thereat, and prepared himself for the confusion which he could not but conceive at the complaints he expected to fall from him, yet saw he there was a necessity to break the Ice, and being as desirous it should be done then as at another time, he intreated Lentulus and Ovid to conduct King Polemon, and Prince Philadelph to his Lodg-

himself; and having intreated those Princes to give him leave to take a turn or two with Artaban, he caused all the Company to withdraw, some. attendants only excepted, who according to their. distance, kept at the other end of the Gallery. Artaban being thus left alone with him, and destrous above all Things to keep within the limits of that moderation, which he was willing to observe, after he had been filent a while; 'I doubt onot (faid be to bim) but you very much wonder at my coufidence, and that in a Place where. you have all power, you may think it somewhat extraordinary, that a miserable stranger, discarded of all manner of support, and at a. · loss of all assistance, save that of his own Couarage, and which is more, a stranger that hath been obliged from the first Minute he ever saw. vou, dates make his complaints to you, and charge you with injustice. This procedure will. haply confirm you in the Opinion some have conceived of that prefumption which hath ma-. any Times brought upon me the indignation of. those Kings who owed either the recovery or. fertlement of their Crowns to my Sword: But fince you are not free from, nay, to my unhappinels, but too susceptible of the passion that makes me speak, you will not haply wonder at my Discourse, and will haply acknowledge, that no confideration of your Virtue, your Quality, or the Obligation you have cast upon me,.. ought to tie up my Tongue at a time when it. s is your desire to deseat me of a Fortune I had. purchased by so many hardships, a Fortune I. ought to dispute against all the World to the 'last gasp of my Life. What, generous Agrippa!

pa! (continued be, looking on him with that noble fierceness which made such a distance be-tween him and other Men) can you, in whom Virtue hath ever found protection and fanctuary; you, of whom I particularly expected it, when reduced to Circumstances that well deferved it, can you be guilty of an inhumanity fo great as that you will deprive me of a Happinels which I was unwilling to owe any but your felf, though till then I had ow'd it to those Services and Actions which have raised me to some reputation among Men, a Happiness,. which I was not so confident of upon the ac-count of my Services, as the assistance I had promiled my felf from you? I was by the relief of. your Arms rescued out of the Hands of my Enemies, I seek my Sanctuary in the Arms you ftreich out to me, and I recommend to you a, Fortune which you feemed willing to favour in . 'a Place where all is at your disposal; and yet, it is from you that comes the ruine which I feared not from Tigranes, and you deliver me from a weak Enemy to engage with the most power-, ful could have risen against me. O that it were but the pleasure of the Gods that this Missortune had happened to me from any other than Agrippa! Or why hath not the malice of my Fortune stirred up against me a Rival, for whom I might have conceived a hatred and resentment proportionable to the injury he had done me? It were not by complaints that I should endeavour to asswage my grief; no, I would make him know, that he who endeavours the ruine of Artaban, must not think he engages himfelf upon a slight enterprize.

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This was the tenor of Artaban's Discourse. which fell from him with a great earnestness and impetuofity, though he had endeavoured to be very moderate with Agrippe, whom he had a more than ordinary respect for. And on the other side, Agrippa, who could not hear him without betraying some disturbance, and feeling a certain remorse within him, giving way to his Discourse with much meekness, as soon as he had made an end: ' Generous Artaban, (said be) I make no e question but you observe in my look some disorder, for having fallen into a Misfortune whick bath given you a feeming just cause of displea-" fure; but indeed, it more deserves your pity, than the reproaches you have given me. knowledge Artaban, that I love the Princels of Parthia; I, nor can, nor will dissemble it; yet e let me protest to you, that the Love I bear is onot an effect of my will. I summoned my Reafon to my help, out of my Respect to you, and the esteem I have of your Virtue begot in me a mortal Affliction, to behold that which I cause in you, though more through my Misfortune than Inclination. Besides all this, I must tell ' you, and the Princels her self can witnels it. that I adoted her before I ever saw you, that I had no Obligation to oppose my own Passion for the interest of a Person I knew not; that as foon as ever I saw you, I knew you to be my dangerous Rival, yet the knowledge thereof could not hinder me from giving you my esteem and affection. Herein perhaps I have been more ' just than you, but you will further acknowledge me to be so, when you understand, that in a Court where I might hope much from the Prince's Affection, who declared himself on my

behalf, I would not make any advantage thereof, but refused an assistance not despicable, which would have been very necessary for me, confidering the advantages you have above me. Know, generous Artaban, I would not oppose Fortune to Virtue, but chose to undertake this 6 combat with unequal Arms, rather than to arm " my self with the favour of Cefar against a Perfon I acknowledge but too worthy of that for " which I would contest with him." Judge now, " Artaban, of my Condition in this enterprize, " who, so the many fervices you had done Elifa, to the many great merits of which you are Master, and to the affections of the Princels, who harh already declared that the favours you, can oppose nothing but an intention to serve her, and some proofs of my affection, which doubtless would find but ill entertainment, confidering the constancy of bers for you. This is the only hostility I shall make use of to conquer Elisa's Heart, and which in all likelihood will not prove very effectual. Having made you this protestation, hate me not, if you possibly can forbear, and be perfwaded, that the Condition I am in well considered, I am rather to be ⁴ pitied than blam'd. I thould find some comfort in this promise, (replied Artuben) if in the Fortune of Agrippa, I met with the Person of Tigranes, and that I stood not more in fear of your Virtue than your Interest; but I have al-ready told you, that the former is more terrible to-me than the latter, and that it is upon the excellency of your Person you may dispute Elifa with me, rather than the authority you have in the Empire. Either you esteem me beyond what I deserve, (replies Agrippa) or are not satissied of your own worth: But to do you the justice I think but your due, I am forced to avow, that of all Men you may pretend to the greatest desert, and that it is much to my grief

that I am sensible of the advantages you have

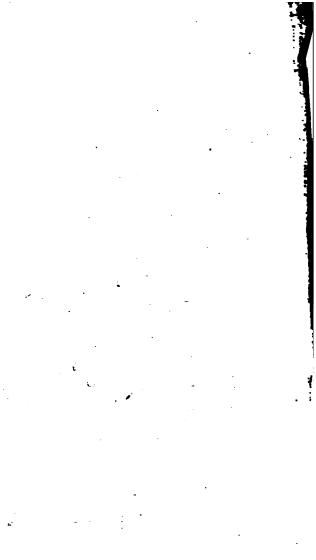
over me. Howe'er it may be, if you can, in-ftead of reproaching me, bewail my Misfortune

out of an assurance you shall never have just 4 cause to complain of any effect of my will.

Artaban would have made some reply to this Discourse, had he not perceived coming in at the other end of the Gallery, Julia with several other Ladies, returning from the Empress's Lodgings to her own; and finding not himself in a Condition to fall into any pleasant Conversation with the Princess, to avoid meeting with her, he took a shorter leave of Agrippa than he thought to have done, and lest him at liberty to wait on the Princes that were to dine with him.

The END of the SEVENTH VOLUME.





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